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Soviet Broke Pledges, Hull Tells Senate Group; Treaty Authority Upheld

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 8, 1940

Hull Defends Diplomatic Contact With Russia

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, wrote the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that the State Department did not consider continuance of diplomatic relations with Russia to be "wholly contingent" upon fulfillment by the Soviet Government of pledges made in the Litvinoff agreements which preceded official recognition in 1933. The information was given in reply to a committee request for Mr. Hull's comment on a resolution by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan asking the Department to say whether the Litvinoff agreements had been kept. Senator Vandenberg has urged that diplomatic relations be broken off.

The Secretary said that his Department "has had ground to believe that the Soviet Government was not fully living up to the obligations undertaken at the time of the establishment" of relations. He pointed out that the Department had made formal protests on such occasions.

Committee Votes to Renew Trade Pact Authority

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee today approved a bill renewing authority for the Administration to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements. Members said the vote to report the bill favorably was 14 to 10, with one member voting "present."

Turkey Seizes Krupp Shipyards at Istanbul

ISTANBUL, (AP)—Turkish marines today occupied the German-owned Krupp shipyards on the Golden Horn at Istanbul. At the same time it was announced the Turkish Government is dismissing German naval engineers and technicians who had been equipping Turkish submarines for the Turkish Navy at the seized yards.

Lehman Asks Cut in Legal Interest Rate

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Gov. Herbert Lehman recommended today sharp reduction of the maximum interest rates chargeable by licensed money lenders to prevent exploitation of those he said borrow from "dire need." Present law legalizes loans up to $300 with maximum interest of 3 per cent a month on that part of the loan not in excess of $150 and 2½ per cent on the remainder of the unpaid balance.

Chile Cabinet Crisis Reported Over Refugees

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—The six radical members of Chile's Popular Front Cabinet were reported to have precipitated a Government crisis over Jewish immigration by presenting their resignations to President Aguirre. The President was said to have accepted the resignations, after disagreement over a Presidential investigating committee report on "existence of fraud" in entry of Jewish refugees. The entire Cabinet will go to the President's summer palace Feb. 9, where the six radicals are expected to take leave of their portfolios.

La Guardia Reports Return of Industries to N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—Mayor Fiorello La Guardia today denied that New York industries were leaving the City for Connecticut and other states where taxes are lower. "Industry is realizing its mistake, and many that left the City are now returning," he said. "The tax rate is lower in New York than in any of the larger cities of the country."

Confessions Reported in Power Line Bombings

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Authorities investigating nine bombings of the Indiana & Michigan Electric Company's power lines, which the company said did $100,000 damage, reported confessions today from two of four men under arrest.

Soviet Ship Unloads $5,600,000 Gold for U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, confirmed today reports that the Russian ship Kim had unloaded approximately $5,600,000 worth of gold at San Francisco for sale to the Treasury. He said it was the first direct shipment of gold from Russia to the United States in more than two years.

Trans-Canada Officer Tells Plan for U. S. Link

WASHINGTON (AP)—D. B. Colyer, vice-president in charge of operations of Trans-Canada Air Lines, told the Civil Aeronautics Authority today the company intended to purchase additional planes if permitted to operate over new routes between Toronto and New York and Toronto and Buffalo, N. Y. Trans-Canada now has 15 planes which Mr. Colyer said were being operated a total of about 1,500 hours a month.

Free Immigration to Palestine Refused

LONDON (AP)—Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald has rejected a suggestion in the House of Commons that Britain consider raising the ban on immigration to Palestine. He said illegal entries already had forced temporary suspension of the quota which permitted 10,000 to enter in six months. Possibility of enemy agents reaching Palestine increased objections to immigration, he said.

Prosecutor Assails Hitlerism in Labor Ranks

PITTSBURGH (AP)—M. Neil Andrews, Assistant United States Attorney General, declared "the ranks of labor have been invaded by men who would do credit to Mr. Stalin or Mr. Hitler," and "neither the Congress of Industrial Organizations nor the American Federation of Labor will do anything about it." Mr. Andrews, special prosecutor in charge of the Government's investigation of building costs here, blamed "labor racketeering" for the bid-rigging conspiracy for which 57 contractors, union leaders and corporations were fined Feb. 6.

Cities and Towns Are Urged To Enforce Property Tax

Massachusetts municipalities have failed continually to tax personal property, a source promising a $20,000,000 annual revenue yield to relieve real estate, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, declared today.

Mr. Long's statement came as he announced he had called upon officials of all cities and towns to enforce the personal property tax provided under the State Constitution.

Despite repeated demands, Mr. Long said, most cities and towns have neglected this revenue source which if tapped would reduce real estate tax rates an average of $1.20 per thousand dollar valuation.

The reasons why municipalities have not taken advantage of this tax, Mr. Long explained, are (1) until now the communities have not needed the revenue; and (2) there is no penalty for failure to collect this revenue.

The Tax Commissioner contends local officials have no more right to neglect to assess personal property than they have to overlook a parcel of real estate. By this failure to assess such personal property, he continued, they are evading the law.

Within the last two years, Mr. Long added, Boston has started taxing personal property because of the serious real estate financial problems. As a result, he expects other surrounding communities will soon follow Boston's lead.

Already some municipalities, such as Lexington, are now forcing their citizens to file a report of

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Princeton Junior Talks His Thesis

By the Associated Press

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 8

A Princeton University Junior, Frederick L. Ferris, Jr., of Pennington, turned in to professors a 20,000-word thesis on the "Geology of New Jersey," recorded on phonograph records instead of being typed.

Mr. Ferris said he saved $8 by having the treatise put on 10 twelve-inch discs, 1,000 words to a side. Typing would have cost $18, the records $10. The student correlated his treatise-lecture with a set of maps to be consulted by the listener.

Women Knock On Democratic Platform Door

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—The way has been paved here for a spectacular new advance for women in politics.

The Democratic National Committee at its recent meeting here adopted a resolution promising it would recommend "to the next Democratic national convention the consideration of a resolution there to be introduced, providing that each state, district, and territory shall name two members to serve on the committee on platform and resolutions, and the members so designated by each state, district and territory shall be of the opposite sex."

Such action would have the effect of doubling the size of the convention's most important policy-making committee, putting an equal number of men and women on it.

Important Fields of Interest

Mrs. Thomas F. McAllister, Director of the Women's Division, Democratic National Committee, plans to use the newly passed resolution as an incentive to more Democratic women to get themselves picked as convention delegates this year, on the ground that their sex will probably play a larger part in convention deliberations than ever before.

"Adequate housing and better living conditions generally for all income levels are things the Democratic women will be particularly interested in seeing written into the platform," Mrs. McAllister says.

Republican women will also strive for new recognition in party counsels this year, Miss Marion Martin, assistant to the Republican National Committee Chairman, has announced, but thus far no definite steps have been made public.

Move Began in 1916

In many states, women of the two parties have been working hand in hand for better-established recognition on political party committees.

Women first started to break into masculine party counsels in 1916. The Democrats that year put Mrs. Elizabeth Bass in charge of their Woman's Bureau, though women voted in only 12 states at the time.

In 1920 women first sat on the Democratic National Committee in equal numbers with men. Republican women were admitted to equal membership on their National Committee in 1924. Both parties have been sending women delegates to conventions since 1924.

Diplomats Hail Inter-American Bank Proposal

Institution sponsored by 21 governments is due to facilitate economic co-operation of all.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Plans for establishment of a $100,000,000 inter-American bank which will place its services behind the economic welfare of the entire Western Hemisphere are en route today to the 21 American governments for their approval.

Diplomats in Washington welcomed the proposal as "the greatest step forward in inter-American relations in 50 years."

Successfully crowning three months of negotiation, the Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee is making a unanimous recommendation to the American republics and indorsement of the draft convention for organization of the bank is expected by March 15.

The bank will be located in the United States, presumably in Washington or New York, and its capitalization of $100,000,000 will be achieved by the sale of $100,000 shares to the participating governments. The United States, Argentina, and Brazil will subscribe to a minimum of $5,000,000 each.

Economic Co-operation

The objective of the bank will be to implement economic co-operation throughout the Americas and to promote a greater solidarity of interests among all the republics. Far-reaching benefits are expected to flow from its activities, serving not only to stimulate trade but to provide a more practical expression of political unity in the face of the threats to Western Hemisphere safety growing out of the war.

Numerous of the American republics urgently need capital to finance profitable economic expansion, but they likewise need assurance that the entrance of large foreign capital in their industries will not involve the loss of political liberties.

The function of the new bank will be to provide financial aid, enterprise and co-operation so the development of new industry, expansion of trade, and development of natural resources will be on a co-operative basis with the welfare of all the Americas as the end in view.

Aid Without Coercion

Antonio Espinosa de los Monteros, Mexican delegate to the Advisory Committee which drafted the plan for the new bank, said it would serve to "dispel the fear shown by the wealthier countries to invest in less developed American nations." Other members of the Committee were confident it would help to eliminate any apprehension of "Yankee Imperialism" in Latin America and enable the United States to exercise such leadership as it properly could without having its leadership appear to be coercion.

The bank would be operated jointly by the American republics with member governments as stockholders and the shares would

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

Skipper of City of Flint Welcomed Home

By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Joseph A. Gainard Arrives in Melrose, Mass.

Mrs. Gainard is seen with the Captain who is shaking hands with Mayor Robert A. Perkins at the Calvin Coolidge High School. Hero of two sagas of the sea: Page 13.

Dog-Track Men Say Not Guilty; Court Byplay Hints Re-arrest

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A mystery note was injected into the affairs of five prominent dog track men who pleaded not guilty to income tax evasion charges today when, soon after their release on $5,000 bail, two State Police detectives appeared at the Federal Building apparently intending to make an arrest.

Reason for State Police interest or against whom it was directed could not be ascertained.

The arraignment itself went off like clockwork. A hush fell over Courtroom No. 1, twelfth floor, Federal Building, Boston, just before 10 when a Court Officer announced the entrance of black-robed Judge Ford. The 200 or 300 persons in the room leaned forward as Martin Hays, Louis B. Fox, Hyman Abrams, Mario Ingraffia, and Arthur G. Barron, flanked by five attorneys, rose and took their places before the bar.

All Give Same Response

"Not guilty," murmured Hays, once Republican Floor Leader of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, original sponsor of the compulsory automobile insurance law, and presently counsel for certain of the dog-racing interests, as the indictment was read.

"Not guilty," echoed Fox, who is known as one of the "Big Shots" up Revere way.

"Not guilty," answered Abrams, Ingraffia and Barron in their turn.

United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon suggested a fairly high bail. No objections were raised by the counsel. It was all over in five minutes.

Brisk officers whisked the men through the halls, crowded with the curious, and "boys" from Revere, looking pretty prosperous as might be expected of citizens of a town housing the world's lushest romping ground of the "hocus-pocus" hare.

Fingerprints Taken

Up in the United States Marshal's office on the fifteenth floor, Martin Hays, who once proposed to the Legislature that the English methods of speeding up justice be studied for possible application here, joked affably with the officer who took his fingerprints.

Fox, in natty brown overcoat with brown velvet collar, looked on silently.

All seemed calm, but they flinched before the flashing press photographers' bulbs, as they left the Marshal's office to go to the elevators.

Just as the group was breaking up, Lieut. Theodore Johnson and an unidentified State Trooper appeared on the scene. There were some confused words about arrests, and the two officers dashed out of the building, presumably in search of one or more of the dog track men.

According to reports that went unconfirmed by the State Income Tax Department, the officers subsequently escorted one of the dog track men to 40 Court Street, headquarters of the income tax division, and there the unnamed man paid the Commonwealth $700 in cash.

Canada, U. S. Join In Making Border Easier to Patrol

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Canada and the United States have started a joint effort to clear the eastern Canadian-American border for patrolling to prevent entrance of spies and saboteurs into the Dominion.

Officials here said today that storms and hurricanes in the last two years have partly destroyed the boundary vista. Reports have come from United States and Canadian customs and immigration officials that the border cannot be patrolled. In some places trees are piled 10 or 12 feet high.

The State Department has been informed that Canada is expressing concern over the state of the frontier, on the ground that violations of the boundary by spies and saboteurs should be carefully guarded against. At this time, Canada pointed out, the Dominion is manufacturing large quantities of war supplies for the United Kingdom, particularly airplanes.

It was feared that the saboteurs might be able to collect explosives in the United States, transport them across the frontier at the "blind spots," and plant them in Canadian factories, ports and railroads. The International Boundary Commission is in charge of the work of clearing the border and a House subcommittee has approved requests for funds for this purpose. The clearing will be completed first along the Maine-Quebec border.

Gila Canal Breaking Costs $3,800 Fines

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP)—Padlock smashing on Gila River canals to release irrigation water during a severe drought a year ago brought civil contempt convictions against 38 New Mexico farmers Feb. 7.

Federal District Judge Albert M. Sames returned the judgment against the individuals and ordered each to pay $100.

Gas Tax Raids Said to Halve Road Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With the discovery that twice as many new and safe highways could be constructed in the nation's network of roads if gasoline tax money were not diverted to other purposes, the American Road Builders' Association is determined in 1940 to intensify its campaign against diversion.

Some 40,000 road builders and highway engineers meeting from all parts of the world, in the association's annual convention here recently were urged to use the new text-book of the Association outlining the procedure for a successful campaign for constitutional protection of specific highway revenues.

Seven states—California, Colorado, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and New Hampshire—have already written into their constitutions prohibitions against diversion of highway funds, Murray D. Van Wagoner, Michigan Highway Commissioner and retiring President of the Association, told the convention. Furthermore, in 1940 Idaho, Nevada, and South Dakota will attempt legislation by referendum, he said.

They Pay to Ride, and Pay and Pay

Motorists speeding down the nation's highways and paying their two, three, four or more cents gasoline tax, depending upon which state they live in, may not be aware that some of this money is not going into the building of highways although the Federal Government has matched state funds intended originally for that purpose, it was explained.

Approximately $65,000,000 of highway revenues was traced to diversion last year, Mr. Van Wagoner told the highway engineers.

He emphasized that while agencies in the States were fighting diversion, the Federal Government, too, should guard against the practice of shouldering the burden of the common debt on to a select group of motorist-taxpayers. It is estimated that the Federal Government now diverts approximately $150,000,000 of our highway funds, he pointed out and urged road building as part of the national defense program and as a means of giving employment.

Greater Sum Needed

Rep. Wilburn Cartwright (D) of Oklahoma, Chairman of the House Committee on Roads told the road builders and highway engineers that a sum greater than the $357,000,000 authorized by Congress for the fiscal year 1940-'41 would be needed for the fiscal years 1942 and '43 now under consideration in a bill recently introduced in Congress.

At least 106,000 miles of highway on the main routes of our state highway systems need rebuilding, widening, or relocating at an estimated cost of $3,500,000,000 in order to make our road system suitable for today's needs, Mr. Cartwright declared. Moreover, 21,000 bridges on important highways need widening or rebuilding at a cost of some $400,000,000, he added.

While the week's sessions were in progress the huge exhibition hall housed the products of some 300 manufacturers and producers of road-building equipment—the largest display ever put on in the history of the organization, aggregating a value of about $5,000,000. The machines ranged in size from tiny one-ounce precision instruments to mammoth shovels, road scrapers, tractors, working models of asphalt plants, road graders, pavers and truck mixers—some of them weighing 75 or 80 tons.

Intimate Message from Washington

With Hull and Lothian Now It's 'Let's Talk It Over' When Something Irritating Occurs, and the Result Is Better Feeling All Around

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Friends: Great Britain and the United States are not going to write themselves into a state of acrimony and ill-will over the occasional issues which arise out of the war. The new motto in the State Department is: When in doubt, reach for the telephone instead of the typewriter.

This means, as one State Department reporter put it, an end to "waspish notes" to London, and the better atmosphere is directly attributable to the cordial but candid personal diplomacy of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador.

It has been true from the start that this controversy over shipping delays and postal contraband has never contained the substance of deep conflict between the two countries, but it has created the appearance of conflict; now the appearance of constant dispute is to be remedied, and when Washington and London need to iron out these incidents, they have decided to try the ways of friends first—personal conferences between Lord Lothian and State Department officials or a call by American Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy at Downing Street.

Not Complimented: The White House press corps is not complimented by President Roosevelt's "tactful" insistence that not the correspondents but their home offices think up all these embarrassing questions on the third term.

"What alert newspaperman wouldn't ask these questions?" one veteran news agency reporter remarked to his colleagues after returning from Hyde Park where Mr. Roosevelt had declared he was bored with the subject. "Who makes all this third-term news, the reporters or the President's third-term friends?" he wanted to know. "If the President wishes to call off the questions, why doesn't he call off his friends?"

Mr. Hull's policy: The House hearing on the reciprocal trade treaties will soon be brought to a close, and Administration leaders are now making a check on the probable vote in Congress. Present indications are that the authority under which the pacts are negotiated will certainly be extended by the House and probably by the Senate without disabling amendments. Administration support is being actively and fully put behind the Hull program. It will be a close vote.

Mr. Hull's Candidacy: It has been said that if Secretary Hull had to make a choice between approval for his trade treaties and nomination for the Presidency, he would choose for his policy, not for himself. That is the measure of the man. For him, there can probably be no such choice. The two are linked. His candidacy can hardly fail to rise or fall in accordance with whether Congress indorses or repudiates the Reciprocal Trade Program.

At the moment, the public opinion polls show 71 per cent in favor of the trade treaties and 57 per cent in favor of the renewal of authority for the negotiation of more such treaties. Indicative of the extent to which this issue cuts across party lines is the fact that on this question no substantial difference was found in the attitudes of Republicans and Democrats.

While Secretary Hull's name is not in the political forefront, there are many who believe that he, along with Paul V. McNutt, are the most likely prospects to receive Mr. Roosevelt's friendly nod, if and when the President withdraws from the field.

NLRB: Earnest efforts are being made within the membership of the special House Committee investigating the National Labor Relations Board to produce a unanimous report recommending necessary amendments to the Wagner Act. While the Committee itself has been listening to the most diverse and conflicting testimony, the members have been finding a considerable area of agreement among themselves. They wish to present the House with a body of recommendations which will carry the full support of the Committee. No member of the Committee wishes to impair the essence of the Wagner Law, its protection to collective bargaining. Every member of the Committee agrees that some changes in the Law and in its administration need to be made. It can be stated that there is a strong prospect of unanimity.

J. Roscoe Drummond

Senate Leans To $5,891,000 Loan to Finns

Amount of Finland's debt payments would be without strings—Committee approves $20,000,000.

Senate support developed today to lend Finland $5,891,000—the amount of its war-debt payments—to purchase any supplies needed to fight the Russians. This followed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee vote yesterday approving a bill making possible an additional $20,000,000 loan to Finland. Further disapproval of Russia was indicated when the House came within three votes of passing a motion to sever diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Britain, through Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, today announced that further aid is on the way to Finland. Encouragement also came from France. Exact details of the assistance remained a military secret although Finnish authorities in London were said to be recruiting men in considerable numbers as "volunteers."

On the Finnish Front, operations continue to the north of Lake Ladoga, where the Russians are stated to have opened a new attack farther north, around Maerkajaervi, 35 miles from the frontier in the Salla sector. An incident that has aroused much comment is the four-hour bombing of the town of Kajaani in North Central Finland during which a prison crowded with Russian prisoners was an object of repeated attacks. The Finns, however, rushed their prisoners to a safe bomb-proof shelter.

In the Near East, the Allies were disclosed to be massing an army of half a million men.

At the Western Front increasing patrol activity was reported in several sectors in the improving weather conditions. The Germans stated that the Allies had engaged in propagandist activity, presumably broadcasting by loudspeakers, an activity which the Germans claimed to have suppressed by machine-gun fire.

Sea warfare claims to sinking of 409 Allied and neutral ships by Germany were sharply contradicted by British sources who announced the Admiralty's tabulation of 274 such ships lost up to midnight, Feb. 4. Germany admitted loss of 42 vessels in the war to date.

More British Aid

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that further British aid for Finland was on the way, and that "the help given from this country has been of real value to Finland."

This statement drew loud cheers from the legislators.

The Prime Minister voiced satisfaction over the results of the recent Balkan Entente conference in Belgrade.

He asserted that the seven-year renewal of the Balkan Entente pact indicated the determination of the governments of those countries to do everything in the way of self-preservation in Southeastern Europe.

He expressed the belief that other states of Southeastern Europe had "this important object."

Of the Russian-Finnish conflict, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"The Finnish people continue their heroic struggle against an enemy who is using his huge air fleets in a vain endeavor to shake their spirit by burning the homes of the poor, shattering with high explosives hospitals full of wounded men, and pursuing defenseless citizens with machine-guns."

Proceeding to speak of the last Supreme War Council meeting—held Monday in Paris—the Premier noted that the Council had become "not merely a convenient means of harmonizing the views of the two governments but a vital instrument in the successful prosecution of the war."

Detachments of volunteers for Finland enlisted in Britain were expected to be on their way to Helsingfors within a week.

Hundreds of applicants, it is stated, were being enrolled by the Finnish Legation.

The British Government is taking no formal part in the work, but is leaving all the supervision to the Finnish authorities. Only men over 27 years of age—outside the classes likely to be called this year—are free to go.

Of the air warfare between Britain and Germany, the Prime Minister said:

"It would appear that instructions have been given to enemy pilots to do their utmost to avoid contact with our defenses."

Then he told of three German bombers brought down during attacks on England Feb. 3 and said at least one other was so badly damaged it probably was unable to reach its base.

Complete French aid for Finland bears official ring: Page 4.

Ambush Technique in Photography

Picture taken when subject least expects it supplies naturalism, true meaning of "candid."

Photography and the Camera Club
Fourth of Six Articles

By Jacob Deschin
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Candid photography, a phase of picture-making in which a camera is so employed that a person is unaware he is being photographed, has become synonymous in many beginners' minds with a camera type. They speak of a "candid" camera as if special cameras were employed for this purpose. Usually this term is applied to cameras using 35mm film because these cameras are small, inconspicuous, and can be quickly manipulated.

Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as a candid camera because candid snapshots can be made with practically any camera; it is more a matter of different techniques in handling the camera. Actually, candid photography is possible with any camera, but advantage must be taken of certain favorable circumstances, either met unexpectedly or due to the photographer's ingenuity. If that be so, an 8 by 10 view camera in a studio is no less a candid camera than the pocket-size carried while strolling outdoors. By employing various devices, well known to practical photographers, such as a long cable release which permits the photographer to stand several feet away from the camera while operating the release by remote control, a subject may be photographed during an interval when, apparently, the photographer is momentarily relaxed in leisurely conversation with the subject.

Naturalness the Goal

The term "candid" came into vogue with the introduction of the miniature camera, but the essence of its meaning has been and always will remain the goal of every maker of portraits. This meaning is naturalness. A good portrait, whether candid or otherwise, is one of which the subject and his friends may later say: "This looks just like me; it's so real, so natural."

Traditionally, however, the more popular connotation of the term candid relates to the photograph of the genre type, in which one, two or more persons are caught in the act of doing something. Ideally, the subject not only is not aware of the camera's presence but even that of the photographer himself. Situations like this are usually encountered outdoors, where a strolling worker may whip a camera out of his pocket at a moment's notice, quickly aim, fire and walk away, with the subject none the wiser. A couple of persons in quiet conversation or a group around a street merchant both come within the range of the candid type of picture. Thus, we frequently obtain not only an impromptu single or group portrait but at the same time describe an incident or situation packed with human interest.

Oddly enough, many so-called candid pictures are posed in advance. The final result, however, appears to have been taken without the knowledge of the subject or subjects. The subjects know they are being photographed and are, as a matter of fact, under instructions from the photographer to do such and such a thing and to forget about the camera. Ordinarily, this is easier said than done, because there are few persons aside from professional actors who are able to behave naturally when they know a camera is watching them. The procedure, therefore, is to delay the exposure until the subjects have become so absorbed in what they are doing that they actually have lost all awareness of the camera. This moment frequently is very critical and brief; it is the photographer's job to be on the alert, to watch for the golden moment and to snap the shutter quickly before it passes. A game of chess would offer such a situation; a group of persons in leisurely conversation on a topic of mutual interest is another; still another is that of a craftsman absorbed in his work.

Gadgets and Technique

To assist the candid worker in punched out through which the shooting pictures without any or at worst, not serious detection by the subject, there is available a so-called angle view finder for miniature cameras, which permits the photographer to observe his subject at right angles. Ostensibly, the photographer is looking in another direction, although the camera lens is turned toward the subject. With miniature reflex cameras, this is possible without the use of a device because the photographer observes the ground glass image as usual but sees it sideways instead of right side up. With larger reflex mirror cameras, a favorite trick is to hold the camera under one arm, with the lens facing the subject. In this position, the photographer has his back to the subject and sees the ground glass image upside down or sideways. Other ruses and aids are devised by individual workers for various situations. One hears of such conveniences as a camera wrapped in a newspaper with a hole lens protrudes; a suitcase used in a similar way; a camera hung around the photographer's neck, with the lens peeking out from a buttoned coat. Some of these require the use of a long cable release, with the plunger end operated from the pocket.

Candid photography, although a perennially attractive phase of amateur camera work, is not as popular today as it was a few years ago. The reason lies partly in the fact that amateur photographers are becoming increasingly serious and conscientious about their work, leaning more toward the pictorial type of picture rather than the snapshot. A candid picture can be pictorial, and frequently is, but in many cases satisfaction in the result is due more to the success of a maneuver than the general excellence of the print.

Wide World

Unposed, for Quick Work

The amateur camera fan must be ready to catch situations like this outdoors or inside for interesting pictures, although the subjects may not always be so prominent. It's naturalness that is so much desired in pictures of the "candid" type.

Copper Sales To Reds Cause Capital Flurry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—State Department officials apparently were taken by surprise today by news which developed yesterday to the effect that American exports of copper, an essential war material, to Russia have amounted to more in the last three months than in the preceding three years.

Although no official comment was obtainable, it was believed that some members of the Department may be taking notice of the situation and comparing it with the circumstances which earlier led to "moral embargoes" on airplanes, airplane parts, aviation gasoline, aerial bombs, molybdenum, and aluminum to governments whose armies engaged in bombing civilian populations.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, held no press conference today, but was closeted with President Roosevelt and Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, at the White House at the usual press conference hour.

Moral Embargo Letter

On Dec. 15, which incidentally was the date of the last Finnish debt payment, the State Department made public a letter the Secretary had written to manufacturers of aircraft and munitions saying the Department hoped it would not receive any application for a license through the Munitions Control Board to export aircraft or accessories or bombs to countries whose armed forces were bombing civilians.

Five days later the Department announced it had called upon American oil companies to withhold plans, information, and technical assistance in producing aviation gasoline from countries using this type of warfare. Press reports have carried almost daily accounts during the last few weeks of bombing of open towns by Russian Fliers in Finland.

This policy dated back to a statement issued by the Secretary of State on Dec. 2 after consultation with President Roosevelt. The statement read:

Condemn Civilian Bombing

"The American Government and the American people have for some time pursued a policy of wholeheartedly condemning the unprovoked bombing and machine-gunning of civilian populations from the air.

"This Government hopes, to the end that such unprovoked bombing shall not be given material encouragement in the light of recent recurrence of such acts, that American manufacturers and exporters of airplanes, aeronautical equipment, and materials essential to airplane manufacture, will bear this fact in mind before negotiating contracts for the exportation of these articles to nations obviously guilty of such unprovoked bombing."

Vital to Germany

Copper, according to one military source, is ranked as a strategic material in the case of Germany, which means that its supply might seriously affect the course of a war, and its importance to Russia may be only slightly less, since Russia produces less copper than it has been using in recent years.

This metal is indispensable in the making of cartridge cases for all small arms and machine-gun ammunition, for field artillery shells, and for timing bands or fuses on prejectiles. It also enters to a considerable extent into the construction of airplanes and motorcars, trucks, or tanks for magnetoes, wiring, and in parts made of alloys. It would also be essential to the telegraphic and radio equipment of an army signal corps.

Although no official step is ready, assurances are given unofficially that all such potential war supplies "are being watched." Some check is being kept by at least three departments—State, War, and Commerce—and doubtless by the Munitions Control Board.

N. Y. Stock Board Eyes New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 7 (AP)—Gov. A. Harry Moore said today members of the New York Stock Exchange had asked him whether it could "get a break" if they moved the exchange to New Jersey to escape taxation in New York.

The Governor said he would not issue a formal invitation, but believed there was a "good chance" the Exchange would move part of its trading to this State.

Suitable quarters in Newark or Jersey City could be made available, he added.

It would be profitable for the Exchange, Governor Moore pointed out, to transfer to New Jersey its trading in at least the stocks with the greatest bulk turnover because, in view of the New York State transaction tax, it now was much cheaper to deal in these stocks on the Chicago or Boston Exchange.

Former Agent of Union Admits Extortion Guilt

NEW YORK (AP)—Sam Schorr, former business agent for a local of the Teamsters Union, pleaded guilty Feb. 7 to an indictment charging extortion in the flour trucking racket, on which he has been on trial for two weeks with Louis (Lepke) Buchalter and two others.

He was the second of Lepke's co-defendants to plead guilty since the trial began in General Sessions. At the opening of the trial William (Wolfie) Goldis entered a similar plea.

'Scouting—the American Way'

Boy Scout Poster for Boy Scout Week

Boy Scouts Open Celebration Of Three Decades of Activity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Boy Scout Week, celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the movement in this country and dedicated this year to "Scouting—the American Way," opened today with nation-wide ceremonies for the 1,330,000 Cubs, Boy Scouts and their leaders.

Following a custom established during his first year in office, President Roosevelt, who serves as Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America, will address the Nation, and more particularly the Scouts, in a nation-wide broadcast over most of the principal radio chains this evening.

In announcing his support of this year's national program to bring the ideals and accomplishments of Scouting before the American people, President Roosevelt declared that for three decades the Boy Scouts have been an active force for character development and citizenship training.

"I desire to reiterate my unshaken conviction," the President continued, "that through work with our youth shall we obtain the greatest assurance of maintaining our democratic institutions in the face of those forces which advocate forms of government repugnant to our cherished democratic tradition. We, who believe in the Boy Scouts, have a particular responsibility for development in our youth of those qualities of character and understanding which alone can guarantee the future of democracy. In this task I bespeak the support of every parent, every educator and every citizen."

Speak From Detroit

Sharing in the White House program will be Walter W. Head, of St. Louis, President of the Boy Scouts of America, who will speak from Detroit, where he is attending a convocation of Scout leaders. Mr. Head will report to President Roosevelt and to the Nation on the progress of Scouting during 1939, and will introduce the President.

After President Roosevelt has spoken, he will introduce Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive and editor of Boys' Life, who will lead the Scouts in their annual recommitment to the traditions and obligations embodied in their Scout oath.

Another high point in Boy Scout Week will come on Sunday, Feb. 11, which will be celebrated as Scout Reverence Day and on which Scouts will attend special services in thousands of churches of every denomination. More than half of the 43,368 Cub Packs, Boy Scout Troops and Senior Scout groups are sponsored by churches and synagogues in the United States. Scouts of Jewish faith will hold their special services on Friday evening, Feb. 9, and Saturday.

Special emphasis this year will be placed upon the twelfth point of the Scout Law which reads: "A Scout is reverent. He is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties and respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion."

Scouting officials at headquarters here said this year's emphasis upon a Scout's religious duty was prompted by the conviction that religion has always been one of the strongest foundations of American democracy and that present conditions in other parts of the world reaffirm its value.

Official Stand

This official stand also is taken by the Protestant Committee on Scouting, which has announced its intention of seeking "to relate more vitally the whole Scouting program to the religious forces of the world."

"The belief behind the movement," the Committee declared, "is that in this way we will help to secure to the Nation for tomorrow the highest type of manhood with its needed virtues made permanent in moral character and religious experience.

"The Protestant Church must do her part in the field before us, in order that through the program of Scouting in the 14,000 Troops in Protestant Churches these sacred principles about which the historic convictions of American Protestantism gather may be laid deeply into the lives of all Scouts under Church care or in any way related to Church life."

During the week, Scouts will wear their uniforms and have special roles and demonstrations in public and private school assemblies in every part of the Nation. Fraternal and civic clubs will have Boy Scouts as their guest speakers, explaining what Scouting means to them and helping further to enlist the support of such groups.

Headquarters here announced that word has been received that hundreds of troops and cub packs will have special "parents' night" meetings in which parents will take part in some of the activities, while other troops will have their meeting during Boy Scout Week set aside for troop reunions with former members. Outdoor activities, especially inter-troop winter sports carnivals, are scheduled where snow and ice conditions permit.

Lincoln Memorials

In those States where Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, is observed as a school holiday, Scouts will make patriotic pilgrimages to memorials to the "Great Emancipator." Troops will also engage in special good turns during the week to show their appreciation to their sponsoring institutions. They will also participate in Boy Scout Merit Badge Shows, Courts of Honor, Scout Circuses and other similar indoor activities.

Latest reports issued here show that during Scouting's three decades nearly 9,000,000 Americans have been Scouts, Cubs and leaders and that interest in Scouting is so strong among American youths that vast numbers would join if the opportunity were available to them.

"Now as never before," it was declared here, "American adults are giving their time, energies and financial support to time-tested boys' and girls' organizations that help mould their children into types of citizens that will guarantee the continued existence of the United States along the pattern set by the nation's founders who gave America its democratic form of government and its precious heritage, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

"Every President of the United States since William Howard Taft has been an enthusiastic supporter of Scouting and every American who knows anything about Scouting's beneficial program acknowledges it as worthy of continued confidence and trust," the statement concludes.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m., service 10:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), complete service starting with chimes at 7 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Devotional Program
Third Sunday, 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

International News Pages of The Christian Science Monitor
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.5m), 15.13mc (19.8m), 5:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News
Mondays to Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6 p. m. Eastern Standard Time.

Mass Lincoln Day Speeches To Give G. O. P. Early Start

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Having accepted the fact that the Democratic Party has won the little maneuver of holding its convention last, the Republicans are replying by beginning their campaign early and vigorously.

At least 700 Republican speakers will take to the platforms of the Nation over the week end of Feb. 10-12 to participate in celebrations of Lincoln's Birthday in party rallies covering every section of the country. All the leading Republican presidential aspirants will be on view. All the Republican Governors will be on the speaking list. The principal addresses will be carried to the Nation through national and regional radio hook-ups.

The objective of this massing of Republican campaign energy at this time is not only to enable the Party rank and file to scrutinize their own presidential candidates but to give the country a pre-view of the confidence and vigor with which the Party intends to press its case throughout 1940.

May Be Candidate Here

Alf M. Landon, Republican standard bearer in 1936; former President Hoover, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Republican leader in the House, Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, and John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, will address large meetings, and from this group of Republican leaders the Nation will undoubtedly have listened to the next Republican nominee for the presidency.

From the discussions at party headquarters in Washington it is apparent that no effort will be made to delay the naming of the date for the Republican convention and that the Republicans are preparing for a longer rather than a shorter campaign. When the National Committee meets here on Feb. 16 the proposal will be made that the convention be held the latter port of June, preferably in Chicago if that city offers reasonable financial inducement, with Philadelphia and Minneapolis being leading second choices.

The Republicans are convinced that they need from three to four months for the thorough and intensive organization work which they intend to carry on, apart from the actual campaigning.

Late Meeting for Democrats

While James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, whom the Committee empowered to call the Democratic convention at his discretion, indicated earlier this week that he planned to fix the date for a week or two after the Republicans, the prospect is that the Democrats will prefer a date later than June, probably not earlier than the middle of July. Unless the President discloses his intention to run again, this will mean a formal, speaking campaign shorter than usual, but a full-length period for Republican organization activity.

On the Democratic side the campaign of the Vice-President to bring President Roosevelt's third-term position into the open continues active and is constantly taking on new aspects. Today Mr. Garner's supporters are preparing to enter the Vice-President in the Illinois primary contest where Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago has already placed the name of the President.

Mayor Kelly is said to have acted without the President's sanction but Mr. Roosevelt will need to withdraw his name formally if it is not to stand. Thus the entrance of Mr. Garner into the Illinois Primary would be designed at causing the President either to disavow Mayor Kelly or to contest openly with Mr. Garner.

Mr. Garner will run in the Wisconsin primary and is desirous of entering the Georgia Primary if New Deal Democrats are not successful in preventing a primary from being held in Georgia this year.

Breach in C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—That the rank-and-file of Congress of Industrial Organization members back a third term for President Roosevelt and disapprove of criticism leveled at the President by John L. Lewis, Chairman of the C. I. O., is seen here today as evidenced by the meeting last evening of leaders of Local 25 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who called for "down the line" solidarity with the New Deal.

Proposals that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers withdraw from the C. I. O. as an expression of disapproval of Mr. Lewis's stand on the President brought strong applause, as did the references to the fact that Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated and Vice-Chairman of the C. I. O., has come out for a third term for the President.

Louis Hollander, International Vice-President of the Amalgamated and manager of its New York Joint Board, warned the meeting, however, that "reactionary control" of the American Federation of Labor made it impossible for the Union to withdraw from the C. I. O., and said that it should seek to marshal Roosevelt strength within that body.

Last evening's meeting was held at the Rand School here and was attended by shop chairmen, executive board members, and other leaders of the Local's 25,000 members.

Roland Hayes, Negro Tenor Presents a Recital in Wax

Review of Recordings

A virtual premiere on wax—after nearly a quarter of a century of fame on the concert stage is—to hand with a song recital by Roland Hayes, Negro tenor, just released by Columbia.

When the Hayes album arrived recently we thumbed through our old catalogs and discovered not a single recording in 24 years of recitals by this great singer of traditional art and lieder song. This incredible situation is happily normalized by the new release.

The Columbia song recital, Mr. Hayes himself says, is arranged in the manner in which he would present a concert hall performance—in chronological sequence. It begins (though not first in the album) with a thirteenth century French troubadour chanson; the Italian masters who preceded and led up to Bach from a century before; then Bach; Romanticism, typified by Beethoven and the modern Roger Quilter; and the traditional by two Negro spirituals.

Pays Well for Omissions

One could have wished more lieder but this album is sung with such exquisite style that it more than recompenses for any omissions. One is conscious in the singing of "Le Reve" from Massenet's "Manon," that Mr. Hayes is not up to the vocal power needed for opera but that is not a great flaw.

An unusual item is Otto Luening's Suite for Soprano and Flute which treats the voice sheerly as an instrument, first in solo then as a duet with the flute. It is performed by the composer himself on the flute, with Ethel Luening, soprano. A Bennington College New Music Quarterly recording pressed by Musicraft.

Good serious orchestral offerings are Handel's Concerto Grosso, No. 6, in G Minor, done by Felix Weingartner and the London Symphony Orchestra, on two Columbia records, and Mr. Weingartner again on a single Columbia disk conducting the Orchestre de la Société de la Concerts Conservatoire in the third act Prelude to Wagner's "Tannhäuser."

Egon Petri, pianist, plays two Busoni items, one, Albumblatt, No. 3, in the manner of a Bach chorale, and the other, All Italian, in the Neapolitan manner. A good disk.

Victor Herbert Hits

In more popular vein is Decca's fourth album of Victor Herbert Melodies, favorites as "Kiss Me, Again," "I'm Falling in Love with Someone," Kiss in the Dark" and "Gypsy Love Song" done in waltz time, by Harry Horlick's Orchestra. Paul Whiteman's Orchestra is heard in the current "Darn That Dream" and "My Fantasy" (borrowing from Borodin's Polovetzian Dances), for Decca. Woody Herman also mixes rumba and jive in "The Rumba Jumps" and wishes you "Peace, Brother" in the best Harlem manner, for Decca.

Columbia has begun a series of "Jazz Masterworks" offering interpretations of the standard jazz "classics." Worthy of mention are Gene Krupa's "Drummin' Man" and "I'd Love to Call You My Sweetheart," Jack Teagarden's "Beale Street Blues"; Duke Ellington, piano, and Jimmie Blanton, bass, on "Blues" and "Plucked Again"; Count Basie in an indigo "I Left My Baby" and a medium-paced "Riff Interlude"; Benny Goodman's Sextet, in "Soft Winds" and "Memories of You"; the Goodman orchestra in "Honeysuckle Rose" and Mendelssohn's "Spring Song."

Vocalion labels worth mention are Sherry Magee's Dixielanders in authentic versions of "Tin Roof Blues" and "Shake it and Break It," and Mildred Bailey's vocalizing in "All the Things You Are" and "Blue Rain."

A. D. H.

Rebuilt Outbuildings Planned For Monroe Estate in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Jay W. Johns, formerly of Pittsburgh, who came to Charlottesville 10 years ago and purchased historic Ash Lawn, home of James Monroe, fifth President of the U. S., announced that he had come into possession of plans of the slave quarters as they existed in the time of Monroe, and would begin at once their restoration.

Actual purchase of Ash Lawn took place in Monroe County, Alabama, Feb. 1, 1930, just 100 years after the clerk of Albermarle County, Va., delivered to E. A. Goodwyn the original deed uttered by James Monroe. The sale was made by Mrs. Mary H. Massie, whose family had held possession of the homestead since 1867.

The homestead was bought, Mr. Johns stated, in order that it might not become divided and obliterated, but would remain intact and take its place with such other landmarks as Monticello and Mount Vernon, homes of Thomas Jefferson and George Washington, respectively.

Since the ownership of President Monroe, the title has passed through the hands of eight holders. The house itself faces Monticello, but a short distance away. From it, the author of the Monroe Doctrine rode on horseback in 1817, to take the oath of office as President of the United States.

The place has been noted as one of exceptional beauty because of its boxwood hedges and the majestic Norwegian pine which Monroe brought back from Europe. After purchasing it, the new owner at once set about to restore it as nearly as possible to the likeness of the property at the time of Monroe; and in the past decade thousands of persons have visited it as a national shrine.

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South's Traditional Charm Enriches America

Mr. Markham goes South —Tells where it begins —Delightful visits all through Dixieland.

After "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington," he journeys into the South, writing his impressions as an American long absent from his homeland. Following is the second of his articles.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Come, let us make a leisurely visit through our Southern States.

And we won't stop at the old battlefields or at the many Civil War monuments. We won't follow Northern armies or Southern armies; we won't look up at bronze men on horseback who won renown and glory in conflicts in which American brothers shot one another; we shall not fight the War Between the States over again.

Not because that war was unimportant, but because it and reminders of it are not the first things we should study here. Every American from other states should come at least twice into the South. And the first time we should simply be guests; we should rejoice to be among hospitable hosts and try to become acquainted with them. We should revel in the softness of their voices, the gentle fluidity of their language, the kindness of their hearts.

We should delight at the sight of a very beautiful region and feel grateful that it is part of our country. If we came from the West, we'd say, "These Southerners are just like Westerners, only more so." If we came from New England, we'd be astounded at the similarity between Colonial architecture in Massachusetts and in the Carolinas.

In reading the papers we'd be pleased to see how much the sentiments of Southern editors resemble those of other American editors. In such a visit we'd come to know the South as a rich; beautiful, charming, loyal part of our country. We'd see that the Mason and Dixon Line is an imaginary border and that all regions in our United States are inseparable parts of the whole.

Something Settled

Then after the first visit, breaking down all prejudices and leveling all traditional walls, we should come again, go with our Southern friends to the old battlefields and stand reverently before their monuments, just to see how dearly our Union was bought, and how extremely precious is the price of the United States of America. We should see that war did settle something, and standing before that settlement of inestimable cost and inestimable worth, we should consecrate ourselves anew to all our Union stands for.

This time, however, our mission is not so solemn. We're just going visiting, going to Dixieland, to see our neighbors.

And how do you suppose we'll know when we enter the South? Where does the South begin?

Well, it doesn't begin all of a sudden. There really isn't any "solid South." It begins as gradually as "Yankeedom." Where do the Yanks begin? At Slav Detroit, Italian New York, or Irish Boston? Most boundaries within America are becoming imaginary. Dixieland and Yankeeland, both seem to begin at Los Angeles.

Still, there is a South and without a geography or history book you can tell when you are entering it. For example, if you hear people referring to themselves as "Ah" instead of "Eye," you may be sure you're going south. If they refer to you as "You all," you may be still surer. If you hear them characterize many things as "puhrty," you may be certain you're in the "sunny South," even though there's snow up to your neck.

Friendly Greeting

If the girl who sells you papers at a newsstand calls you "Honey," and the lady who sells you movie tickets calls you "Dearie," you may be quite sure the South has begun. At first you may be a bit flattered. You may even experience a kind of fluttering of the heart, but that is sheer and absolute self-deception.

These charming vendors will also call your grandpa, grandma, grandchild, your pastor, and the stranger within the gate "Honey," so it's no compliment to you. It's just the manifestation of a kind and gracious spirit.

Hungarians also are very profuse with "Dearie." The Bulgarians call you "Chickie," the Rumanians "Little Flower," and the Serbians "Goldie." Just now I like "Honey" best.

If you find yourself riding with bus drivers as tall and handsome as Andrew Jackson, and as kind as the Apostle John, you wouldn't go far wrong in guessing you're in the South. Still, your guess might be wrong, for most American bus drivers are handsome and polite.

If you're given "grits and butter" for breakfast, the South will have begun. In the West, you would get mush. If the waiter gives you applebutter, you'll know you're in the South.

If you find yourself in an unbelievably elegant and pleasant cafeteria, with such excellent food and distinguished service that you rub your eyes and wonder if it's not a Ritz Hotel, you may be assured you're in a Southern city. It's a certain chain cafeteria.

This company also has one in Washington, but there it's so good, it's bad. So many Washingtonians like it that they fill it fuller than the "old woman's shoe" and you feel uncomfortable.

In the South there is no such jam and rush. You can easily find a table and eat or visit at leisure in an atmosphere that is agreeable and free from strain.

Such an institution as this shows the excellent working of free competition. The public almost immediately gives its patronage to enterprises furnishing better wares.

Another striking characteristic of the South is cordiality, neighborliness, and sociability. This might surprise you at first thought. You've probably heard of old plantations, feudalism, aristocracy. That would tend to develop snobbishness, class distinction, and exclusiveness.

No Pretense At All

About that aspect of Southern life I can't tell you, but I assure you that as we make our visit we shall find an unusual absence of pretense and an almost complete lack of walls.

A waitress in a restaurant will visit with you as though you were a guest in her sitting room—or do you call it a parlor? The waiter will tell you of his recent trip. If you visit a University and timidly ask a student about the way to the library, he'll soon be conducting you all over the campus.

If it's a girl you ask, she'll invite you to go with her and visit the classes at work. If a man sits by you in a streetcar, he may tell you, "I work for Reuben Schwarz, the butcher. Best man I ever saw. I can't understand why folks talk against the Jews. Of course, I'm a Baptist, but I'm no better than Mr. Schwarz."

In the Southern city of Knoxville, Tenn., a Baptist church recently burned down and a Rabbi in the vicinity immediately phoned to the pastor, offering his synagogue to the Baptists as a temporary place of worship.

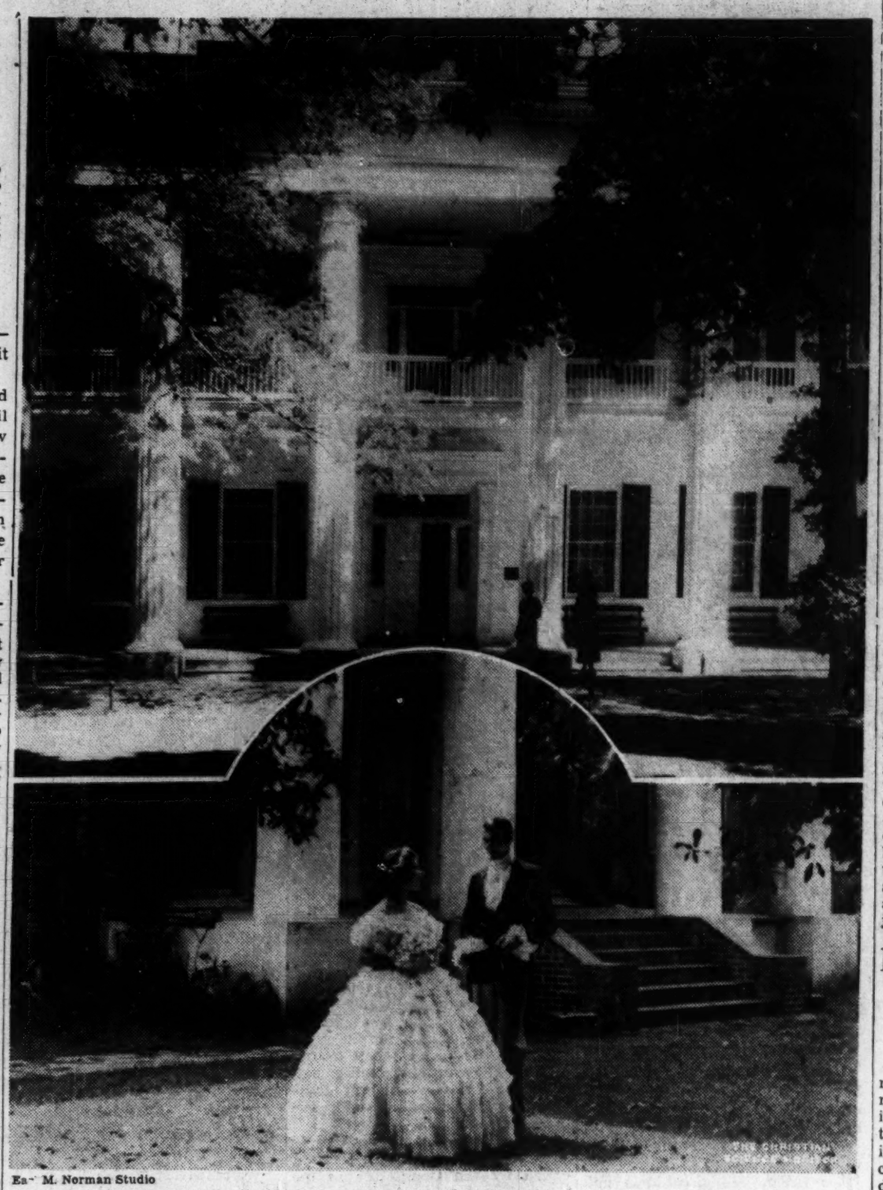
Beautiful, commodious, and very numerous places of worship are a fundamental aspect of the South. By the number and size of the churches you could tell where the South begins. Often, the choicest areas in Southern towns are given over entirely to churches. Many of the edifices are magnificent; often they are new.

Religious Emphasis

Religion occupies a dominant place in affairs here. More frequently than in other areas—except perhaps California—you see along the road such signs as "Jesus saves," or Bible verses. You see signs telling of special sects, such as "Primitive Baptists," "Missionary Baptists," "Free Will Baptists." Often you see big advertisements, urging you to come to Sunday School, or telling you that such and such Bible School has so many members, and is the best in the town or county or state or country. It is quite usual for leading men here to teach in such Sunday Schools.

Perhaps the stern, hearty, earnest, religious spirit of the South is connected with rural types of life. In any case, the Southerners are still farmers. They live from the soil. The horse and buggy have not completely disappeared. And mules abound. Maybe that's where the South begins—where mules begin.

In any case, it is a beautiful, rich variegated area, filled with charming, earnest, friendly people, who are very kind to visitors. So, let's enjoy our visit to the South.



Ea- M. Norman Studio

Tennessee and Mississippi Homes Reveal Welcome of Old and New South

Above, "The Hermitage," 12 miles from Nashville, Tenn., home of President Jackson, and a mecca both for admirers of Jackson and of this type of Southern architecture. Below, stately "Auburn," 1815 home of Natchez, Miss., noted for its spiral stairway, vaulted hall, and windows.

Youth Is Urged Not Merely To Copy Franklin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The youth who would emulate Benjamin Franklin should not be satisfied merely to imitate the things he did, but "should develop the homely virtues of which he was the embodiment," former Senator George Wharton Pepper, of Pennsylvania told the eighth of a series of Franklin conferences held at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

In discussing Franklin's influence in the molding of the Constitution, Mr. Pepper suggested that, "Franklin's service in the Constitutional Convention was rendered rather by molding his colleagues than by any direct action in molding the Constitution itself. In other words, Franklin and the Constitution is a problem of phychology, rather than a study in political science."

In support of this, Mr. Pepper cited Franklin's use of the religious appeal when he moved that the meetings of the Constitutional Convention be opened with prayer; and, his appeal to the tolerance of the delegates when he urged the adoption of the Constitution by saying:

"I confess that there are several parts of this Constitution which I do not at present approve, but I am not sure I shall never approve them: For, having lived long, I have experienced many instances of being obliged by better information, or fuller consideration, to change opinions even on important subjects, which I once thought right, but found to be otherwise. It is therefore that the older I grow, the more apt I am to doubt my own judgment, and to pay more respect to the judgment of others."

Discussion Group Seeks $1,500,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A campaign to raise $1,500,000 by 1944 to aid in revitalizing the discussion of public issues throughout the Nation and to complete the Town Hall building here as a national discussion center will be undertaken immediately by a national committee of 150 prominent persons from all walks of life, headed by Frederick H. Wood, New York attorney, George V. Denny, Jr., President of Town Hall, announced Feb. 6.

Mr. Denny said that Owen D. Young, Henry W. Taft and Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman had accepted invitations to act as nonorary chairmen of the committee, which is to be known as the Town Hall Fiftieth Anniversary Committee.

Gifts will be sought from foundations, business organizations and individuals interested in supporting endeavors which contribute to the advancement and preservation of American democracy, Mr. Denny added.

Civil Service Expansion Fight On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Reform organizations put their full force today behind the Ramspeck bill to bring under the civil service system 250,000 to 300,000 federal workers who are now by one means or other specifically exempted by Congress from the merit system. If passed, the measure will probably lead to the greatest single civil service extension in history, and reform groups have never been more hopeful of enactment.

The Civil Service Commission, meanwhile, announced that the number of federal employees reached an all-time high of 987,538 in December. Even during the World War, the federal force never went above 917,000 and when President Roosevelt came into office, the average number was not much over 500,000.

Many Republicans will oppose the bill, led by Representative Edith N. Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, ranking minority member of the House Civil Service Committee. Mrs. Rogers attacks the measure because it does not provide that the 250,000 or more government jobs affected will be thrown open to competitive examinations with passage of the proposed act.

She charges that Democrats who have been given the existing jobs will be "blanketed in" to their posts by the present measure, and given security of tenure just before a presidential election that might bring in the Republicans. She urges a clean sweep and open competitive examinations for everybody starting immediately.

Not Shared by Reformers

Mrs. Rogers' opposition is not shared by the various reform groups. Samuel H. Ordway, President of the National Civil Service Reform League, and former Republican member of the United States Civil Service Commission, has written a letter to Congressmen indorsing the bill in strong terms. Other groups sponsoring the measure are:

American Association of University Women.

National Council of Jewish Women.

National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

National League of Women Voters.

National Women's Trade Union League.

Various unions of Federal employees.

President Roosevelt, it is understood, has given the Ramspeck bill unqualified indorsement.

It is believed that many opponents of civil service who are less sincere in their belief than Mrs. Rogers may use her arguments to oppose it—that the bill is not perfect, and gives advantage to one political party which at present holds the army of positions. But so far as the outside reform groups go, they seem prepared to accept the bill and are enthusiastic about it.

Referring to the Rogers' point, Mr. Ordway declared:

"Moreover the requirement that incumbents of positions must undergo a noncompetitive test of fitness will be a safeguard against retaining in the service any unqualified person, while permitting the retention of those who, no matter what the method of their original appointment, have made good in their positions."

How Change Would Work

If the law is enacted, the jobs vacated in future by present incumbents will be filled by usual civil service examinations open to all applicants. There is a fairly large turnover in Government bureaus, and it will not be long, reform groups say, before the body of workers will be on a completely non-political basis.

For the first time in history, all federal posts, with minor exceptions, will be on the merit system. From a perfectionist approach they might applaud Mrs. Rogers' argument, but experience in the past has been that the great gains in civil service have come under conditions like the present.

Most of the present army of 600,000 civil service workers has been recruited by the "blanketing-in" process. This has been true of Democrats and Republicans alike. The Civil Service has made steady but slow progress by this method. Usually an outgoing President before an election blankets in thousands of workers and their jobs are definitely thereafter removed from politics, although the incumbents themselves are safe.

Almost invariably these incumbents have been "blanketed in" without any test whatsoever. The new "non-competitive test" now proposed for the 250,000 affected workers in the Ramspeck bill indicates the improved moral climate of the capital. It should be said, also, that the minority party, in almost every instance, has bitterly protested the process of "blanketing in," as Mrs. Rogers is doing at the present juncture.

Women Praise Service

The group of women's reform organizations supporting the bill declare—"in no similar extension of the civil service system has there been provided such careful tests to determine the ability of the persons holding the positions."

Three features of the Ramspeck bill are described as follows:

1. It removes the restriction in existing laws which prevent the President from extending the civil service. With the single exception of the W. P. A. it permits him to extend the civil service to all branches of the Government.

2. It also includes deputy collectors of internal revenue and deputy United States marshals. The collectors and marshals have to be confirmed by the Senate.

3. It permits the President to extend the Classification Act to the field service.

Mr. Ordway, himself a lifelong Republican, wrote as follows:

"We consider it important that all federal positions be placed under the merit system so that as vacancies occur in the future they will be filled on merit and not by Democratic, Republican or New Deal political hacks. If we should wait until the Republicans have displaced the Democratic hacks and replaced them with their own, the Democrats will oppose civil service classification of the positions just as strongly as the Republicans do now."

Reformers are hopeful as they have not been for many years over the present situation. Once the Federal Government finally goes on a 100 per cent civil service basis the half century goal of turning next to state and local governments will be undertaken, while in the Federal Government itself new methods for better personnel classification and career system improvement can be worked out.

Safe Safety Pin Simple; It Just Springs Shut

OGDEN, Utah (AP)—Now comes—guess what—a safe safety pin!

Charles Sakin, Los Angeles manufacturer, says he has contracted with S. C. Porter, Ogden inventor, for use of his patent fastener.

"So simple I don't know why no one ever thought of it before," marveled Mr. Sakin. "It springs shut."

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● With fanfare and flourish, Gristede's Thrift Parade steps into its third week of remarkable values. In all departments the world's finest foods are specially priced to demonstrate that it costs no more to stock your pantry with the best at Gristede's. Come! Buy! Enjoy Gristede's superior service at no extra cost. Gristede Bros., Inc., Superior Food Stores in New York, Westchester and Connecticut (see telephone book).

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Oldest Pullman Car in U. S. Sold, Was Conductors' 'Home' for Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—The oldest Pullman car in use in the United States was recently dismantled and sold for junk here. It had seen 55 years' service—28 on the road and 27 as a dormitory car for Pullman conductors who made overnight stops in Ogden.

When built in 1884 the car was one of the finest of its time and cost about $38,000, said Ray Smith, Ogden Pullman agent. But it sold for a nominal $1 to the Wheelwright Construction Company which wrecked it and sold the parts.

During its more than half a century the venerable sleeper carried two names and a number, first the Parthenon, then renamed the Pandita, and finally just plain No. 5067.

Following its retirement from the road the car was brought to Ogden, May 2, 1912. In those days conductors' runs between Chicago and California were divided here. As a result the car's 24 berths were filled every night.

However, with the lengthening of conductors' runs (they now work straight through from Chicago to the Pacific Coast) the car has had little use in recent years. At present only four conductors, have night layovers here, and so when the old car became out of repair officials decided to part with it.

The history of one of the Pullman Company's important safety and comfort inventions was closely connected with this particpular car. The invention was the closed vestibule, an outgrowth of a Pullman patent to prevent cars from telescoping.

The new invention, with the glass doors, was installed on the old Parthenon in 1887, three years after it was built. It was placed on other cars too, of course, but as years went on the others dropped out of service and the old car at Ogden was finally the only one owned by the Pullman Company with one of the original vestibules. This same vestibule was exhibited at the Chicago fair two years ago and then was placed on exhibition in the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry.

Among outdated construction features in the car were two-piece wheels consisting of metal plates bolted to steel tires. The car's interior was finished in solid mahogany, not veneer, and its buffet counter had a marble top.

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Officially credited with 29.19 miles per gallon!

It beats all other cars in money-saving STUDEBAKER CHAMPION

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For a Champion coupe, delivered at factory, South Bend.

SEE and drive this beautifully styled new Studebaker Champion that over 60,000 delighted owners enthusiastically recommend.

This powerful, 6-cylinder team mate of Studebaker's Commander and President is in the lowest price field, of course. But more than that—this Champion decisively defeated the 3 other large-selling lowest price cars last month in America's greatest gas economy contest.

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THREE STUDEBAKERS BEAT ALL OTHER CARS
In America's greatest gas economy test
Under A. A. A. supervision, Studebaker's 3 great 1940 cars, with low-extra-cost overdrive, finished 1—2—3 in the Gilmore-Yosemite Economy Sweepstakes. Champion averaged 29.19 miles per gallon; Commander 24.72 miles per gallon; President 23.40 miles per gallon.

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And, at slight added cost, we equip your Champion with automatic hill holder, automatic overdrive and Studebaker's exclusive fresh-air Climatizer for winter comfort and safety

See Your Local Studebaker Dealer

Allies Disclose Watch in Near East

By the Associated Press

France's public movement for "complete" governmental aid for Finland against Russia bears the impress of official inspiration or, at least, official acquiescence.

"Complete" aid would mean pulling the Russo-Finnish conflict into the European war proper. This would force the Soviets onto the field as the outright Allies of Germany.

It is possible that the French Government is flying a trial balloon to see just how much public support there is for such a momentous move.

It is not without bearing on these moves that counter-balloons apparently sent up from Britain have been testing public opinion on the prospect of bringing Germany onto the side of the Allies in a general attack on Russia.

Editorial Guns Loosed

Le Temps, which is an authoritative Paris newspaper and close to the Government, yesterday unlimbered all its editorial guns in favor of "effective, complete, and total" aid for Finland. The paper asserted that it is no longer possible to separate the "Russo-Finnish war from the European war, properly speaking," that the Soviet and Germany are in collusion, and that a blow at the Reds will be a blow at Germany.

Presumably Le Temps would not take such a strong line without having consulted the powers that be. In which case, there is reason to suppose that Premier Edouard Daladier is in favor of this action.

It is significant that M. Daladier's own Radical-Socialist Party insisted that France go to the aid of the Finns. Such a demand is unlikely to happen unless the Premier willed it.

There are several reasons why the Anglo-French Allies might gain by making Russia a party to the war with Germany:

1. Under the Allies' avowed aims they are morally bound to restore Finland's independence ultimately, and this looks to many like the best time to do the job.

2. The immediate object of the Allies being to force Germany into submission by cutting off all supplies, it would be to their advantage to keep Russia fighting so that the Soviet couldn't spare supplies for the hard-pressed Germans.

3. It would help the Allies to get Germany involved in heavy military action, so as to use up the Nation's reserve resources. Herr Hitler's present conservation of energy doesn't suit their purposes.

4. Establishment of an Allied front in Finland would tend to prevent the Red forces from penetrating further westward in Scandinavia.

5. This might serve as a diversion enabling France and England to attack Germany's right flank—where there is no "invulnerable" West Wall such as lies along the French-German frontier to impede invasion of the Reich.

6. It would also serve to remove any Bolshevist threats to Southeastern Europe, the Near East and India.

7. Finally some Allied leaders are known to be much impressed by the ill effects of the long inaction and the effects on the population. These, it is to be presumed, would not be averse to a little action in Finland.

Germany Approves

FORT WORTH, Texas, Feb. 8 (AP)—The French have sent ski troops and the British are despatching both planes and pilots to Finland, with Germany's full knowledge and approval, Hugh S. Gibson, former United States Ambassador to Belgium, said as he arrived in Fort Worth on a lecture tour.

"Obviously the Germans want the Baltic to remain a German lake," Mr. Gibson declared. "The Russian invasion of Finland is a development of the Russo-German treaty most unwelcome to the Reich, and though Britain and France are at war with Germany on the Western Front, Allied troops in Finland have Germany's blessing."

Allied efforts at secrecy about aid to Finland are maintained to help Germany save its face with Russia, Mr. Gibson added.

Reds Bomb Own

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 8 (AP)—In Russian air raids on cities of the Finnish interior, a prison full of captive Russian troops was bombed yesterday.

The prisoners all were herded safely to shelters while 10 Russian planes bombed for four hours the north central town of Kajaani.

At the front the Finns, withstanding continual heavy hammering by the Red Army against the Mannerheim Line on the Karelian Isthmus, reported today that Soviet Russian forces on the Arctic Salla front were in retreat.

The main body of Russians was stated to be falling back from Maerkajaervi toward the town of Salla, under cover of light Russian attacks at Maerkajaervi.

Little had been heard from this front for three weeks.

Today's advices said heavy Russian field guns already had been withdrawn from this sector.

On the Karelian Isthmus, the Finns reported they still were holding their own against Russian attacks.

The Helsingfors Civil Guard warned civilians last night to be on the alert for saboteurs and spies dropped by parachute from Russian planes. The newspaper Helsingin Sanomat said that such Russians were being landed at undisclosed places.

Volunteers Sail

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Norwegian American liner Bergensfjord sailed for Norway yesterday with 280 passengers, including 50 volunteers for Finnish military duty from the United States and Canada.

The group was in charge of Ino Lackstrom, chairman of the Finnish War Veterans of Toronto.

Also aboard were Robert A. Winston of the United States Naval Reserve, who said he would test American planes being sent to Finland, and Prince Sigvard Bernadotte, second son of the Swedish Crown Prince, who sailed with his wife after a visit of several months in this country.

Mail Censorship Delays Protested

BUDAPEST, Feb. 8 (AP)—Complaints that British interference with American mail was hurting business and delaying correspondence were voiced today by Americans in Southeastern Europe as letters postmarked as far back as last Oct. 23 were received. The mail apparently had been held at Gibraltar.

The letters posted in New York on Oct. 23 were marked for the Italian liner Conte di Savoia while other letters postmarked in New York on January 5, were sent by the Excambion, a United States vessel. Some other mail was not marked for a specific ship.

The mail apparently seized last fall was marked as "opened by censor." Recently posted letters bore stickers showing they had been seen by an "examiner." Some letters mailed from the United States during January and marked "via Italian line" or by a specific Italian ship apparently were not censored.

Heckling Goes For Cabinet Too

LONDON (AP)—Home Secretary Sir John Anderson told the House of Commons Feb. 8 that Cabinet members enjoy no immunity from hecklers.

"However much one deplores Fascist interruptions, no greater protection can be given Cabinet Ministers against interruption than other speakers," he said.

Jamaica Revenue Short Of War and Home Needs

KINGSTON, Jamaica (CP)—Jamaica will spend £150,000 for war purposes during the coming fiscal year, the Administration disclosed today. A similar sum will be spent for relief works.

Revenue for 1940-41 was estimated at £3,085,084 and expenditure at £3,411,163, New sources of revenue must be found or present sources expanded, the Administration said, if this colony was to continue to advance and become self-supporting.

Neighbor to Finland

Wide World

A Bit of Royal Salesmanship

Prince William of Sweden, second son of King Gustaf V, leader of an auction which started at Stockholm Jan. 12, is shown at one of the display counters during the sale. The auction consists of jewelry and art donated for the Swedish National Collection for Finnish Relief.

France Rejects Soviet Protest On Raiding of Commerce Office

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP)—The French Government was reliably reported today to have refused to consider a Soviet Russian protest against a police raid Monday on the Russian commercial office in Paris.

Sources close to the Foreign Office said the protest lodged by Soviet Ambassador Jakob Surtis could not be entertained, as neither the trade representatives nor the commercial offices had diplomatic immunity.

Three Russian commercial agents were held during the raid, Foreign Office sources said, but later were released.

It was disclosed that immediately after the raid Ambassador Surtis demanded the Government release the agents and return seized documents.

Informed sources said the Soviet envoy was told that diplomatic immunity for the agents expired last Dec. 31 with the French-Russian trade agreement and that the offices, even under the agreement, never had had extraterritorial privileges.

The reason for the raid was not disclosed officially but some sources said they believed the action to be part of the Government's campaign to wipe out Communist propaganda in France.

The Cabinet last Sept. 26 outlawed the Communist Party in France and forbade propaganda of the Communist International.

Moscow Accuses

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Soviet Union has accused French police of widespread raids against Russians and Russian agencies in Paris, Tass, official Russian news agency, announced. It charged that, besides the raid on the trade office, police also searched the premises of Intourist, an organization which assists foreign travel in Russia, a former Soviet school, and residences of certain members of the trade mission.

Tass said the raids came last Monday morning on "verbal instructions of the prefect of police."

About 100 men in civilian attire "rushed" into the office of the Russian trade representative, Tass declared. Members of the trade mission who arrived for work in the midst of the search were taken to their homes where searches also were made. Filing cabinets and safes were reported broken open at the trade office.

[The affair, as described, bore striking similarity to the sensational "Arcos incident" in London, May 12, 1927, which led to severance of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Soviet Russia. Relations have since been restored.]

London-to-Africa Flight Rewarded

LONDON (AP)—The Royal Aero Club's Britannia trophy for the most meritorious performance by a flier in 1939 was awarded Feb. 8 to 27-year-old Alex Henshaw for his record flight from London to Capetown, South Africa, and return.

Starting just a year ago today, Mr. Henshaw flew the 6,000 miles to Capetown in 39½ hours. His return flight was four minutes longer.

U. S. Unions Pledge Relief to Finns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Pledges of renewed suport to the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., are pouring in from trade unions in the Nation following observance of Finnish labor day yesterday, Dr. Alexander Lipsett, Director of the Labor Division, announced at Fund headquarters, 420 Lexington Avenue, today.

Spurred by reports of distress among Finnish families in bombed industrial areas and a fraternal message from Eero A. Vuori, President of the Finnish Federation of Trade Unions, many unions have announced they will give free service to Finnish relief activities in addition to donations, Dr. Lipsett added.

A cable from William Hallam Tuck, Hoover aide in Finland, who has just completed a tour of the great industrial area of Tammerfors reports seven raids upon the city in one month, with thousands of workingmen's homes destroyed.

Cable Appreciation

"Labor and leaders and industrialists send their heartfelt thanks to American labor through Mr. Hoover and the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Tuck cabled. "The spirit of the workers has been wonderful, all of whom volunteered to contribute at least the equivalent of two days' pay per week to the cause of helping civilians."

Mr. Vuori's cable of thanks on behalf of Finnish workers, addressed to Mr. Hoover, said in part:

"We are encouraged by the knowledge that all democratic forces in the world are on our side. We are getting strength from the knowledge that it is the fate of our little nation to fight for those ideals of freedom which are inspiring the great nation of the United States and its trade union movement with these ideals."

Leftist Opposition

Leftist groups here, united in the newly organized American Committee for Friendship with the Soviet Union, sent a resolution to President Roosevelt today asking that no loans be made to Finland and that the Government maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

Two thousand persons voted to adopt the resolution at a meeting called by the Committee in the Manhattan Center. Speakers declared the United States was being led into another "imperialist war" and that the present Finnish Government was not representative of the Finnish workers. Principal speakers were Gen. Victor A. Yakhontoff, former General in the Russian Army during the Kerensky regime; the Rev. Thomas L. Harris, formerly Secretary of the American League for Peace and Democracy, recently dissolved; Toivo Vurela, editor of a Finnish newspaper in New York, and Anna Louise Strong, Communist propagandist and writer.

The Westchester County Committee of the Finnish Relief Fund will launch a drive for funds with John Motley Morehead of Rye, N. Y., former United States Minister to Sweden, Chairman of the committee, it was announced today.

John Marbach, President of the White Plains Civic and Business Federation, has been named Executive Chairman.

U. S. Aid to Finns Makes Nazis Laugh

By the Associated Press

Berlin

Reichsführer Hitler's newspaper Völkischer Beobachter reports $100,000 has been collected for Finland in the United States—and then heaps sarcasm on the report.

"$100,000! What a sum!" said the paper in a recent issue.

"Not even one single fighting airplane! Just the left wing of a bomber! But perhaps the hope exists that the plutocrats before long will donate the right wing and then later perhaps a complete fighting plane can be pieced together!

"It is always the same picture: First, a small nation is wrought up to struggle against an inevitable development, although this development nowise threatens the small nation, but is directed solely against the usurped power of plutocrats. If the agitation has been successful with a small state and it has been damaged, then the help that might be expected from these great plutocracies as a result of speeches and negotiations appears in quite another light.

"First," the paper concluded, "small states are pushed into something, then big ones avoid action—and take up collections!"

U. S. Volunteers?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Letters from more than 2,000 American citizens offering to volunteer to fight for Finland have been received by the Finnish Legation, it was announced yesterday. Uncounted oral inquiries are being received daily.

These letters and inquiries are being acknowledged with thanks but in each case an explanation is being made that the offers are not being accepted.

Although President Roosevelt announced informally at a recent press conference that the voluntary acceptance of recruits by a foreign agency in the United States would hardly be construed as a violation of the law prohibiting the solicitation of such enlistments, the Finnish Legation is observing the law to the letter and is thus far declining even volunteers.

Garment Workers Ask Trade Pact Extension

NEW YORK (AP)—The General Executive Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union resolved Feb. 5 to petition Congressional Committees to recommend extension of the trade agreements act for another three years.

"For the first time," the resolution said, "the United States has adopted a method of tariff-making which takes into consideration the interests of the consuming public. Insofar as the trade agreements program has reduced the duties on consumers' goods, American consumers generally, and members of the I. L. G. W. U. in particular, have benefited."

House Ways and Means Group Votes 3 Years of Hull Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee, voting along partisan lines, gave its approval today to continuation of Secretary Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade program for another three years.

The continuance, bitterly fought by the Republican minority, probably will be called up for House action week after next. Representative Patrick J. Boland (D) of Pennsylvania predicted it would win approval after he had polled the House in his capacity as majority whip.

On the final vote of Committee approval, 14 Democrats voted for the continuing resolution and 10 Republicans were opposed. Representative Wesley E. Disney (D) of Oklahoma voted "present."

Just before this final vote, an amendment by Representative Disney to prevent alteration of any import excise taxes in the trade agreements was defeated. Representative Disney voted with the Republicans.

Authority under which the President, through the State Department, now negotiates trade treaties expires June 12. The pending measure would extend it for three years from that date.

The Ways and Means Committee only recently completed its hearings on the bill.

Bi-partisan Senate support developed today for a proposal that the United States lend Finland $5,891,000—the amount of her war debt payments—to purchase any supplies needed to fight the Russians.

Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan, author of the loan legislation, proposed an amendment permitting the Treasury to make the unrestricted advance of $5,891,000 to Finland.

Moscow Embassy Saved

Senator Brown's Republican colleague, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, told reporters that Finland should receive "some definite reward as a good debtor." In the projected non-military advance, he said, "we are just giving them three cheers for paying their debts."

A proposal for an unrestricted loan of $30,000,000 to Finland was defeated yesterday in the Foreign Relations Committee, and Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley declared that a direct loan "might contravene our foreign policy."

The Finnish-Russian hostilities touched off a spat in the House yesterday over an appropriation for maintenance of the United States Embassy in Moscow. On one vote, the money was retained in a supply bill by a margin of only three votes—108 to 105. Another vote for retaining the funds was 95 to 38.

Sponsors of the proposal to eliminate the appropriation expressed resentment over Russia's invasion of Finland, but the Administration leadership argued that the United States should maintain a "listening post" in Moscow.

World Vistas by Short Wave

A timetable of the world's outstanding international shortwave stations now in operation is published on the second Thursday of each month. All time is Eastern Standard.

Location	Call Letters	Meters	Megacycles	Time E. S. T.
Caracas, Venezuela	YV4RH	62.11	4.83	6-11 p. m.
Cartagena, Colombia	HJAF	62.05	4.83	8-11 p. m.
Bogota, Colombia	HCJD	62.00	4.84	7-10:30 p. m.
Barranquilla, Colombia	HJFC	61.10	4.91	4-11 p. m.
Caracas, Venezuela	YV5RM	59.88	5.01	4-10 p. m.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIGPH	51.46	5.83	6-10 p. m.
Montreal	CFCX	49.96	6.01	Noon-midnight.
Havana, Cuba	COCO	49.92	6.01	5-11 p. m.
Berlin	DJC	49.83	6.02	9 p. m.-midnight.
Panama City, Panama	HP5B	49.75	6.03	9 p. m.-midnight.
Boston, Mass.	WRUL (W1XAL)	49.67	6.04	Evenings, irregular.
London	GSB	49.50	6.06	6:20-8:15; 9:40 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	49.50	6.06	Irregular, near 9 p. m.
Cincinnati	WLWO	49.50	6.06	6 a. m.-2 a. m. (next day).
Toronto	CRCK	49.26	6.09	Noon-8 p. m.
Nassau, Bahama Islands	ZNS	49.27	6.09	1:30-2; 8-9 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WNBI	49.10	6.10	8 p. m.-1 a. m.
Hanava, Cuba	COCD	48.94	6.13	Noon-1 a. m.
Medellin, Colombia	HJ4ABD	48.86	6.14	8-11 p. m.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	48.86	6.14	7 p. m.-midnight.
San Jose, Costa Rica	TIPG	46.80	6.41	5-10:30 p. m.
Guayaquil, Ecuador	HC2RL	46.21	6.49	Nights, irregular.
Papeete, Tahiti	FO8AA	42.25	7.10	Saturdays, Midnight-2 a. m.
Tokyo, Japan	JVW	41.34	7.26	2-4 p. m.
Moscow		39.88	7.52	7-8 p. m.
Budapest	HAT-4	32.88	9.12	6-7 p. m.
Havana	COBX	32.61	9.20	8-11 p. m.
Ankara, Turkey	TAP	31.80	9.46	11.00 a. m.-5 p. m.
Havana	COCH	31.70	9.48	Noon-midnight
Mexico City	XEWW	31.60	9.50	6-9 p. m.
Rio de Janeiro	PRF-5	31.86	9.50	1:45-2:45; 4:15-5:45 p. m.
Melbourne	VK3ME	31.57	9.50	5-7 a. m.
London	GSB	31.55	9.51	Midnight-2:15 a. m.; 1-6; 9:40 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
Bangkok, Siam	HS8PJ	31.55	9.51	Thursday, 7:30-10 a. m.
Armenia, Colombia	HJ4ABH	31.91	9.52	6-10 p. m.
Jelov, Norway	LKC	31.50	9.52	Irreg. near 6 a. m. and 5 p. m.
Hong Kong		31.49	9.53	3-8 a. m.
San Francisco	WOXI	31.48	9.53	7 a. m.-noon.
Stockholm, Sweden	SBU	31.48	9.53	4-5 p. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEO	31.48	9.53	4 p. m.-midnight
Suva, Fiji Islands	VPD-2	31.48	9.54	6:30-7 a. m., irregular
Berlin	DJN	31.45	9.54	4:50-11:45 p. m.; mid.-11 a. m.
Paris	TPA-1	31.41	9.55	1-3 a. m., 10:15 a. m.; 5 p. m.
Berlin	DJA	31.38	9.56	(Same as DJN)
Boston	WBOS	31.35	9.57	6 a. m. to 1 a. m.
Manila	KZRM	31.35	9.57	8-10 a. m.; 4:30-6 p. m.
London	GSC	31.32	9.58	4-6; 6:30-8:20; 9:40-12:30 a. m.
Sydney, Australia	VK2ME	31.28	9.58	Sun., 6-8:30 a. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	31.28	9.59	6 p. m.-2 p. m., irreg.
Huizen, Holland	PCJ	31.28	9.59	Tues., 7:15-10 p. m. Wed., 8-9 p.m.
Delhi, India	VUD-2	31.28	9.59	1:30-4 a. m.; 7:30 a. m.-noon; 9:30 p. m.-midnight.
Dublin		31.28	9.59	Noon-6 p. m.
Moscow	RAN	31.25	9.60	5-8.30 p. m.
Panama City, Panama	HP5J	31.25	9.61	6:30-10 p. m.
Relays, Johannesburg	ZRK	31.23	9.61	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Sydney, Australia	VLQ	31.23	9.62	4-7 a. m.; 5-6 p. m.
Berlin	DXB	31.21	9.61	2 p. m.-Mid.
Montevideo, Uruguay	CXA-6	31.19	9.62	6-10 p. m.
Cartagena, Colombia	HJ1ABP	31.20	9.62	8-11 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW9A	31.09	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3:30-6 p. m.
New York	WCBX	31.09	9.65	10:30 p. m., irreg.
Buenos Aires, Argentina	LRX	31.08	9.66	4-approx. 10:30 p. m.
Rome	2RO8	31.02	9.67	6-9 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WRCA	31.02	9.67	Noon-10 p. m.
Paris	TPB	30.99	9.68	7 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
Heredia, Costa Rica	T14NRH	30.96	9.68	8-10 p. m.
Buenos Aires, Argentina	LRX	31.06	9.69	6-9 p. m.
Johannesburg, South Africa	ZRD	30.86	9.72	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Valparaiso, Chile	CB970	30.83	9.73	6-11 p. m., irregular
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW-7	30.84	9.73	6-9 p. m.
Havana	COCQ	30.80	9.74	Noon-11 p. m.
Havana	COCM	30.51	9.83	5-midnight
Rome	IRF	30.50	9.84	6-9 p. m.
Madrid	EAQ	30.43	9.86	3-8 p. m., irreg.
Dairen, Manchuria	JDY	30.28	9.92	Near 7 a. m., irreg.
Brussels	ORK	30.04	10.33	1:30-3 p. m.
Bandoeng, Java	PLP	27.27	11.00	Near 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW6	27.17	11.04	1-3 p. m.
Geneva, Switzerland	HBO	26.31	11.40	Sun., Mon., 7-8 p. m.
Havana	COCX	26.20	11.45	Noon-midnight.
Stockholm	SBP	25.63	11.71	Noon-3:30 p. m.
Paris	TPA4	25.61	11.72	7 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
London	GSD	25.53	11.75	Midnight-2:15 a. m.; 1-6 p. m; 6:20-9:20; 9:40-12:30 a. m.
Berlin	DJD	25.49	11.77	Noon-midnight.
Boston	WRUL (W1XAL)	25.45	11.79	6:30-8 p. m., Wed., Fri
Tokyo	JZJ	25.42	11.80	7-8:30 a. m.; 4:30-5:30 p. m.; Mid.-1:30 a. m.
Matanzas, Cuba	COGP	25.42	11.80	Noon-11 p. m.
Rome	2RO-4	25.40	11.81	4:30 a. m.-7 p. m.; 7:30-9 p. m.
New York (CBS)	WCBX	25.36	11.83	9-10:30 p. m.
Prague, German Bohemia	D---	25.34	11.84	2-10 p. m., irregular
Pittsburgh	WPIT	25.27	11.87	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
Paris	TPA-3	25.24	11.88	10:15 a. m.-6 p. m.; 7-9:15 9:45 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
Chungking, China	XGOY	25.21	11.90	8-10 a. m.; 5-8 p. m.
Moscow		11.90	25.20	4-5 p. m.
Reykjavik, Iceland	TFJ	24.52	12.36	Sun., 1:45-3:30 p. m.
Moscow, U. S. S. R.	RKI	19.93	15.04	1-3; 7-8 p. m., irreg.
Geneva, Switzerland	HBJ	20.44	14.53	6:45-8 p. m., irreg.
Berlin	DJL	19.85	15.11	10:45 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
Vatican City	HVJ	19.84	15.12	Sun., 1-2 p. m.
Bandoeng, Java	YDC	19.18	15.80	8-10 a. m.; 6-6:30 p. m.
London	GBP	19.82	15.14	8:45 a. m.-12:40 p. m.; 4-6.
London	GSO	19.76	15.18	Mid.-3:15 a. m.; 4-6 p. m.
Berlin	DJB	19.74	15.20	4:40-11:45 p. m., Sun., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. also.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	19.72	15.21	9 a. m.-6 p. m.
Prague, German Bohemia	D---	19.70	15.23	Near 9 a. m., 4 p. m., irregular
Paris	TPA-2	19.68	15.24	8-10 a. m.; noon-8 p. m.
Philadelphia (CBS)		19.69	15.27	4-8 p. m.
Belgrade	YUG	19.68	15.24	7-9 p. m.
London	GBP	19.65	15.26	Noon-4 p. m.
Buenos Aires	LRU	19.63	15.29	Noon-8 p. m.
Rome	2RO-6	19.61	15.30	6 a. m.-6 p. m; 7:30-9 p. m.
Delhi, India	VUD-4	19.61	15.30	9-11:30 p. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEA	19.59	15.33	Noon-11 p. m.
San Francisco	WGEI	19.57	15.33	7-11 p. m.
Budapest	HAS-3	19.53	15.37	Sun., 8-10 a. m.
Berlin	DJE	16.89	17.77	8:15-10 a. m.
New York (NBC)	WNBI	16.87	17.78	8 a. m.-3 p. m.
London	GSG	16.86	17.79	Mid-2.15; 3:45-5:50; 8:55 a. m.-12:40-4 p. m.
Paris	TPB-2	16.84	17.81	8:30-10 a. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEA	13.94	21.50	8-11 a. m.
Philadelphia (CBS)	WCAB	13.94	21.53	Noon-3:45 p. m.
Pittsburgh (NBC)	WPIT	13.93	21.54	7-10 a. m.
New York (NBC)	WRCA	13.87	21.63	8 a. m.-3 p. m.

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H. K. & Co., Men's Shop, First Mezzanine

How Moose Jaw Broke the Drought

Work nears completion on irrigation system with capacity of 3,000,000 gallons daily.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOOSE JAW, Saskatchewan—The story of how Moose Jaw overcame drought conditions and substituted prospects of economic recovery is being told as work nears completion on a novel irrigation system capable of transporting 3,000,000 gallons of water to the city daily.

Moose Jaw is a busy railway terminal, 40 miles west of Regina, the Capital, and two years ago it was facing economic ruin due to a dwindling water supply resulting from the 1930 drought.

The artesian wells, 28 miles west of the city, were found to lack their former pressure, and the water table was seriously lowered. Industrial activity faced serious curtailment as a result of the growing shortage.

So Moose Jaw resorted to an old scheme of shunting water from the South Saskatchewan River which crosses the western plains from the Rockies into the northern lands at Lake Winnipeg, 70 miles from the city.

After Moose Jaw had tried unsuccessfully to interest nearby Regina in a plan to bring South Saskatchewan water to the two cities, a deal was made with the Federal Government, whereby under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, the Government would dig a 70-mile ditch connecting the river and Moose Jaw. The city agreed to repay the necessary $400,000 to the Government over a term of years.

The ditch which is to carry 3½ feet of water begins just south of Riverhurst, where cribbing, intakes, and a pumping station that lifts water up from the river 200 feet or more over the height of land rimming the river, have been built.

Up over the rim, the ditch passes southwest through both dry plains and farmlands on a slow descent, with gravity as the motive power for carrying the water into Moose Jaw.

In solving Moose Jaw's problem, the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration now finds it has unlocked fresh possibilities for the hitherto dry farmlands across which 3,000,000 gallons or more of water daily are now ready to flow.

Preliminaries of the Big Ditch

(1) This "bulldozer" with its broad blade at the front tears off the surface soil on the ditch route enabling the shovel that follows behind to dig in easier.

(2) Here is arising the pumphouse, in which big pumps will suck in gallons of river water from the South Saskatchewan and boost it up over the height of land above the river.

(3) Machinery dug most of Moose Jaw's ditch. For two summers big shovels have been gouging out prairie soil. Here is a shovel at work.

(4) What Moose Jaw's 70-mile ditch will look like after completion. A section near the river and a sample of the country through which it snakes its way.

Fighting Planes For Sweden Rush American Plant

DOWNEY, Calif. (AP)—The Vultee Aircraft Company began work Feb. 7 on a $9,000,000 order for 144 swift Interceptor pursuit planes for the Swedish Government. The company said 900 men were added to its normal force of 1,600 employees. The order more than doubled its backlog.

Canadian Order

OTTAWA (AP)—Canadian airplane factories stepped up plans for increased production Feb. 7 with new orders from the British Air Ministry reported at between $25,000,000 and $40,000,000.

Official information on the size of contracts received or under consideration from the United Kingdom was not available.

One reliable authority reported the award of a large contract for Hampden bombers had been given the Canadian Associated Aircraft, Ltd., a six-company organization.

Russian Ordered To Leave Geneva

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 8 (AP)—Switzerland today ordered Soviet Russia's League of Nations expert, Vladimir Sokoline, to leave the country within two weeks.

The order was issued by both the Swiss federal and Geneva Cantonal governments, rejecting Moscow's explanation for wanting to keep Mr. Sokoline in Switzerland.

Mr. Sokoline was dismissed as an undersecretary of the League of Nations after Soviet Russia's expulsion, and Moscow had tried to obtain authorization for him to remain in Geneva as "liaison officer" to the International Red Cross Committee.

League experts, busily co-ordinating League members' aid to Finland, have made no secret of their displeasure at having a trained Soviet observer remaining in Geneva.

The International Red Cross Committee, which appealed to Russia during the Polish campaign and since the Soviet invasion of Finland without reply, found Mr. Sokoline had no authorization to confer with it despite his new title.

Accordingly, Geneva Cantonal authorities and the Federal Government, which has no relations with Russia, asked Mr. Sokoline to leave. He said he had no comment to make and was awaiting instructions from Moscow.

King Carol Gets Gift Of a Model Railway

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 8 (AP)—King Carol has a model electric railway, the gift of Dr. Robert Ley, Adolf Hitler's Trade Union Commissioner.

Rumanian newspaper stories today described the present, and the King's "extreme pleasure."

Bullitt Visiting U. S.

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 8 (AP)—William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to Paris, left today for a brief trip to the United States aboard a transatlantic air clipper.

British Railway Control Retains Democratic Basis

By John A. May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 8—A determination to avoid tampering more than necessary with the ordinary democratic commercial structure is seen mirrored in the Government's wartime railway payments settlement which was announced today.

The scheme is a compromise between private capitalistic control and state socialism. It provides for the pooling of the receipts and expenses of four mainline railways and London subways and buses, which have been under Government control since Sept. 1. Under the plan, announced in a White Paper, the railways would get a minimum compensation equal to net revenues during 1935-37.

It is aimed at enabling the railway finance to be carried on along relatively normal lines, despite the fact that the railways have become in effect a national organization, just as the scheme of Government control is arranged to enable railway management to be carried on as normally as possible in the face of changed circumstances.

Net Revenue Assured

Under the control scheme the Ministry of Transport wields directional powers, but actual management is left in the hands of an executive committee comprising the heads of main line railways and the London Passenger Transport Board.

Under the payment scheme the railways are assured a minimum net revenue and the possibility of additional profits. The Government shares in revenue on an expanding basis as receipts rise above the minimum.

Railway stock recently has been rising. Some observers believe that this is due to unstable gambling on the probability of a profitable settlement, but a review of the situation in light of the new proposals suggests that the rise in shares may be a sign of stability. "There is every reason to suppose," the influential Financial News declares, "that railway earnings will justify much higher marginal stock prices than at present ruling."

Division of Revenue

Railway companies and shareholders regard the settlement as favorable, for to calculate the guaranteed minimums on average net revenues for the years 1935 to 1937 for the main lines gives the railways the benefit of a period of marked recovery.

This minimum totals £40,000,000 to be pooled among the railways in proportion to their revenue during the basic years. The next £3,500,000 earned will be divided also on the same lines, but of the further £25,000,000, if the revenue gets that far, the Government takes half, and of any profits above this figure the Government gets the whole.

As a result of the lessons learned during the railway crisis after the World War the Government has made another important departure from precedent. It has been decided that payment will be made on a commercial basis for the conveyance of government traffic. During the World War the Government made no such payment and a large bill for deferred maintenance and depleted stores had to be met when the railways were returned to the private companies.

Premium on Efficiency

By calculating compensation on net earnings, pooling revenues, sharing in profits, and paying for military traffic, the Government aims to enable railway stockholders to share as much as usual in what is anticipated to be a period of capacity operation, while putting a premium on managerial efficiency.

In financial circles the scheme is generally welcomed. Almost the only criticism comes from those outside of financial circles who believe that in the attempt to maintain the "capitalist" structure within nationalization the Government has made the settlement too generous.

It is pointed out that there appears to be no arrangement for the companies to pay the excess profits duty on the first £3,500,000 extra revenue, although all private companies have to pay a 60 per cent tax on profits above normal.

British Affirm Pledge of Free Poland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 8—Britain's determination to include restoration of Polish independence in its peace aims, reiterated in Parliament yesterday, comes at a time when the Poles in conquered territory continue to suffer indescribable hardships and provides an indication to the Third Reich as to what will happen if Allied victors remake the European map.

Answering a question in the House of Commons, Undersecretary R. A. Butler declared that Britain is determined to "vindicate the right of the Polish people to an independent national existence and to right the wrongs which have been done them."

Such statement just now is due to reliable reports declaring that the National Socialists are pursuing more rigorously than ever the policy of deporting from "annexed Poland" tens of thousands of Poles still left after the fighting ended.

Deportation into so-called "Poland proper" is reliably estimated to have resulted in many perishing by the wayside since they have to leave their homes in extreme cold weather with little protection or food.

The German policy is interpreted here as evidence of the Third Reich's intent to stamp out Polish civil, cultural, and religious life. For not only have Germans from the Baltic been pouring into East Poland, the "so-called Corridor," but it is now disclosed that thousands of Germans from within Germany itself, from Baden and Würtemberg, are also being settled there.

National Socialists are represented as hoping that by such tactics, even if Germany loses the war, that the Germans will have been so deeply entrenched in this new territory that no victors will dare to insist upon carrying through their retransfer, because of the great chaos it would involve. Hence at the cost of enormous suffering, National Socialists endeavor to push Germanization eastward.

Ignoring all former beliefs in the doctrines of "blood and soil" and declarations by Reichsführer Hitler that the frontiers of the nation are eternal, they are trying to alter the racial map of this continent so as to establish a situation which many of their most astute statesmen worked to avoid—namely, direct frontiers with Russia.

How great interest Britain takes in Polish affairs is also indicated in the suggestion that £100,000 for the relief of Polish refugees in neutral countries was inadequate to meet their needs. The Undersecretary in reply indicated that further substantial assistance has come from the Polish Relief Fund, a nongovernment organization.

Americans Shot?

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP)—Polish authorities in Paris in continuing charges of mass executions by Germans in Poland have asserted that two American citizens, a man named Szczygiel and his 19-year-old son, were among the victims in a "massacre" at Wawer, near Warsaw.

They alleged that one out of every 10 inhabitants of Wawer was shot. The date was not given.

Another Canadian Contingent Arrives at Camp in England

SOMEWHERE IN BRITAIN, Feb. 8 (AP)—Under the wing of Britain's Navy, the third contingent of Canadian active service forces have been landed in England.

Like the two previous contingents, the new wave of khaki-clad Canadian fighting men arrived unheralded. Under cover of darkness, gray troopships moved silently up a British river and when the sun rose were lying at anchor surrounded by naval vessels and fishing smacks.

Attracted by the sight, thousands crowded to docks and promenades overlooking the harbor to wave and cheer. They were unaware from what part of the Empire the troops had come, however, until the first tender brought ashore its load of singing, whistling Canadians.

The debarkation of the Canadian troops was announced today in a War Office bulletin:

"A further contingent of the Canadian active service force has arrived in this country and has proceeded to its concentration area."

No announcement was made of the size of the force or the units it comprised.

Landing of the fiirst contingent of Canadians in England was announced last Dec. 18, and the second Jan. 1. Both were parts of the First Canadian Division. They have been joined by Australian fliers and Indian Moslem troops.

The trans-Atlantic voyage was reported to have been without incident.

Information from Canada disclosed the troop convoy, which included five transports, had sailed Jan. 30. Secrecy surrounded the departure and only a handful of watchers saw them sail. The vessels carried quantities of war equipment.

The new arrivals included several artillery and ambulance units, many specialists in the technical branches of warfare and a handful of fliers.

Powder for Allies

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 8 (AP)—Leland Lyon, president of the Atlas Powder Company, disclosed today that the British Government has advanced money to his company for construction in the United States of an explosives plant whose total output would be consigned to the British and French Armies.

"We expect to begin building immediately and to have the plant in production within six months," Mr. Lyon said.

He refused to amplify this statement other than to say that operation of the plant would necessitate an increase in the number of Atlas employees.

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'Poland Day' Set in New York Next to Lincoln's Birthday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8—The martyred Polish Nation will be honored throughout New York State on Sunday, Feb. 11, which Gov. Herbert H. Lehman had today designated as "Poland Day."

"Our country has long recognized thankfully the contributions to her greatness and glory made by Polish patriots," a proclamation by the Governor says. "Our history is replete with incidents which give testimony to their accomplishments.

"Accordingly, it is fitting that in the midst of our manifold blessings, among which are national unity, peace, and security, we pause to remember the courageous Polish religious and lay martyrs of the war and the millions of Poles upon whom again is visited great sorrow.

Near Lincoln's Birthday

"Now, therefore, I, Herbert H. Lehman, Governor of the State of New York, at the request of the New York State Conference of Polish Clubs and the United Stanislaus Societies, do proclaim Sunday, Feb. 11, Poland Day.

"It is proper that this be done at this particular time so that all Americans may observe the birth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln and Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, beloved Polish American Revolutionary War hero, whose memory will always be held in grateful recognition in this country. I am confident that American, always responsive to the call of distress, will heed the plight of the unfortunate people of Poland, and in their homes, churches and synagogues will pray for the millions of Poles who are now undergoing untold sufferings, misery, and persecution."

Accredited for Collections

The Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., at 37 East Thirty-sixth Street, is the accredited American agency for collection and distribution of supplies for destitute Polish refugees adjoining neutral countries. Mrs. Vernon Kellogg, Vice-Chairman, estimated that 100,000 Polish refugees are seeking aid in Rumania and Hungary, and 40,000 more are homeless and without food in Vilna, Lithuania. Poles continue to escape to Vilna at the rate of 400 daily, she estimated.

The Commission has established 15 large relief stations and 18 small stations in 27 cities and towns of Rumania and needs $300,000 for immediate relief of Poles in Hungary.

War Prices Aid Eire's Farms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Price increases of about one-third over prewar rates which the British Government has agreed to pay for Irish fat cattle, sheep, and pigs are welcomed here as going far to redress recent complaints of Irish farmers even though they offer no prospect of profits comparable with those of 1914-1918.

The difference in the situation compared with the World War is that the British Government has now appointed itself sole buyer of meat and also fixes its own price. The private buyer who was prepared 25 years ago to pay almost any price for food so urgently needed has been replaced by the State as purchaser, which, while anxious to take all the food that Eire can supply, is equally determined to control supply and keep prices from soaring.

Nevertheless Irish farmers have certainly received favorable treatment in the new agreement reached between the governments of Eire and Britain. The agreement itself is an instance of how Anglo-Irish questions can be settled amicably, even though, as in this case, the negotiations were difficult and occupied about four months.

The price for fat cattle from Eire will range between 9¼d to 10d a pound, which is equivalent to the rate paid to English fatteners. It is understood the price will be varied in Eire with United Kingdom prices, according to the costs of feeding and marketing, and rising prices are therefore anticipated here. Irish farmers, of course, have to bear the increased cost of wartime transportation and insurance.

Prices for Irish sheep, lambs, and pigs have also been brought up to the level of the British home producer. The bacon price is very favorable to Eire as compared with Scandinavian countries. Agreement had already been reached regarding Irish butter at a price higher than that paid to New Zealand and Australia.

Store cattle from Eire sold to English fatteners are not affected by the new agreement. Last year some 750,000 stores were exported from Eire and 500,000 fat cattle.

It is recognized here that Britain will be glad to take all the food Eire can supply and farmers in the 26 counties are being urged to make full use of the opportunity. At the same time circles in close touch with the Government are warning farmers to beware of upsetting the balance which they claim has been introduced into Eire's agriculture in recent years. It is held that unless there is assurance of the British demand for cattle becoming permanent it will be better not to sacrifice tillage which supplies the home market, for increased cattle production.

Hitherto Eire has not suffered from the shortage of foodstuffs being experienced in the United Kingdom.

Federal Districts

Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela and Mexico have established federal areas patterned after the District of Columbia.

Call to Strive On Voiced to Irish

DUBLIN (AP)—The Mansion House Committee, which worked vainly to gain reprieves for the two Irishmen executed at Birmingham, issued a call to Irishmen throughout the world Feb. 8 to strive on until "English aggression" is ended.

A small protest procession was held but there were no disorders.

The Committee declared "England has shown that she cares nothing for the good will of Ireland and is equally contemptuous of the opinion of all sections of the Irish people."

NEW YORK (AP)—Irish Republican Army sympathizers solemnly laid a wreath at the foot of the flagpole at the Irish Pavilion in the deserted World's Fair grounds Feb. 8 in memory of two young I. R. A. men who were hanged in England for the bomb fatalities of five persons.

The group of about 25 men mysteriously gained admittance to the grounds, which are closed for the winter.

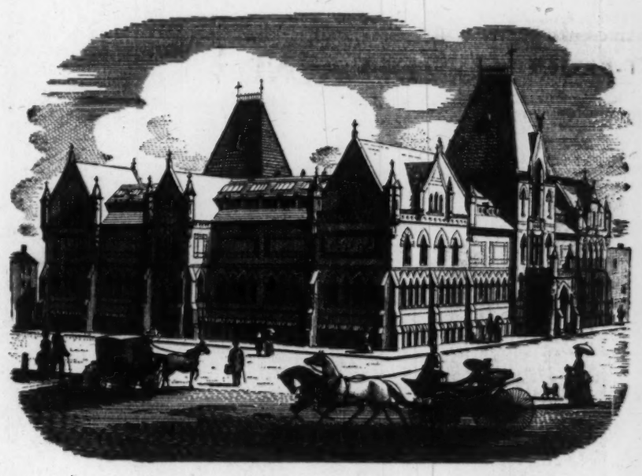
The flag on the pavilion was lowered to half staff.

Diminutive Paper Gets Out 'Special'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRYON, N. C.—The most diminutive daily newspaper in the world, the Tryon Daily Bulletin, celebrated its twelfth birthday here by issuing a special edition.

The newspaper, issued daily except Sunday, in its dozen years of existence has grown from 100 copies to more than 1,000 copies, circulating in 38 of the 48 states, and in two foreign countries. It wields considerable influence, carries a complete coverage of the territory it serves, and is noted for its scholarly and pertinent editorials.



★ 1909 ★

On May 1st, Boston's first Museum of Fine Arts was closed preparatory to moving into its new quarters on Huntington Avenue. Dedicated on July 3, 1876, the old building at Copley Square, where the Copley Plaza now stands, was never completed. Straitened financial circumstances during the first ten years prevented any structural expansion. In 1890, when only the front quadrangle was finished, lack of space for future growth, inadequacy of light, and fire hazard had become plainly evident. In 1899 land for the new building was bought in the Fenway and actual construction begun eight years later.

It was a different world in 1909 when the Museum of Fine Arts transported its treasures to the new building in the Fens, a slower moving age, when life was simpler and the successful management of property a comparatively easy matter.

Since that time new inventions have greatly broadened the field of possible investment and changing conditions have added to the problems confronting the investor. Today more and more property owners are seeking ways of freeing themselves from the responsibility of managing their investments themselves.

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French Army on Watch in Near East

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP)—Authorized French sources disclosed today that France has 275,000 troops concentrated in the Near East under the command Gen. Maxime Weygand.

[In London authoritative sources said the Allies had "about a half million" troops concentrated in the Near East.

The French estimate of their own troops closely approximates estimates of "between 200,000 and 300,000 troops," contained in a dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 28. Later Russian estimates had placed the figure at 400,000, while German sources had computed the figure at 150,000.

Moreover the regular Turkish Army numbers 200,000, while some authorities estimate its potential reserve at 700,000.]

General Weygand arrived at Cairo yesterday by air from Syria, where most of his command is concentrated. He was accompanied by Admiral Jean Esteva, Commander-in-Chief of the French Mediterranean Fleet.

The French asserted their visit had no other significance.

Since the outbreak of the war Egypt broke diplomatic relations with Germany and has intensified training an army begun three years ago with the aid of a British military mission.

French asserted the army was designed to cope with any German thrust southeast into the Balkans.

Rumania, Greece, and Turkey have pacts with Britain and France whereby the Allies gave pledges of aid in event of attacks.

General Weygand only two weeks ago conferred in Ankara on Turkish collaboration with the Allies.

Neutrals Ready

BUDAPEST, Feb. 8 (AP)—The neutrals of Southeastern Europe expect to have their conscript armies on a war footing by mid-March.

A survey showed today that defense measures repeating the "military concentrations" of 1939 are ready to be put into force in Rumania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria, and Greece.

Some of these small powers already have announced the calling of certain classes for "additional training," but none permits use of the word mobilization to describe its plans.

Rumania, holding about 700,000 to 1,000,000 men under arms through the winter, will increase the total during spring exercises.

A 900-mile defense line is being built along Rumania's frontiers most open to invasion, and King Carol's army chiefs today began requisitioning scrap iron for munitions factories. Private stocks of more than 400 pounds must be turned over to the Government under penalty of a heavy fine.

Hungary also has made scrap iron a state monopoly.

Rumania Most Exposed

The defense efforts of Rumania, at the moment the most exposed of the southeastern states, will decrease its productive capacity for an indefinite period, British and French observers believe, and adversely affect deliveries of oil and other supplies to Germany.

The absence from farms of thousands of peasants called for military service already has cut down winter wheat planting.

Rumania, like its co-members of the Balkan Entente—Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey—is making its effort to stay out of war independently as a result of the Entente conferees' decision last week against collective measures.

Yugoslavia is expected to have an army of about 500,000 by spring.

Regent Prince Paul has been asked to take full command to iron out confusion, such as marked Yugoslav mobilization last year when the army supply system broke down, and, it is acknowledged, a Croat regiment mutinied.

Turks Guard Frontier

Turkey, officially, "not neutral but nonbelligerent," has kept 200,000 soldiers on its frontier with Soviet Russia, despite an urgent need for man power for reconstruction of the large areas recently devastated by flood and earthquake.

In Hungary, latest conscript classes will report to eight corps areas into which the army recently divided the country.

Both Hungary and Bulgaria constantly are training groups of men who reached maturity during the years of enforced demilitarization under terms of World War peace treaties.

Little has been made known about the Greek Army's spring maneuvers, but the recall of reserve officers of certain classes has been announced.

Throughout the Southeast, civil protective measures are accompanying the military safeguards. In Hungarian cities, for instance, no building permits are issued unless plans for the structure provide for air-raid shelter.

Earle Is Named Envoy to Bulgaria

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate the nomination of George H. Earle, former Governor of Pennsylvania, to be Minister to Bulgaria.

He also nominated David Gray of Florida to be Minister to Ireland and Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., of California to be Minister to Afghanistan.

Mr. Earle at one time was Minister to Austria. During his Governorship he was an ardent supporter of the New Deal. Senator Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania had been urging diplomatic appointment for him for some time.

Wonders of Research: Big Blooms

Flowers developed into altered form by use of colchicine — Voice tones drawn on paper.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Exposing flower seeds to different types of radiation has produced a number of sports or mutations, plants sometimes quite different from their parents. The latest experiments in the breeding of novel plants have resulted in new Burpee "Tetraploid" Marigold, the first new flower resulting from the use of a chemical for reproduction from seeds. Dorothy Lamour, film star, was presented with the first bouquet at her new New York apartment.

The flower was developed by doubling the chromosomes of the Guinea Gold marigold. The feat was accomplished by treating the marigold with colchicine, a chemical extracted from the bulb of the common autumn crocus.

Lead-Pencil Speaks

In Miami, Fla., a small group of motion picture engineers gathered to hear the first successful attempt to manufacture speech for motion picture sound tracks by hand and without any aid from the human voice. The discovery, upon which patents have been obtained, came when technicians noted that many of the markings on the normal motion picture sound track were alike.

Some of these were duplicated by free-hand drawings, which were then photographed and projected. They gave sounds which could not be distinguished from the human voice. According to Dave Fleischer, in whose studio experiments are being conducted, this means that distinctive voices can be built up by artists for animated cartoon heroes and heroines in keeping with their screen characters, and it will also be possible to form musical compositions outside the range of the human voice.

Weed Control Studied

Europeans traveling through the American countryside are likely to be shocked by the weediness of our fields and fence rows, but what the European does not realize very often is that, with the exception of the sunflower, a great many of the more conspicuous weeds have been introduced from Europe and find our climate and soil conditions much more to their liking.

Explaining the relative weediness of American farms, L. W. Kephart, weed specialist of the Department of Agriculture, said that farms averaging about 100 acres for every worker do not allow for such close weed control as in the more intensively cultivated areas of Europe. Furthermore, he said, many of the conspicuous weeds are annuals, and are not serious. The serious weeds are the perennials that are difficult to destroy even by cultivation.

Atmospheric Pulse

According to Dr. C. G. Rossby, United States Weather Bureau, there is a long-period pulse beat in the earth's atmosphere which causes an increase in the activity of the air-circulation once every six or seven weeks. This causes more active movements of air masses, he says, and has a very important effect on weather, particularly upon the speed and direction of the "polar" fronts or edges of polar atmosphere that break away from their Arctic home and bring cold waves to southerly latitudes.

Lubrication Helped

At meetings of the American Physical Society, J. V. Givens, Otto Beeck, and E. C. Williams of the Shell Development Company in Everyville, Calif., announced the discovery of compounds of phosphorus and arsenic which, when added to lubricating oil, reduces frictional wear to about one fifth of the usual degree.

Bird Walks Organizing

The Bulletin of the Brookline (Mass.) Bird Club (which is in no sense a local organization) gives members and all bird lovers who may wish to take part information concerning the weekly and holiday bird walks to be organized in Massachusetts from now until May 7. Under the guidance of competent leaders, good bird locations at Marblehead Neck, Plum Island, Rock Meadow, Nahant, Gloucester, Arnold Arboretum, Squantum, Wayland, Weston, Lynnfield Marshes, Concord, Ipswich, and many other places, will be visited. All who are interested are invited to go. Raymond Talbot of South Lincoln, Mass., is President.

Exploding Stars Watched

Dr. Fritz Zwicky begins a new survey of the skies this year for supernovae, or giant exploding stars. In December he discovered his twelfth such star, and thus ended the first phase of a search that has kept his 18-inch Schmidt camera mounted on Palomar Mountain busy almost every clear night since early 1936. Twelve supernovae, or new stars located in distant galaxies, were two more than he expected to find. The dimmest of these was 6,000,000 times brighter than our sun.

Dorothy Lamour of the Films

Miss Lamour is presented with a bouquet of "Tetraploid" Marigolds, novel blossoms raised from chemically treated seeds

Designers Forecast Planes Almost as Fast as Sound

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 8 (AP)—Two designers of the Army Air Corps' newest and fastest pursuit planes forecast today "speeds of 500 miles an hour within two years and possible 600-mile speeds by 1945."

But the key to "faster than bullet" speeds, they explained, lies not in developing sufficiently powered engines to propel "man-made meteors," but in overcoming natural phenomena.

"The biggest obstacle in attaining high velocities is the speed of sound, approximately 750 miles an hour," Don Berlin Chief Engineer of Curtiss-Wright, asserted.

Air in Turmoil

"Air gets into such a turmoil at that speed that all present characteristics of aerodynamics undergo a complete change," declared the designer of the latest Curtiss P-40, 400-mile-an-hour single seater, recently accepted by the Air Corps.

"There is where you run into trouble," pointed out Robert Woods, designer of the Bell Airacobra, the Army's 400-mile an hour "flying cannon."

"Just like the characteristics of a boat change when it goes from open to frozen water, so do aerodynamics change upon reaching supersonic speeds—those above the velocity of sound," Mr. Woods explained.

"The shape and texture of the wings become so critical at superspeeds that if a fly or a rain drop fell on a wing during the plane's flight, the entire ship would be thrown out of balance."

Speed Close to Sound

However, Mr. Berlin added, "by streamlining and reducing the area of wings and fuselage through the use of high-light devices, such as auxiliary flaps, we'll be able to work up to speeds close to those of sound.

"But that will depend chiefly on aerodynamic refinement. True, the power plant will have to be increased to some extent, but just piling on horespower by brute force is not feasible."

At the same time, Mr. Woods, Head Designer for the Bell Aircraft Corporation, noted that "when you get to speeds of approximately 600 miles an hour, you run into a compressibility burble. The air flow breaks away from the surface of the wing, instead of flowing smoothly along the airfoil, and creates a terrific drag.

"The object is to delay this compressibility burble as long as possible, because once the drag starts, all the horsepower in the world wouldn't increase the speed."

Vereker Is Named Envoy to Finland

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Mr. George Gordon Vereker, former Counselor of the British Embassy in Moscow, who last December was removed from an Estonian ship by the Germans and held for 10 days, has been appointed British Minister to Finland.

Mr. Vereker, who was released on representations made through the United States Embassy in Berlin, succeeds Mr. T. M. Snow. Mr. Snow has been Britain's representative in Helsingfors since 1937.

The British diplomat was taken off the Estonian vessel Dec. 9 by a German warship while en route from Moscow to a new post as Minister-Designate to Bolivia. He was freed on a basis of reciprocity under which diplomats of belligerent nations traveling on neutral ships are allowed to pass.

Following this experience Mr. Vereker's appointment to the Bolivian post was cancelled, and he since has been on leave in England.

Transaction Tax Effective in Italy

ROME, Feb. 8 (AP)—Italians today began paying a new 2 per cent transaction tax covering virtually every type of business from tailoring to manicuring.

In many circles, such as department stores, the tax is paid annually with the stores passing the tax on to their customers.

Barbers, hairdressers, garage mechanics, and similar artisans give customers a receipt for the tax, which is added to regular prices.

Parking Tickets Clog Police Work

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8 (AP)—How to arrest and prosecute 15,000 violators of the automobile parking ordinance, as ordered by a municipal judge, have stumped the District Attorney and police, who were already harassed trying to untangle downtown traffic.

The arrests were ordered suddenly by Municipal Judge Alden Ames, in charge of Traffic Court, who decided it was time somebody did something about an estimated 50,000 overtime parking citations which have been ignored.

William J. Quinn, Police Chief, said his only hope of serving such a huge pile of warrants was to have officers telephone the offenders and "suggest" they come down and deposit $5 bail pending trial.

"Of course, if they hang up in our ear we may have to go out and get them," he said.

Municipal Judge Herbert C. Kaufman, a former traffic court judge, said he thought city traffic fatalities warranted more attention for safety than parking law violators.

Nazis Lose 42 Ships; Say They Have Sunk 409

BERLIN, Feb. 8 (AP)—Germany acknowledged today the loss of 236,957 tons of shipping since the beginning of the war but declared that enemies and neutral countries had lost 1,493,431 tons.

Germany's losses were given as 42 ships and enemy and neutral losses as at least 409 ships sunk up to the end of January.

In addition, 354 enemy and neutral merchantmen totaling 607,881 gross tons were taken to German port to be disposed of in prize court proceedings, said a High Command communiqué.

Germany's losses were put at 13,196 tons of shipping confiscated at the outbreak of the war in enemy ports; 82,236 tons seized and 141,525 tons scuttled to avoid seizure.

Effective Blockade

The High Command and other official sources, in reporting, that Allied and neutral merchant shipping losses were approaching 1,500,000 tons contended Germany's counter-blockade was tightening up on Great Britain.

There was no comment, however, on British and French claims that their navies largely had swept German shipping from the high seas while British ships were striving to maintain commerce, and that consequently there were many more targets for German submarines and warplanes than for the Allied navies.

German quarters, however, concluded from the announced figures that the record established an increasing effectiveness on the part of the German sea war.

Authorized sources said the ship losses reported by the High Command did not take into account unverified cases of ships reported to have been sunk by British or French mines or in accidents.

Associated Press Survey

[German figures are higher than from other sources. An Associated Press survey showed 928,104 tons of Allied and neutral merchant shipping were sent to the bottom by mine, torpedo, shell or aerial bomb, or through wrecks due to war conditions in the first five months of the war. Germany's known merchant losses in the same period totaled 159,122 tons.]

An analysis of the High Command's report by DNB, official German news agency, indicated that German naval warfare was carried out at an increasing tempo in the last five or six weeks.

DNB said verified Allied and neutral losses between Dec. 21 and Jan. 31 were 371,898 tons and that plausible but not completely confirmed reports indicated additional losses during that period of 91,898 tons.

Replacement Problem

Counting the sinkings attributed to unverified reports, losses for the period were 463,796 tons— a figure which some German authorities said far exceeded Britain's ability to replace vessels being sunk or seized. (Only part of these losses, however, were British.)

It was said that whether the Allies could replace lost tonnage by drawing on neutral vessels and the capacities of neutral builders remained a moot question.

[The British Admiralty announced Feb. 6 that Britain had made an average weekly gain of 20,000 tons of merchant shipping by new construction, capture of German ships, and purchase of foreign craft, since the war began.]

Britain Replies

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Britain replied today to the Berlin claim that the Germans had sunk 409 the total of such merchantmen since the war began with an Admiralty tabulation putting at 274 the total of such merchantment lost up to midnight Feb. 4.

A British spokesman said: "These are the correct figures; the others (German) aren't."

The tabulation gave the total Allied and neutral tonnage lost as 925,044, broken down thus:

British, 143 ships, 505,998 tons; Allied (French and Polish), 14 ships, 76,689 tons; neutral, 117 ships, 342,357 tons.

To the assertion in Berlin that the Germans had taken 354 ships as prizes a British naval source said: "No British or French ships have been taken by the German Navy as prizes

"Thus it must be assumed that this figure is made up entirely of neutral vessels, which it is a known German custom to attack and seize illegally, plus fictitious additions of Mr. Goebbels' department." (Paul Joseph Goebbels is German Minister of Propaganda.)

Against the German figures that Germany had lost 13,196 tons of shipping confiscated at the outbreak of the war, 82,236 tons seized and 141,525 tons scuttled, for a total of 236,957 tons, a British tabulation said Germany lost 253,587 tons.

This total was broken down as follows:

Scuttled, 125,705 tons; captured, 89,782 tons; sunk, 38,100 tons.

Nazi Ship Sails

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 8 (AP)—The German freighter La Coruna slipped out of Rio de Janeiro generally unnoticed early Feb. 4, it was disclosed.

The 7,414-ton vessel sailed low in the water, although her declared cargo—which included 30,000 bags of coffee and 2,000 cases of lard and some mica and nickel ore—totaled only 1,600 tons.

A source usually well informed said she was loaded with much coal, and there was speculation that she might transfer some of it to other merchant ships on the high sea.

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 8 (AP)—The French minesweeper Cape Nord halted the Portuguese liner Carvalho Araujo 20 miles off Lisbon and took into custody two German seamen who had embarked in the Azores.

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The tanker British Councillor, 7,048 tons, sank in the North Sea Feb. 4 after striking a mine, it was disclosed today after the vessel's entire crew of 43 men had landed at a southeast port.

'School!' Is Edict In Danger Zones

LONDON (AP)—School children remaining in the danger areas must return to school as soon as accommodations can be provided, whether on a full or half-time basis.

Kenneth Lindsay, Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Education, told the House of Commons Feb. 7.

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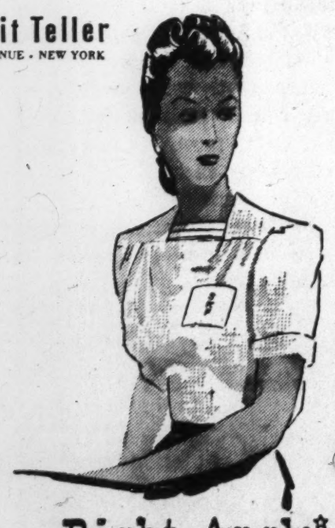

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Belated Pelley Praise Embarrasses Dies Men

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Whatever the Dies Committee thinks about William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts, alleged to be a pro-Fascist organization, Mr. Pelley likes the Dies Committee. At least he said he does, in testimony given before it today and yesterday. This has proved momentarily a bit embarrassing for the Dies Committee, but its seven-man membership feels that Mr. Pelley may not be so enthusiastic about it, as he now claims to be, after they have concluded their present examination.

The Dies Committee sought Mr. Pelley far and wide for months and was unable to locate him, until Mr. Pelley himself this week calmly appeared one morning at the Committee's door and announced, in effect, "here I am." He stated at the time that he had come forward to "vindicate" Mr. Dies and give him "an absolutely clean bill of health" on charges raised by Representative Frank Hook (D) of Michigan on the House floor, based on documents now admitted to have been forged by one of Mr. Pelley's henchmen and foisted on Mr. Hook. The Hook charge was that there was some sort of understanding between Mr. Dies and Mr. Pelley that the Silver Shirts would escape investigation lightly.

He Sees the Light

Mr. Pelley went on the stand yesterday and continued today. He began by explaining that his long absence from the Committee chamber was because he had "misjudged" the Committee. He had not approved of what he thought it was doing. But in the past six weeks, he said, he had undergone a great enlightenment. He had come to approve the Dies Committee. They were doing a fine job.

He expressed, yesterday, an embarrassing fondness for the Dies Committee. He smiled on each and every one of them, and told them they deserved the country's good will. His effort was to convince the Committee that they should share the same faith in him and his Silver Shirts.

Unfortunately, both for Mr. Pelley and the Committee, this display of fondness comes just at the wrong time. The Committee has just freed itself of the charge by Mr. Hook that it is looking leniently on the Silver Shirts. Mr. Pelley's coming forward to aid and befriend Mr. Dies is hardly the kind of action that Mr. Dies would appreciate. Furthermore, Mr. Pelley yesterday sprinkled his praise lavishly about on certain other members of the Committee. They hastened to disclaim it.

Mr. Thomas Blushes

For example, turning to Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey, a committee member, Mr. Pelley singled him out for adulation because he had inserted in the Congressional Record an article stating the case for the "Impeachment of Frances Perkins" (Secretary of Labor).

"I admired this so much," explained Mr. Pelley suavely, "that I published it in pamphlet form and sent out 100,000 copies."

Mr. Thomas wriggled visibly in his chair. He pointed out that he had written Mr. Pelley protesting against his use of the Government document. Mr. Pelley kept right on admiring Mr. Thomas.

Infuriated at length, Mr. Thomas exclaimed:

"While you may admire an act of mine I have yet to find any act of yours that I can admire."

Mr. Pelley did not cease his caressing tone. With a smile that would have melted butter he replied:

"I am very sorry, Mr. Thomas, I admired your work very much."

If there was anyone on the Committee whom Mr. Pelley did not admire in the first session it was, apparently, Jerry Voorhis (D) of California. The latter persisted in reading extracts from Mr. Pelley's own writings indicating a rabid anti-Semitism. Mr. Voorhis also asked whether Mr. Pelley believed, as indicated in his writings, that President Roosevelt personally profited by money contributed to fight infantile paralysis.

Mr. Voorhis to Try Again

Before Pelley could reply, or Mr. Voorhis even complete his question, Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, Acting Chairman, banged with his gavel and declared the question nongermane to the inquiry.

It is understood that Mr. Voorhis may persist in his sharper inquisition of Mr. Pelley.

Mr. Starnes' own questions dealt largely with the size and membership of the Silver Shirts. Answers indicated that Mr. Pelley had had a return of about $10,000 a year from the outfit in addition to income from writings. The whole organization is on a largely personally-dominated basis, it is indicated.

The Dies Committee in its recent report characterized the group as "probably the largest, best financed and certainly the best publicized" of the Nazi-Fascist organizations. Mr. Pelley described it differently. His legion, he asserted, "is a patriotic fraternity."

Mr. Pelley paid a $1,000 fine under a "blue sky law" in North Carolina and was given a suspended sentence in 1935. When he tried to explain this transaction to the Dies Committee it appeared—from his version at least—that Mr. Pelley was, and is, a very much misunderstood man. It is said that the statute of limitations in North Carolina expires Feb. 18, so that his appearance in Washington under subpoena is complicated by the question of releasing him in time for local authorities to take over. The North Carolina sheriff is eager to get hold of Mr. Pelley, who has been hiding out from him as well as the Dies Committee.

Mr. Voorhis rose on the House floor yesterday and protested articles appearing in Liberty magazine by Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas. He protested particularly one dealing with alleged subversive conditions in California, Mr. Voorhis' home state. The committee is investigating the matter, said Mr. Voorhis, why could not the Chairman remain silent, he asked in effect, until the committee made its report? He said that "inevitably" the very appearance of such an article "puts the investigation in an extremely difficult situation."

"The time for appraisals of any situation seems to me to be after, not before, all the evidence and testimony are in."

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Folks and Nations Invited To 1940 World's Fair by Song

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A song for the New York World's Fair, 1940, written and composed by Mrs. Opal Harrison Williford of Tulsa, Okla., and entitled "Come See the World of Tomorrow, Today!" bears the stamp of approval of the 24 members of the Fair's Court of States, as well as the mark of acceptance of private gatherings here. The song summons Fair visitors far and near with such lines as:

I'm going, I'm going, some on!
and
All nations meet there hand in hand.

Mrs. Williford, formerly a concert performer, is composer also of a song for the dedication of the Will Rogers Memorial at Claremore, Okla. This one, echoing with the beat of the Indian tom-toms, is "Oklahoma, I Love You," and has been on the program at Oklahoma State functions. Another of her works is one bearing tribute to Henry Ford, which was presented before an audience of 50,000 at a pageant in Dearborn, Mich., held in Mr. Ford's honor.

The World's Fair song was brought here for a try-out by Mrs. Williford last fall. "I didn't know how to get to the right people at the Fair," said Mrs. Williford; "but the song had come to me—ever since I was a youngster I have just had to write music—and several musicians back home thought it worthy of a chance. I had to make ever so many trips to the World's Fair. When I first heard of the Court of States, I saw several members. I sang the song a little for them and they all liked it.

"Finally, one of them told me that as long as the Executive Board of the group had approved, I need not try any longer to 'sell' it. They said it was practically assured. But I didn't want the song to be railroaded through in that way. I wanted a larger vote of approval. So I kept on, going to each memmer of the Association of State Exhibit Managers, individually, until I got signatures from all 24 members, recommending acceptance. The singer who helped me put it over, Floyd Worthington, baritone, was sometimes called upon, in introducing the song, to repeat it three or four times. When the try-outs were over, I was told that the Court of States, from Maine to Porto Rico, was for it. Also I was told I could go home and worry no more about it, although final official word would come later."

She explained that she wrote the song after seeing pictures of the Fair in the Sunday supplement of a New York newspaper. "The words and music fell together for me," she said. "Then I concentrated on it for a few days, and set it down."

How Get and Go Got That Way Described in New Dictionary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—That old American custom of carpentering words to fit occasions has lent new meanings to even such small prosaic Anglo-Saxon words as "go" and "get," the American English dictionary now being compiled at the University of Chicago points out.

"Go" attained the meaning of "a success" in 1876, according to the dictionary, when Sothern, in his J. F. Daly, wrote "I hear your play is a 'great go.'"

Another meaning — "an encounter"—was conferred on "go" in 1896, by the prize fight world, it's said, when George Ade, the American humorist, spoke of putting on "a six-round go."

In 1838, a literary magazine writer had used "go" in still another way when he wrote, "You have perjured yourself from the word go."

And the "questionable" game of poker, says the University "while it may have impoverished its devotees, has enriched the American language in this connection." It coined the expression "to go blind," meaning to bet a hand without looking at the cards.

"Get," too, has acquired new American meanings, the dictionary states—as for instance in the expression "get-up-and-get" (meaning ambition); "I don't get him" (meaning to comprehend); and Mark Twain's expression, "Then he says, 'one-two-three-git!'" (meaning to depart).

Words of American origin, slang and colloquial expressions, and mutations of the mother tongue, are included in the new dictionary. It is being put together at the rate of four sections a year, under the direction of James R. Hulbert, Professor of English at the University of Chicago, and Sir William Craigie, co-editor of the Oxford-English dictionary. The ninth section, beginning with "flinty" and ending with "gold region" is now in page proof form. It will take until 1942 to complete the entire dictionary, it is said.

N. Y. Fair Called Meeting Ground For Peace Trends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—The New York World's Fair of 1940 will serve as a meeting ground for persons from all parts of the United States, where practical democracy may be strengthened and an answer found to the questions of world peace and economics, according to Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation.

Mr. Watson spoke at a luncheon in the Fair Administration Building Feb. 6, at which it was announced that May 13 would be celebrated as "I. B. M. Day" at the Fair and at which a bronze plaque would be presented to Mr. Watson by Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the Fair Board, in recognition of the former's peace efforts.

"The war abroad is going to prove one thing," Mr. Watson said. "It is going to prove the superiority of the winning side on the battlefield, but unfortunately it isn't going to correct the things that led up to it and it isn't going to lay the road to peace for us. That is going to be done afterward, so the more we get together now the more we can exchange ideas and work out plans along sound economic lines."

Declaring that never before has there been such need for institutions like the Fair, Mr. Watson said that more than 10,000 I. B. M. employees and their families would be brought to the Fair on May 13 and the I. B. M. factories in Canada and the United States would be closed on that day in celebration.

The plaque recounts Mr. Watson's services as Honorary President of the International Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of its committee for economic peace, Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Chairman of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission.

U. S. Batteries Brighten Way in Blackouts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The adage about the "ill wind" which doesn't do someone a little good works even on the nightly blackouts in warring European nations.

The Commerce Department said today that exports of American flashlight batteries increased from $1,975,841 in 1938 to $3,379,608 in 1939, which was two-thirds over when the war began.

Persistent Horn Sounded by Bird

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The repeated blasts of an automobile horn, continued over a period of several hours, succeeded in attracting the attention of a number of residents of Ellerson, snowbound Hanover County community, one morning recently.

David Timberlake, reckoning the sound as coming from a nearby farmhouse whose residents he knew had taken refuge in the city some three days before, decided to investigate.

After wading through nearly a mile of waist-high snow in the sub-zero weather, he discovered that the horn was being sounded by, of all things, a woodpecker! The bird, it seems, had taken refuge under the hood of the car, and its persistent hammering away at the horn connections was setting off the horn at regular intervals.

U. S.-Canadian Air Lines Link Closer Bonds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Trans-Canada Air Lines, after withdrawing an application for a new route between Toronto and Detroit, began presentation of testimony yesterday in support of its remaining applications for new routes betwen Toronto and New York and Toronto and Buffalo.

Trans-Canada also is asking a permanent certificate for its Vancouver-Seattle Route, already in operation.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont appeared briefly at the hearing and afterward told newsmen he opposed giving Trans-Canada an "exclusive right" for service between Toronto and New York. The Senator said he would testify next week on an application by Canadian Colonial Airways, which seeks a Toronto-Buffalo-New York Route, and a local route between Toronto and New York via Scranton, Pa., Elmira and Buffalo, N. Y.

Applications of three other air lines — Pennsylvania, Central American Airlines, and Northwest Airlines—for certificates for operations between the United States and Canada are scheduled for hearing with Canadian Colonial's application.

Senator Austin read a telegram from the Burlington, Vt., Chamber of Commerce in support of Canadian Colonial's application. The Chamber said the company's operations "very closely tie in with the development of northern Vermont in many ways."

U. S. Surveys Made For Small Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A method by which the United States Department of Commerce will aid small business obtain information of value to its activities in the same way larger organizations obtain it, was presented to Atlanta businessmen by Dr. Nathaniel H. Engle, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Designed to work through university business administration departments in the same way Agricultural Department efforts work through state agricultural colleges, the method tends to strengthen university programs and those of the Department of Commerce.

The University of Georgia School of Commerce, headed by Dean R. P. Brooks, is sponsoring the local activity, which will now undertake permanent organization to provide this service for Georgia businessmen.

Three-Day Press Strike Is Settled in Santiago

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 8 (AP)—Newspapers resumed publication Feb. 7 after a three-day strike which ended in an agreement to let a committee of publishers and employees fix minimum wages for pressmen.

The Labor Ministry is to set wages for editorial employees.

Tammany Hall Drops Smith As Delegate to Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—The absence of the name of Alfred E. Smith, formerly Governor of New York State and Presidential candidate, was the chief feature of announcement by Tammany Hall today of primary candidates for its delegation to the Democratic National Convention to be held in Chicago at a date to be set by James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National and State committees. Delegates will be selected officially at the spring primary on April 2.

Mr. Smith would not comment today on the omission of his name from the Tammany primary slate.

There is still a possibility that Mr. Smith may be named as a delegate-at-large by the Democratic State Committee, as he was to the 1932 convention, at which he was defeated for the Presidential nomination by Franklin D. Roosevelt. In 1936 he decided to "take a walk," however, by not attending his Party's convention in Philadelphia.

The proposed list of delegates is drawn largely from the inner precincts of Tammany Hall, 15 of the 22 candidates for delegates from New York County being either leaders or co-leaders of Tammany districts, including Christopher D. Sullivan, head of the Hall, and George W. Olvany, formerly Tammany chief. Likewise among the 22 candidates for alternatives are 16 district leaders, co-leaders, or officials of the Tammany organization.

It is certain that the Tammany organization will line itself solidly behind President Roosevelt for a third term if he chooses to run, although officially the delegation will be uninstructed. Mr. Sullivan will head the group.

Among others on the slate besides Tammany leaders and officials were Herbert Bayard Swope, author and prominent Democrat; George W. Olvany, formerly Tammany leader; George J. Atwell, contractor and one-time president of the National Democratic Club; George Gordon Battle, attorney; Representative Joseph A. Gavagan; Herman Greenberg, and George W. Loft, candy manufacturer.

10 Arrests Ordered In Poultry Monopoly

NEW YORK, (AP)—The arrest of 10 men was ordered Feb. 7 by Federal Judge John W. Clancy after he opened four indictments charging they had a virtual monopoly in handling live poultry in New York City and had defied the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate their rates.

Indictments contained 56 counts and charged specific violations of the Packers and Stockyards Act as amended in 1935.

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John Wanamaker
PHILADELPHIA

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Adrift in the Forest

A Yearling Coon Learns the Ways of the Wilderness

By Agnes Akin Atkinson

Chapter Ten

Immediately Crooktail bristled. She hunched up her back and stepped out to meet the intruder.

The bachelor coon walked around and around and around Crooktail, whining low. He stopped again and again to sniff at her small ears, her face and her short nose. Crooktail lifted her lips as if in a smile.

Time did not stand still for Crooktail and her mate. Their footprints could be found in the sand almost all over the yard of the big house as well as in the wide arroyo below.

Many nights after having first visited the feeding rock and filled their always hungry stomachs they would go up the mountain side. Often daylight caught them far from their regular den. Many nights were spent in the higher cave where, that other night long ago, Crooktail had been allowed to sleep beside coons other than her own family.

If the two coons chanced to come across a set trap, waiting for an unsuspecting animal, they walked all around it sniffing, but were careful not to go too near.

January slipped away, day by day, night by night. February was only too short. March with its different weather moods not only brought wind and cold but paved the way for new life with the coming of spring.

A Welcome for Newcomers

The first of May found Crooktail in her quiet cave nursing three tiny blind and helpless creatures. On her face was the contented look of a fond mother. A shiver of pleasure passed through her. She would soon be able to go into the woods with their big father, who now enjoyed the freedom of hunting alone.

Happily she licked first one baby then another, and fondled them with her nose. These new born things were well furred with yellow mixed with gray. The few black hairs in front of their eyes would grow as the animals grew until their black masks were well formed. Their entire world consisted of their mother's warm body and the food and protection she gave them.

When they were about 10 days old their eyes opened. They could see now the things for which they had blindly groped and sniffed. They scrambled about the spacious cave, playing and tussling, barking and hissing like kittens. They pulled each others ears and sank tiny teeth into nimble legs. The gruff command of their mother would send them shame-faced into a corner. They soon forgot her scoldings and were merrily scuffling as if life itself depended upon it.

Mysteries of the Trail

The soft warm nights of June often found the three cubs twisting along the trail behind, and in front of, and often beneath the feet of their patient mother. By the time July came with its still warmer nights, the cubs were big enough and strong enough to walk to the big house and back again in one night. They racked along, twisting this way and that, lightly springing up at a hopping cricket or a skittering night-moth. Their sharp, flexible noses sniffed everything. Their arched and humped hind quarters made them look like miniature bears.

The first night the little cubs were taken to see the Man and the Woman was the finest night in all their young lives. The frisky things scampered over the downward trail as if that was what they had been doing every night. They scented out each different odor and would have slipped away into the darkness after a special teasing smell had not Mother Crooktail been too quick for them. When she hurried along, anxious to get them to the yard during the earlier portion of the night, the cubs lagged behind investigating everything. Learning for themselves the mysteries of the trail.

When the coon family came to the low rock wall built along the edge of the canyon Mother Crooktail told the cubs to stay in the dark shadows. She cautioned them about the bright light, but made them understand that the light itself would not harm them. When the three-months-old cubs got their first whiff of the food, they forgot their Mother had told them to stay in the darkness. They even forgot to be careful.

The two biggest cubs scrambled up and over the wall while the smallest pushed through the drain hole. They ran pell-mell to the flat rock and began to paw in the bread, meats and fruit that was theirs for the taking. Caution was forgotten. They ate a bit of cooked meat. They fingered a hunk of bread and fought over a bone. Barking, grumbling and teasing the three of them pushed the food from the rock, scattering it on the ground. Crooktail stood in watchful attention. She was proud to show her fine family to the Man and the Woman.

A Gift of Grapes

She knew, from the muffled whispers coming from the darkened living room, when the Man opened a very small casement cut in the wide board at the bottom of the big plate glass window. The coons scrambled into the darkness. Five pairs of ears heard him. Five pairs of wondering bright eyes watched him throw a handful of loose grapes from the window. The fruit went rolling down the cement floor and on through the drain. More grapes were thrown toward the flat rock. Then all was still.

First one coon and then another poked its head above the wall, and watched and listened. First one coon then another appeared on top of the wall. Five coons stood still, looking like stuffed animals. When nothing more happened they cautiously climbed down into the yard and curiously eyed the fruit. One venturesome cub touched a grape, picked it up in inquisitive fingers and ate it. Such food! The cubs' mouths dripped juice. The grapes were red bordering onto purple, each one ready to burst with the thick sweetness. That was the signal for all to pitch in. In no time they had eaten every juicy morsel and sat back on their haunches looking up at the window as if asking for more.

More came. One by one grapes were thrown from the small window to be caught by tiny fingers. Each cub vied with the other for the prized fruit. Then they missed a grape they went humping along after it as it rolled on its way to the hole beneath the wall. Their scrawny bodies, hunched and scraggly, their inquisitive little faces with such a pleading, pathetic look were almost more than the Man and the Woman could resist. They dropped small pieces of overripe bananas through the window. These were caught by eager paws.

A screech owl's shrill call pierced the stillness of the night. In that instant the cubs were away and over the wall like a flash of gray mingled with black. Mother and Father Coon followed the cubs over the wall and hurriedly led their family down the steep bank toward their home. The cubs were tired, and full, and sleepy.

Mother Crooktail gathered them within the safety of their home. She nosed each one separately. Finding no scratches nor bruises she licked first one then another. Soon the three furry balls of baby coons were fast asleep.

Mother Crooktail eased herself up and for a second stood and watched the sleeping cubs before walking to meet the big father. She touched her nose to his. Together they walked toward the entrance.

Before they went again into the silent darkness, Mother Crooktail turned and looked back at the sleeping young things. Her eyes shone with pride. She was so proud of her new family that she strutted there beside her mate. It was a great satisfaction to know all three cubs were healthy and strong, and were once again safe after their first long walk into the world. Nosing the big coon's side, and sighing with happiness, she followed him into the night.

(The End)

The Story So Far

Little sister coon was cared for until she was strong and plump by the Man and Woman who lived with their family in a house on the rim of a canyon in southern California. The named her Crooktail and, when she was strong enough, let her go free to roam the forest again. She slept through the mild southern winter and, when she waked, went to look for food. Returning to her den, she found fresh tracks of a strange coon and hastened on to get rid of the intruder.

Photograph by Spencer R. Atkinson

Listen! Is that a friendly sound?

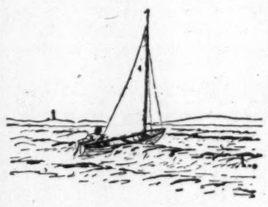
Let's Get Ready for the Sailing Season

Harbor Seamanship

By Arthur H. Baldwin

Out of doors the winter wind is howling. What an unseasonable time of the year to be talking of sailing! But—wait a moment—is it? . . . Confess, now, aren't some of your thoughts beginning to drift toward your small "Nancy Ann"? If they are, here is a little information that may prove of value. Since you cannot sail the "Nancy Ann" at present, why not study some of the problems that will surely face you when you are sailing again? For instance, there is the whole matter of seamanship.

Now, as everyone knows, seamanship means the art of handling a boat at sea. In other words, it means that sort of sailoring which is required to bring you and your boat safely through all the experiences you may have, during fair weather or in foul weather, off soundings or anywhere else. There are harbor seamanship, fair weather seamanship and storm seamanship. Let us take up these headings one by one to see what we can learn about them.



Quartering the Seas

First comes harbor seamanship. Here the initial question might be—what are some of the things to look out for when anchoring in a harbor? Look for a safe place to drop your hook first—one that is protected from the wind, the sea, and even the wash of passing craft. Do not anchor in a channel nor too close to a cable crossing. Try to locate a bottom that is friendly to the flukes of your anchor. Such a bottom is sand or mud. Avoid rock. Then, having found the right spot and having let go your anchor, pay out all the line that you need. After that let the boat settle back on the line to make sure the anchor will hold. If you cannot make it hold, even by paying out more line, up anchor and locate a better spot.

Room to Swing

One way to be sure that the holding ground is good, and also that the depth of water is right, is to anchor among other boats. But, in doing so, be certain that when your anchor is down and your scope payed out, you will have enough room to swing. Either wind or tide may swing you the full circle around your anchor. Be sure that your boat can do so without colliding with other craft.

Even to obtain swinging room never be stingy with your anchor line. An anchor cannot hold unless the shank, or backbone, of the anchor lies nearly horizontal with the bottom. Only with a good length of line can this result be obtained. A long line too will absorb some of the tugging from your boat. Lengthen your line then, always, if your anchor should commence to drag.

It is a good stunt to make the bitter end of the anchor line fast to your boat whenever you anchor regardless of how much of the line you intend to use. Then, when your crew pays out the line, the anchor is always safe even if the crew's hands should slip. You will be sure to fetch up at the end at least. To take some of the strain off of the boat's forward cleat it is often wise to make the line fast on both the cleat and at the base of the mast. Do this when your boat is being towed too.

How to Tie Up and Where

Managing a small boat near a dock calls for a degree of seamanship. One must know how to tie up, and where. Whenever you have a choice select a lee berth, in other words place your boat on the side which is protected from the wind and the sea. Let the stern of the boat tail out from the dock. If you find that you must tie up alongside a dock, because of lack of room or some other reason, be sure to use fenders between your boat and the bulkhead of the dock. Tie the fenders to your boat in two places.

Sometimes one must lie at the type of open dock which is built with exposed horizontal stringers instead of solid bulkheading. These exposed stringers are a danger to a small boat at times. For the tide may rise, and as it rises the boat may drift beneath the stringers and be pinned there by the rising water and eventually be swamped. To avoid this type of difficulty, lash a pair of oars or a couple of spars upright on the stringers alongside your boat. Your boat will then ride up and down against the vertical spars in safety.

Keep your sails down as much as possible when at a dock. Hoist them only when you are about to get under way. A sloop will lie fairly quietly at a dock with the mainsail alone up. It is best to have the centerboard raised, however, if you wish to leave her this way.

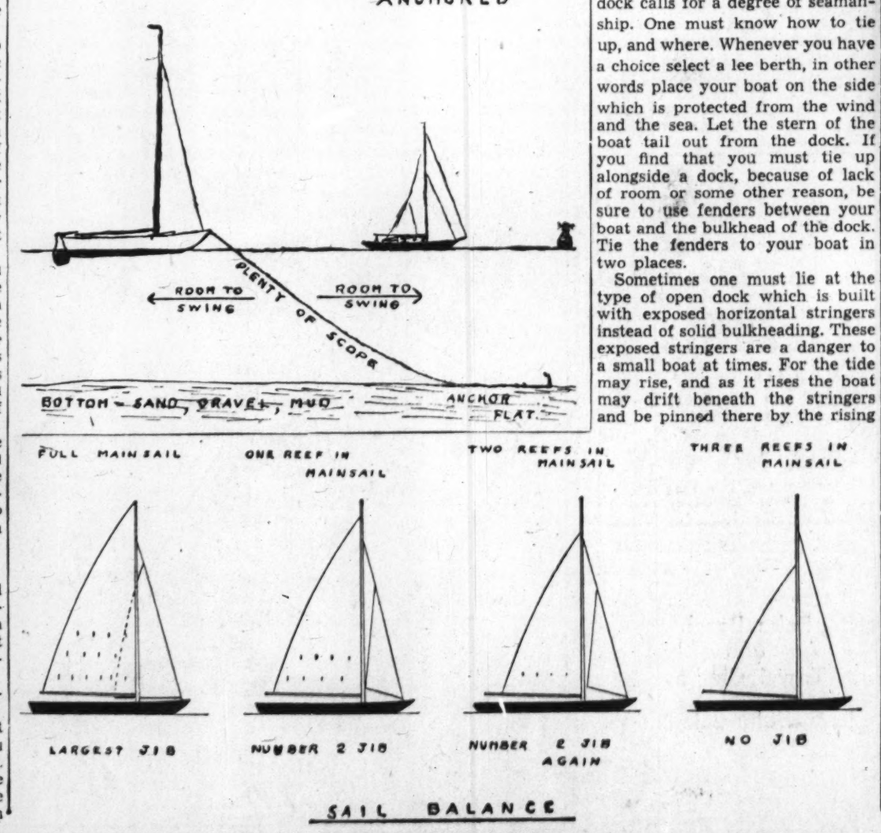
Getting Out Again

And make fast to a dock with a clove hitch. Take no chances on the knot. Be certain it is correctly tied and tight before you leave the boat. Avoid rotted piles; it's hard to tell how far gone they are.

Some berths are extremely hard to leave. They may be in a corner, or narrowed by neighboring boats. Often backing out from the berth must be resorted to. At such times remember that when your boat is moving backward its rudder action is reversed. When under power, then, move the wheel or tiller in the opposite direction to that which you would use were your boat moving forward. And do the same thing when you sail a boat backward. Have the sails in quite flat, fill the jib slightly and get your boat moving. Remember, though, to bring the bow up into the wind you must move your tiller away from the sails rather than toward them.

Move the boat slowly, being ready to come up into the wind at any moment. Or you can fan a sailboat out of a narrow spot by using the jib alone. To do this, post a man up forward. Let him hold the jib out, first on one side of the boat, then on the other. The wind will then shove the boat straight backward by pushing on the jib. A man should be aft to man the tiller, however, or your boat will swerve in spite of the jib's work.

(This is the first of four articles on sailing. The others will deal with Fair Weather and Storm Seamanship; Knots and Splices; and Boat Maintenance.)



American Indian Sign Language

By Gray Wolf and Melvin A. Martinson

VI.

How are you coming along with being able to tell a story in the Indian sign language? We have published so many signs now that you should be able to make up many sentences of your own. Today, we shall add three sentences to the little story we began last week.

Chief

Bring your right hand to the right side of your head, with the index finger extended and pointing up, other fingers closed. Carry the right hand up and in front of your forehead, continuing the motion until your arm reaches full length. Crook the index finger until it points downward, slightly curving at the wrist. The origin of this sign is: resting on high and looking down over others.

One day an Indian friend came to the village. (Indian friend come to village.)

The Chief spoke to all the men and soon they were mounted, ready to meet the friend. (Chief talk to all. Men take horse go to meet friend.)

The boy rode his horse, Sharp Arrow. (Boy ride horse, Sharp Arrow.)

In the Indian sign language, the posture of a finger or hand often represents the object referred to; sometimes the position indicates the outline of the object. To make the word "beard," hang the hand under the chin with fingers extended; for "man," elevate the index finger with back forward in front of the face; for "coin," make a ring with the thumb and index finger; for a half coin, make the ring with the thumb and index of the left hand, then lay the right index across the ring so as to divide it; this sign is also used to indicate half of any round object. For the word "stand," erect the index finger; for "lean," incline the hand with extended index.

The mimicking of the action of an instrument or tool, passes on the idea of the object referred to. For "awl," bore with the right index into the left palm; for "saw," mimic the action of sawing.

All

Move your right hand, fingers straight, in a horizontal circle from right to left at breast height.

Bread and flour are indicated by mimicking the actions of preparing these foods. For "bread," strike first one palm and then the other into each other alternately, like patting a cake of dough. For "flour," rub the palm side or ball of the thumb of the right hand back and forth across the palm side of the extended fingers of the left hand. This mimics the action of grinding flour according to the Indian method, the fingers representing the rough understone, or metate, the thumb representing the upper stone, hand stone, or mano. Then, if one desires, define further by pointing at something white and then making the sign for bread.

Remember to write in about your difficulties, or successes, to: Gray Wolf, Junior Department, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

(The seventh installment in this series will be published on this page next Thursday.)

Making Friends by Mail

Our Mail Bag

Here is another group of invitations from eager correspondents who want to make friends with other readers of this page. Some of them have already gained correspondents through the Mail Bag and have found the experience so pleasant that they want to enlarge their acquaintance with our readers.

Marylouise B. (19), of Barrington, Illinois, would like to correspond in either English or French, with girls in any part of the world.

"I have many hobbies," she says, "some of which are: scrapbooks on Abraham Lincoln; Rear Admiral Byrd; Mark Twain; poetry; classical music; travel, etc. I collect both foreign and domestic postage stamps. I also enjoy nonfiction books, operettas and symphonic music. I work as a secretary-stenographer in Chicago, which is about 36 miles from Barrington."

Chrissie C. (16), of Peekskill, New York, will also correspond in either English or French. She has several correspondents already and would like to have many more.

"I am taking up dress designing for my career," she says. "I am interested in anything having to do with art. I love music and play the piano. I like photography, sports and bicycling. I am interested in national and international affairs. I also like sewing."

Inez H. (14), of Ladysmith, Natal, South Africa, would like to exchange letters with girls anywhere in the world, but especially those in Flanders.

"In South Africa we aim to be bilingual," she says in her letter, "and besides English, we speak Afrikaans, a language which is the same as Flemish. I should like pen friends in Flanders and I am willing to correspond in simple Flemish.

"I should like pen friends other than girls whose interests are the same as mine, so that I can widen my own. I am willing to write to anyone wanting to know about our system of education.

"Amongst my hobbies, first and foremost comes reading. I am very fond of animals and have a spaniel and also eleven canaries in a big cage. I am also very fond of horseback riding, tennis and swimming."

Becky C. (11), of Youngstown, Ohio, would like to exchange letters with girls in foreign countries.

"I am interested in collecting flags and autographs," she says. "I also enjoy handicraft, sports and reading. I read the story 'The City of the Four Winds' and liked it very much."

A Reminder

Girls and boys who write to ask that their names be published in the Mail Bag should give the name and address of the person in their family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to children in the homes of subscribers.

Edith M. E. (14), of Seattle, Washington, already has correspondents gained through the Mail Bag and would like to have some more.

"Most of my interests center around my activities at school, where I am a junior," she says. "I am a member of the debating team, so a letter from a fellow debater would be especially welcome. I am also fond of all sports, books and music."

Audrey S. (16), of Minneapolis, Minnesota, would like to correspond with girls anywhere.

"I enjoy correspondence more than sewing and other hobbies," she says. "I am very much interested in creative writing."

Marijune E. (15), of Long Beach, California, would like to correspond with girls near Hull, England.

"I am very much interested in England," she says, "because my grandmother was born and raised there and has told me very many interesting things about England.

"My hobby is reading, but I am also very interested in all fine art and music."

Betty June D. (12), of Oakland, California, would like to correspond with girls in Canada or England. She collects stamps.

Susan B. of Detroit, Michigan, would like to hear from girls in any part of the world. Her hobbies are reading, sports, home science and collecting post cards.

Ruby C. (13), of Cushing, Oklahoma, would like to correspond with girls in Canada. She collects stamps.

Nancy M. (12), of Henryetta, Oklahoma, would like to correspond with girls, especially those living in Japan, India, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South America, South Africa, Canada, or on islands. She likes nearly all sports.

Dorothy May W. (12), of Elyria, Ohio, would like to correspond with girls anywhere. Her hobbies are reading and corresponding.

Alice D. (12) of Ridgewood, New Jersey, would like especially to exchange letters with girls living in Hollywood or Canada. She enjoys reading and is interested in the Girl Scouts.

Kathrine H. (15), of Mobile, Alabama, would like particularly to correspond with girls in foreign countries or in the western United States. She likes to draw, sew, play the piano, swim, hike and enjoys all sports. Her hobbies are photography and saving post cards.

Jean B. (11), of Fairport, Ohio, would like especially to hear from girls in the Netherlands. She is a Campfire Girl and is very much interested in playing the piano. Her hobbies are ice skating and swimming.

Roger L. S. (11), of Columbus, Ohio, would like to correspond with boys in any part of the world. He has a dog named Snubs.

Arrow

Hold the hands as shown in the picture. Withdraw the pointed index finger of the right hand, carrying it clear up to the shoulder as if withdrawing an arrow from a quiver.

Sharp

Touch the lower edge of your left hand with the ball of your right thumb, then make the sign for Good.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses: we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

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When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Disney's 'Pinocchio' on the Screen—Music on Ancient Instruments

New Full Length Cartoon Is Acclaimed in New York

By John D. Beaufort

New York

Disney has done it again. That is possibly as brief and accurate a way as any to summarize the volumes of acclaim which will most certainly greet "Pinocchio." The film realizes a marked technical advance over "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" and by that token is the most beautiful animated color cartoon yet produced. It occupied 1,200 workers for two years and is the combined result of 500,000 paintings. Already translated into more than 200 languages and dialects, the nineteenth-century tale of Carlo Collodi now emerges in a language of eloquence and universality. And Walt Disney's is the rosetta stone with which the translation has been made.

It is only natural that Mr. Disney and his fellow craftsmen, masters of the grammar and rhetoric of this speech, have infused it with their own idiom. As with "Snow White," this fact bears remembering. "Pinocchio" is not a literal transcription of the Collodi tale. Most of the names have been changed. Characters and incidents have been altered. The lengthening of Pinocchio's nose—which, as I recall, was a continuing experience in the original—has been reduced to one Disney-esque episode. Pinocchio has become "cute." These alterations are not noted in the mood of carping criticism. Like the symphonic arrangements of "The Toy Trumpet" and other simple airs, this enlargement must of necessity take on its own characteristics. As all the announcements have it, this is "Walt Disney's Pinocchio." And it is, on the whole, a very, very good orchestration.

A cursory glance through the expanded score starts, as of old, with our friend, Geppetto, who wishes that his little puppet boy, Pinocchio, may come alive. When the Blue Fairy grants the wish, old Geppetto's glee is shared by the kitten, Figaro, and the buxom goldfish, Cleo. On the way to school the next day, Pinocchio meets J. Worthington Foulfellow (the fox) and Giddy (the cat), as unscrupulous a pair of villains as ever sold a little wooden boy to the equally unscrupulous puppet master, Stromboli.

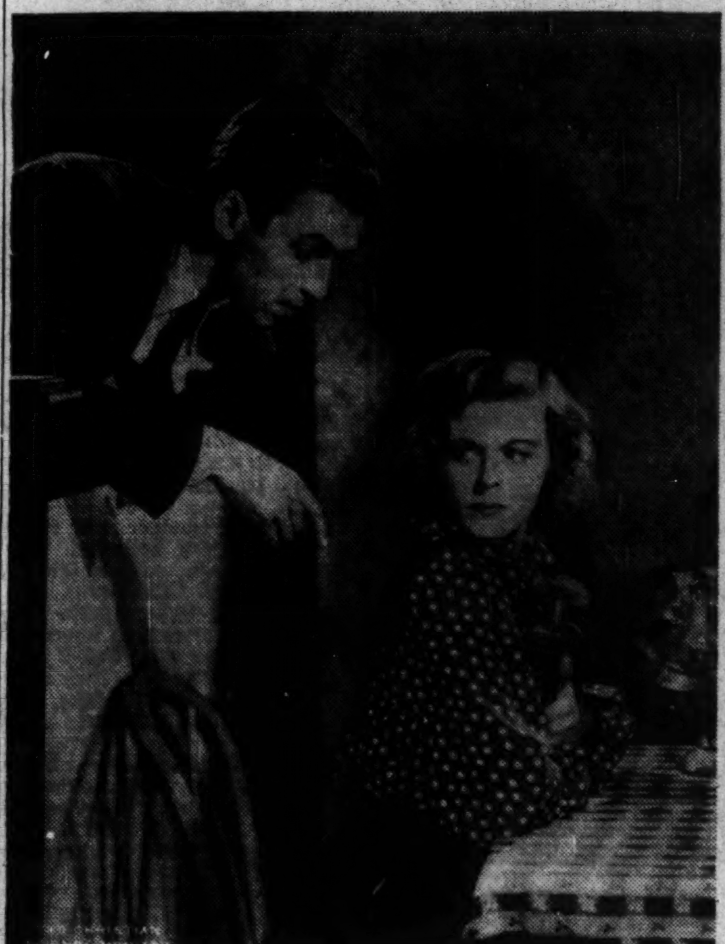
In this escapade, Pinocchio disregards the advice of Jiminy Cricket, whom the Blue Fairy had appointed as his conscience. The result is that, after his first successful performance, Pinocchio is locked up in a bird cage. He is found by Jiminy, whose attempts to rescue him are of no avail. The Blue Fairy arrives and at first, Pinocchio lies about his adventures. His nose grows, branches, buds, blossoms and finally supports a birds' nest before he tells the truth and is released to make amends so that he may eventually prove himself worthy of being a real boy. Once again he missteps, however, is kidnaped to Pleasure Island, escapes only to learn that Geppetto has been swallowed by Monstro while searching for Pinocchio, and finally rescues Geppetto, Figaro, and Cleo to win his reward.

Like Dopey in "Snow White," Jiminy Cricket is the most ingratiating character of "Pinocchio." This small cricket, with his earnest and often cheerful cricket philosophies, has been brilliantly conceived and carried out. As a vagabond he is properly inquisitive, ragged, irresponsible. In the finery of his office he at once becomes serious, determined, conscious of his important task. You will find Jiminy Cricket a decidedly fetching little fellow.

The other characters are also thoroughly well drawn. The most realistic of them, the Blue Fairy, is free of the sort of shimmer which once caused a distraction when one looked at the more human-like of the animated figures in "Snow White." Actually, the picture's outstanding merit probably lies in the great technical advance noticeable throughout. The glow of a coal fire, the rising of heat waves, the new perpectives, the appearances and disappearances of the Blue Fairy, the drawing of water and underwater scenes, the hopping, cricket's-eye view of things are but a few of the exciting examples of craftsmanship. The score, though less interesting than that of "Snow White," contains a number of pleasant tunes. Both music and sound effects have been capitally done. The scenic effects must be seen to be believed.

"Pinocchio," then, is an excellent film—with one very decided exception. This is the whole episode of Pleasure Island, the wicked coachman, Lampwick, and, most objectionable of all, the turning of the boys into donkeys. There is a cruelty and a lack of taste in this sequence entirely foreign to the mood of the rest of the treatment. Furthermore, it does not strengthen the story. And many parents will object to the preparatory scenes in which the small boys are shown smoking, drinking, and behaving like poolroom hoodlums. The whole business and its climax are thoroughly exaggerated and unnecessary.

One's pleasure at being able to report that Disney has done it again is marred only by the necessity of having to add that—in this one respect—he has unfortunately overdone it.



James Stewart and Margaret Sullavan

In "The Shop Around the Corner," continuing for a second week at the State

Grace Moore in 'Louise'

As she appears in the French film from the opera in New York

Music Notes

Vladimir Horowitz

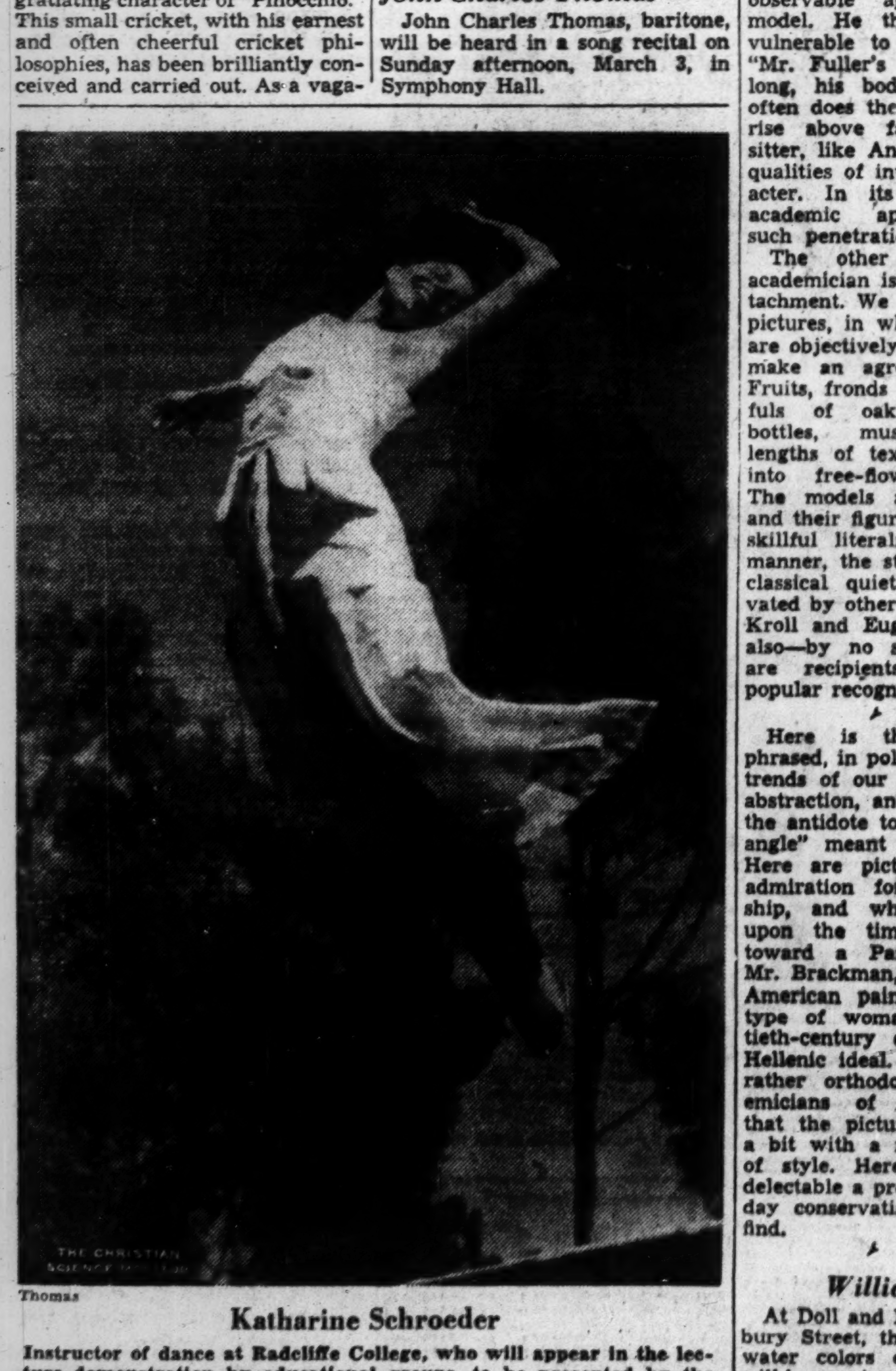
The program to be given Monday evening in Symphony Hall by Vladimir Horowitz is as follows: Prelude and Fugue in F minor, Op. 34, Mendelssohn; Fantasy in C major, Op. 17, and Toccata, Op. 7, Schumann; Barcarolle, Op. 60, and Four Etudes, Chopin; Four Etudes, Debussy; Variations on a theme from "Carmen," Horowitz.

Composers' Forum

Works by two greater Boston composers, Donald Moody and Harry Seaver, will be played by the Massachusetts WPA Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede conducting, at the meeting of the Composers' Forum-Laboratory at Huntington Chamber Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, tomorrow evening. "Choral for Strings" and "Poem for Strings" are Mr. Moody's contribution, and "Serenade for String Orchestra," Mr. Seaver's. H. Merrills Lewis' Concertino for oboe and viola, with string orchestra, will also be played. Haydn's Symphony No. 74 will complete the program.

John Charles Thomas

John Charles Thomas, baritone, will be heard in a song recital on Sunday afternoon, March 3, in Symphony Hall.



Thomas

Katharine Schroeder

Instructor of dance at Radcliffe College, who will appear in the lecture-demonstration by educational groups, to be presented by the Boston Dance Council at the Peabody Playhouse on the evening of March 16.

Brackman at Vose Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

It is not often that we have on exhibition in Boston the works of a painter which at the moment are being widely publicized, awarded prizes, and swept high on the crest of popularity. As a rule, items of popularity reach us in the aftermath. But here we have right before us the original Lindbergh likenesses, the recently executed portrayal of Alvan T. Fuller, the canvas which achieved first prize in the "Art Without 'Isms" exhibition, and a number of other products from the brush of Robert Brackman. There is a great deal to provoke discussion, comparison, and criticism, much to enjoy in the current exhibition, on view through Feb. 24 at the Robert C. Vose Galleries.

Robert Brackman was born in Russia but came to the United States early enough to receive all his training in art from American sources. His pictures do not depart in any appreciable way from a style which has come into fairly common use in the last dozen years. The difference lies in his tidy performance, his painstaking skill, and his quiet detachment.

Mr. Brackman represents the academician of the 1930's, bringing up-to-date the acceptable style of academic forebears. The dingy shadows of yore have been washed away to some degree; colors are keyed higher, though muted slightly. Forms are constructed with greater sense of structure, with a breadth and largeness that was once lost in the melting shadows of photographic resemblance.

The academician of today works in two ways. He executes portraits with an eye to topography, and a desire to be faithful to the observable appearance of his model. He thus makes himself vulnerable to such comment as, "Mr. Fuller's face is drawn too long, his body too thick." Not often does the personal portrayer rise above fact and imbue a sitter, like Anne Lindbergh, with qualities of inwardness and character. In its very nature the academic approach precludes such penetration.

The other manner of the academician is one of greater detachment. We see it in his studio pictures, in which human models are objectively posed so that they make an agreeable composition. Fruits, fronds of laurel and armfuls of oak leaves, baskets, bottles, musical instruments, lengths of textiles are combined into free-flowing compositions. The models are partly draped, and their figures are painted with skillful literalness. The reserved manner, the studied postures, the classical quiet have been cultivated by other painters, like Leon Kroll and Eugene Speicher, who also—by no sheer coincidence—are recipients of prizes and popular recognition.

Here is the answer nicely phrased, in polite tones, to the art trends of our time, to distortion, abstraction, and anarchy. Here is the antidote to art with a "social angle" meant to rouse and irk. Here are pictures which invite admiration for good workmanship, and which scarcely bear upon the times, aiming rather toward a Parnassian aloofness. Mr. Brackman, like a number of American painters, is seeking a type of womanhood, the twentieth-century counterpart of the Hellenic ideal. The method holds rather orthodoxly to the academicians of yesterday, except that the pictures are brightened a bit with a few modern points of style. Here is as able and delectable a proponent of present-day conservatism as anyone can find.

William Jewel

At Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street, through Feb. 24 the water colors of William Jewell will be on view. Born in Haverhill, Mr. Jewell studied architecture at Harvard. He now teaches at Boston University and the Vesper George School.

The aquarelles depict subjects of Gloucester Harbor, Monhegan and Vermont. Mr. Jewell generally stresses some architectural motive but he is not dominated by it in the way that so many of his contemporaries are. He endows his pictures with an agreeable atmospheric quality.

Print Exhibitions

Several displays are on view in the print department of the Museum of Fine Arts.

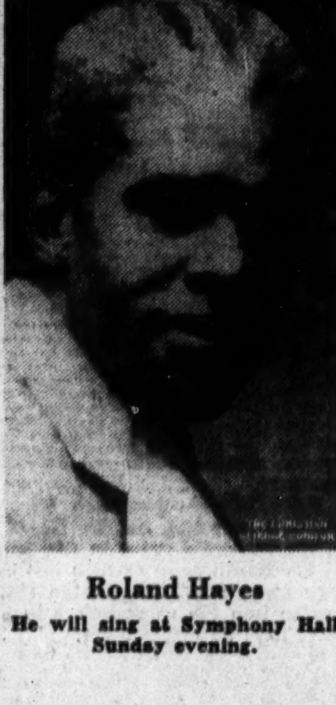
Of special interest are original Dutch and Flemish drawings by old masters. These small preparatory sketches deserve close study for they show how faithfully artists of long ago worked even upon sketches. We learn something of their special skill, their keen powers of observation, and exacting self-discipline. There are landscapes wrought in fine waving lines; there are portraits dashed off in a few cogent flourishes. Drawings show what great flexibility is inherent in a line, how sympathetically it lends itself to personal characterization, atmospheric qualification, movement, fantasy. Artists, who feel restrained and somewhat aloof with brush in hand, experience a great sense of release when they may hold forth with pen and ink, writing off a picture as it were, and then establishing an illusion of depth, perspective, light and dark with a tinted wash.

There are several drawings by disciples of Rembrandt. How sweeping, tremulous, vigorous their lines can be. How much they can say with a few strokes. How they can condense within a broad resilient line the shadow, the form, the movement. Delightful is a drawing by Nicolas Maes, "The Young Mother."

Etchings by the Swedish painter and graphic artist, Anders Zorn, are shown in another gallery. Here was an artist seeking subjects most responsive to light. On view are several of his figure studies, and a number of portraits. Other prints shown are engravings by the Florentine master, Marantonio Raffmondi, etchings, by the Frenchman, Auguste Lepère, and caricatures by Gavarni. The latter are lithographs which comment upon French manners in the last century.

To See Edison Film

Mrs. Minna M. Edison Hughes will attend the special preview of "Young Tom Edison," in Port Huron, Mich., Saturday evening, Feb. 10, according to M-G-M, the producers. They also announce that Premier Mitchell Hepburn has accepted an invitation to the preview. Important personages of industry and politics will attend the opening performance of the film which stars Mickey Rooney.



Roland Hayes

He will sing at Symphony Hall Sunday evening.

Felix Fox

Pianist to assist in the program by the Griller Quartet in Jordan Hall, Feb. 15

Dunham Group Dance Debut For New York

Katherine Dunham, negro dancer, assisted by her group, will make her Broadway debut at the Windsor Theater on Sunday evening, Feb. 18. She appeared briefly in the Dance Theater Series at the Young Men's Hebrew Association last year.

Miss Dunham's home center is Chicago, and her work is highly regarded there. Her latest composition, "Bre'r Rabbit an' de Tah Baby," when performed in an engagement at the Goodman Theater in November, was pronounced by one critic "utterly charming," having "a naïve, good-natured quality." Another critic went so far as to say, "She is to the dance what Marian Anderson is to song."

Previous to her ventures in Americana ("Bre'r Rabbit" and "Le Jazz 'Hot'"), Miss Dunham specialized in dances of the near tropics, notably Haiti, Trinidad, and Martinique. In 1937 she spent a year in the West Indies on a Julius Rosenwald scholarship, studying native ceremonials. She has also studied anthropology at the University of Chicago and Northwestern, having received a Master of Arts degree from the latter.

Because of racial kinship, Miss Dunham's inquiry into the Voodoo dances (called "Vaudun" in Haiti) has been fairly intimate. She was able to take part in some of the celebrations.

On one occasion, in a Haitian mountain community, when she danced the shoulder-dance of Damballa, which she had learned on the plains, the people believed that her ability to participate came naturally rather than from training. On another occasion, in Trinidad, she was betrayed by the click of her camera while trying to take a picture of one of the dancers, and the ceremony was disbanded.

Miss Dunham has written of her Haitian experiences for several of the popular magazines. Under the pen-name of Kaye Dunne, an article on the dances of Martinique appeared in the December issue of Esquire.

She staged the dances in the Chicago productions of "Run Little Chillun" and "The Emperor Jones," and in "Bertha the Sewing Machine Girl," a leading number in the "New Pins and Needles."

M. L.

News of the Theater

New York

This week's only actual opening in New York takes place tonight at the Booth Theater, where Gertrude Macey and Stanley Gilkey will unveil their new revue, "Two for the Show," by Nancy Hamilton and Morgan Lewis. The cast includes Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Brenda Forbes, Betty Hutton, Eunice Healey, Nadine Gae, Keenan Wynn, Robert Smith, Alfred Drake, Tommy Wonder, Richard Smart, Frances Comstock, Kathryn Kimber, William Archibald, Willard Gray, and Austine McDonnell. John Murray Anderson has staged the production, with Joshua Logan directing the sketches and Robert Alton, the dances. Scenery and costumes are by Raoul Pène du Bois. A number of these talents collaborated in the making of "One for the Money," of which "Two for the Show" is a sequel.

"Higher and Higher," the new Rodgers-Hart-Hurlbut musical comedy, went into rehearsal this week. Jack Haley, Marta Eggert and Shirley Ross are the stars. Joshua Logan is directing. And Robert Alton is preparing the dance routines. Leif Erikson, Janet Fox, Sallie the seal, half a score of lesser principals, a dozen singers, and 16 specialty dancers complete the cast. "Higher and Higher" will open its preliminary tour at the Shubert Theater, Boston, on March 7, and, if all goes well, will have its New York premiere about two weeks thereafter.

"Goodbye in the Night," that new Jerome Mayer mystery melodrama which George Abbott has added to his current schedule, will have four settings designed by Cirker and Robbins. The announcement fails to mention whether any of them will be of the secret panel variety. Mr. Abbott will begin rehearsing "Goodbye in the Night" as soon as his production of Ayn Rand's "The Unconquered" has opened at the Biltmore Theater. This will be next Tuesday. "Goodbye in the Night" comes to Broadway after a week's engagement at the Maryland Theater, Baltimore, beginning March 4.

Flora Robson, known in the United States only by her film performances, will make her stage debut here soon in Gilbert Miller's presentation of "Ladies in Retirement," a murder mystery play by Edward Percy and Reginald Denham. "Ladies in Retirement" is currently playing at Mr. Miller's St. James Theater in London. Miss Robson, whose screen appearances include "Fire Over England," "We Are Not Alone," and "Catherine the Great," is now in Hollywood finishing work on "The Sea Hawk." She is to be starred in the new Miller thriller, which will probably play a week at the Royal Alexandra Theater, Toronto, early in March, immediately prior to its New York opening.

Dwight Deere Wiman announces that, in addition to Ruth Chatterton, who will be starred, and Edmond O'Brien, who will be featured, the cast of John Van Druten's new play, "Leave Her to Heaven," will be as follows: Hilda Plowright, Reynolds Denniston, A. G. Andrews, John Clarke, Esther Mitchell, Edmond Stevens, Guy Spaull, Bettina Cerf, Neil Fitzgerald, Harry Sothern, Lowell Gilmore, Margaret Moffett, Ralph Sumpter, Malcolm Dunn, William Packer, and Eldon Gorst. "Leave Her to Heaven" will open at the Longacre Theater on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27.

Elmer Rice's "Two on an Island," with Luther Adler, Betty Field and John Craven, will move from the Broadhurst to the Hudson Theater on Monday, Feb. 19. The move is required by the fact that the Shuberts agreed some time ago to provide the Group Theater with a house possessing a stage which would accommodate Clifford Odets' new play, "Night Music." The Elmer Rice comedy was headed for the Hudson when the theater was slightly damaged just a week before the opening.

Herbert Rudley will play the role of the newspaperman in "Another Sun," by Dorothy Thompson and Fritz Kortner, which Cheryl Crawford is presenting at the National Theater on Tuesday, Feb. 20. Mr. Kortner is directing. Random House is publishing the play and hopes to have it in the book stores by March 1.

This week's closings include George Bernard Shaw's "Geneva" at Henry Miller's Theater, on Saturday; "The Streets of Paris," at the Broadhurst Theater, on Saturday; "The Folies Bergere," at the Broadway Theater, on Sunday.

News of the Screen

Merle Oberon will be starred in "The House on the Hill," Somerset Maugham story, according to a wire from Warners. This will mean postponement of "The Constant Nymph," which was to have been Miss Oberon's next film. Her recently completed "We Shall Meet Again," with George Brent, will be released in March.

June Duprez, heroine of Alexander Korda's "Four Feathers," has sailed for the United States. She will make a brief stay in New York before going to Hollywood for picture assignment. Her latest picture is "The Thief of Bagdad," in which she is starred with Sabu, Conrad Veidt, John Justin, and Rex Ingram. Sabu is now in this country for film work.

Picturization of "Personal History," Vincent Sheean's book, is scheduled to begin on Feb. 26. Joel McCrea will play the role of the newspaperman.

The Society of Early Music

The second concert by the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments was given last night at the Women's City Club. Members contributing to the program included Paul Federowsky, descant viol; Albert Bernard, treble viol; Alfred Zighera, bass viol (viola da gamba); Gaston Dufresne, large bass viol (violone); and Putnam Aldrich, harpsichord. The society was assisted by Rulon Robison, tenor, and the program included: Purcell, Fantasia No. 2 for four viols and Fantasia on one note for five viols (Margaret C. Mowry, second treble viol); de Machaut, Rondeau, "Rose liz," and Virelais, "Très bonne;" Three Dances from the fourteenth century for viola da gamba alone; Landino, Madrigal, "Musica son," and Ballata, "El mie dolce," for tenor and three viols; Susato, Dances for four viols; Dunstable, "Quam pulcraes," Dufay, "Resvelons nous," and Binchois, "De plus en plus se renouvelle," for tenor and three viols; Handel, Sonata in C major for viola da gamba and harpsichord; Brulard (seventeenth century) "Danceries" for four viols and harpsichord.

A program by this society serves a double purpose. It provides an excellent projection of music of other days and it gives the listener an opportunity to renew acquaintance with the timbre of instruments now considered museum pieces. Such a vast amount of comment may be made upon such a program that the problem is one of selection. If one mentions the opening pair of items, for instance, the second of which, founded upon organ point (or pedal point), is of fascinating melodic content, admirably set forth by the players, one must also mention with equal enthusiasm the Dances for four viols, edited by Susato and performed with a grace of nuance which re-created for the listener the portrait of musical times as of the year 1551. Later in the program came the charming "Danceries" recalling the seventeenth century and presenting to the ear an arresting contrast in the fundamentals of musical composition.

As virtuoso of the viola da gamba, Mr. Zighera has long been recognized. His performance last night of the Three Dances from the fourteenth century was not only technically expert but it revealed the essence of the music. We would gladly have heard the group again. So also would we gladly have heard a repetition of the Handel Sonata for viola da gamba and harpsichord. It is composed of four movements, two Adagios and two Allegros, each of which contains noble melodies. Especially poignant were the Adagios. The adroitness of Mr. Aldrich in the Allegros matched the clarity of Mr. Zighera's performance. It was playing of great charm, which brought the performers an ovation. In fact, throughout the evening, the items of instrumental music roused the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. Robison was most successful in his third group, after the intermission. The Machaut Rondeau and Virelais were difficult in the extreme, and his performance was received with appreciation for those difficulties. In all, a program which was too short, although it lasted almost two hours.

Youth Symphony Concert

Another group of young people gathered in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon for the fourth program in the series of symphony concerts played by 70 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and conducted by Wheeler Beckett. For program Mr. Beckett selected from among the items voted on by the young people the Beethoven Overture to "Coriolanus," Mozart's Symphony No. 40 in G minor, and the Tchaikovsky Overture, "Romeo and Juliet." The young people had also requested a repetition of Mr. Beckett's little tone poem of "Cinderella," but the conductor substituted two movements from his Symphony in C minor, which he placed midway of the program.

Mr. Beckett gave his reasons for the substitution, and carefully outlined the "Banshee" subject which motivated the first movement performed. There was little in the work to distinguish it from any other contemporary composition except, perhaps, the absence of cacophaneous harmony. The Finale, Allegro con spirito rises to a vigorous climax, with repeated clash of cymbols that yesterday roused the young people to excited applause. The immediate repetition of the Finale so prolonged the concert that numbers of young people were unable to hear the final number of Tchaikovsky. If there must be encores (which at best is a doubtful practice) it might be wise to confine them to the end of the program.

Mr. Beckett, following his usual custom, spoke briefly of the numbers to be played. It is a question how many young people heard him, owing to the disturbance created by a few who were evidently attending for the first time, had not been initiated into the art of symphony decorum, and were seemingly unattended. The quiet, attentive behavior of these audiences has received commendation from this writter; it is regrettable that yesterday's restlessness should have lowered the average.

The program numbers were conducted with Mr. Beckett's familiar vigor and the orchestra gave him complete co-operation. The next concert in this worthwhile series will be given on March 27.

G. M. S.

To Act in 'Our City'

Loretta Young and Gloria Jean will be co-starred in "Our City," which Joe Pasternak plans to put into production in the spring. It is a story of two sisters in New York.

Opening Tonight

At the Shubert Theater—"Night Music," new play by Clifford Odets produced by the Group Theater. The cast is headed by Elia Kazan, Morris Carnovsky, Jane Wyatt. Settings are by Mordecai Gorelik. The production was directed by Harold Clurman. Curtain at 8:30.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed & Sat., 2:40
Extra Holiday Matinees Feb. 12 and 22.

"THE FUNNIEST COMEDY OF THIS SEASON."—Brooks Atkinson, Times
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
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Featured Athletes and Events Surrounded by Interesting Team Races Saturday Night

Crack Relay Card Complete For B. A. A. Track Carnival

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With fields in the special invitation events complete, the committee in charge of arranging the annual B. A. A. Games had today turned its attention toward the intercollegiate and scholastic relays—always a popular portion of the colorful track show. Now that the indoor season is at its height and the athletes are at peak condition, capable of running their best races, Saturday night's affair at the Boston Garden may bring several new records in the relays, as well as in the invitation specials.

The relay schedule calls for 16 races, 10 of them intercollegiate one-mile battles for the George V. Brown Memorial Trophy. The quartet producing the best time of the evening takes home this coveted team prize. The card also includes one varsity two-mile race, three freshman college tests, a club one-mile race, and a "midget" special in the high school class.

Consider Times

The intercollegiate mile pairings were made after the committee had weighed the various times of the previous outstanding winter meets—the Veterans of Foreign Wars and Prout meets here in Boston, and the Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden, New York.

Four races stand out on the relay card. Without attempting to list them in the order of their importance, they are: the intercollegiate one-mile between Fordham and New York universities; the club one-mile which brings together the very good 69th Regiment A. A. of New York, the New York Athletic Club and the B. A. A.; the two-mile between Manhattan College, Harvard, N. Y. U., Holy Cross and Fordham, and the one-mile for Pittsburgh, Manhattan and Princeton.

Top Relay Talent

The chances are good that either the Fordham-New York, or the Pitt-Manhattan-Princeton races will produce the one-mile trophy team. These five quartets represent the cream of the nation's relay talent.

Other pairings in the intercollegiate one-mile field follow: Boston College and Holy Cross; M. I. T., Bowdoin and Amherst; Brown, Tufts and Williams; Mass. State, Connecticut, Colby and Worcester Tech.; Bates, New Hampshire and Middlebury; Cornell and Rhode Island State, and Maine, Boston University, Northeastern, Harvard and Yale.

Freshman Races

Three races for college freshman teams have also been arranged. They bring together Brown and Bates; Bowdoin, Tufts and Northeastern, and B. C., Rhode Island State, Holy Cross and Seton Hall. The midget race, which usually gets as much attention as any of the special events, contests Boston English High, Boston Latin and High School of Commerce.

The B. A. A. Games committee announced late yesterday that the Lapham 1,000 field would be limited to six starters. This invitation special may steal the Garden show with Johnny Woodruff, John Borican, Wayne Rideout, Howie Borck, Don Smith and Lynn Radcliffe answering the starter's gun.

The committee has guarded against overcrowding in all special events, as a matter of fact. There should be little or no interference as the runners go out after Boston and world records. The Hollis 600 will have five starters. The first five men to finish the Wanamaker Mile at New York last Saturday make up the Hunter Mile field here the day after tomorrow. Six men will go to the mark in the Billings Two-Mile. Incidentally, Harlan Woods of the B. A. A., a Malden boy, has been added to the two-mile field.

Canadians Plan Tournaments For 1940 Golf Play

MONTREAL (CP)—National tournaments under the jurisdiction of the Royal Canadian Golf Association will be held at least another year, it has been decided at the Association's annual meeting.

The Canadian Open will be staged in Toronto on a course to be decided later. The amateur championship, the Willingdon Cup Interprovincial matches and the junior championship will be held at Mayfair Golf and Country Club at Edmonton, Alta.

Frank H. Harris of Toronto succeeded J. Ernest Savard of Montreal's Laval Golf Club as Association President.

Financial report of the Association showed a deficit of $2,024 on operations last year compared with a surplus of $1,490 in 1938. Surplus carried forward was reduced to $6,692.

Among reasons given for the deficit was what was described as poor attendance at the 1939 Canadian Open tournament held in the Maritimes for the first time. The tournament at Saint John, N. B., drew $2,833 compared with $7,060 when it was held at Toronto Mississauga in 1938.

Association members declared, however, that the meet had stimulated interest in the game in the Maritime Provinces and that had been the purpose of holding it at Saint John.

The Association decided not to pay the expenses this year of Canadian professionals qualifying for the United States Open tournament for reasons of economy.

It was announced that members of any club under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Association who join the Canadian active service force will not be required to pay entrance fees to the National tournaments.

Accept Pirate Terms

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—The Pirates report that Pitcher Ray Harrell of Byers, Texas, and utility infielder Wilbur Brubaker, Albany, N. Y., have signed 1940 contracts. Harrell, a right-hander, came to the Bucs last month by the waiver route from the Phils and is considered by Manager Frankie Frisch to have as much on the ball as any hurler in the National League.

Regatta at Red Bank

RED BANK, N. J. (AP)—Red Bank has been awarded the 1940 National Rowing Regatta to be held on the North Shrewsbury River July 20-21.

Frisch Back in Harness of Baseball

Wide World

NEW YORK—Frank Frisch (left), newly appointed manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, confers with Bill McKechnie, manager of the Cincinnati Reds, and Leo Durocher, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers (right), regarding trades while going through the National League's Green Book for 1940. They were attending the opening of the National League meeting at the Hotel New Yorker when pictured here.

Sports Around the Hub

Terrier Sextet Ties Dartmouth

Taking a leaf from Princeton's notebook, Boston University last night held Eddie Jeremiah's Dartmouth hockey team to a 3-3 overtime tie on the Indians home rink. The game was the Indians' first start since the Tigers handed them their initial defeat by an American college sextet this year and their second by an American college sextet in three years.

While the Terriers could achieve no more than a tie, they had much the better of the going, according to observers. They outskated the Indians, and exhibited a better brand of teamwork in the sloppy conditions—soft ice—under which the game was played.

About Face

Right now the charges of Coach Wayland Vaughan are in the midst of an about-face from the hockey they displayed before mid-year examinations when they lost to Harvard, 8—1, and to Boston College, 12—3. Since mid-years, they have tied a powerful Army sextet, 2-2, and defeated an improved M. I. T. six 8-2.

There seems to be no doubt that the return of Raymond "Buck" Wilkins at defense and the addition of Bob Hall at forward, both of whom became eligible following mid-years, has been of invaluable aid, and that they will help the Terriers in the chase after B. C. and Colby in the New England Intercollegiate League. B. U.'s next game is with the Junior Olympics this coming Monday night at the Garden.

⁂

As the Provincial Hockey League nears the end of its regular schedule, Lachine Rapides have moved up strongly to challenge the right of Boston Olympics to second place. Winning two games this week from St. Hyacinthe Gaels, Rapides are now tied with Olympics at 42 points. But fortunately for the local clubmen, Rapides have just three more games to play, while the Boston entry has six.

⁂

Harvard's varsity hockey team, playing without its first-string center, Dave Eaton, and an alternate defenseman, Greely Summers, was defeated by the Junior Olympics 7-4 last night at the Garden. The Juniors went into the lead at 36 seconds of the first period when Johnny Fitzgerald soloed the length of the ice, and were never headed. Fitzgerald also got a second tally about a minute later, besides assisting on two other goals, to become high scorer for the night. The Crimson next plays Dartmouth at Hanover this Saturday in a return game. The first affair was played in Boston at the Arena and saw the Indians win 5-4 in overtime.

⁂

The Boston "Y" swimming team lost to Harvard 52-23 last night at the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge, as the Crimson natators won first place in all but two events. Hayward of the "Y" took the breaststroke, while the Harvard 400-yard freestyle relay team was disqualified. Jim Curwen was the only double winner of the evening, taking both the 50 and 100-yard freestyles.

⁂

Three National Hockey League games are scheduled for tonight. Detroit will play at Canadiens and try to continue its unbeaten string to eight while Rangers will be at home to the Toronto Maple Leafs. The other game is out in Chicago with the Americans visiting.

⁂

Maybe New York Americans will acquire two new rookies (for Amerks) now that Marty Barry and Cy Wentworth have been given their release by Canadiens. When players are no longer of use to any other team in the league they usually can find a home on the veteran's haven of hockey—Amerks.

⁂

An inspired Harvard basketball varsity, hustling against a handicap in height and weight, almost upset the high-geared Dartmouth team last night on the main court of the Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge. It was not until the closing minutes of the game that the heavily-favored Eastern League leaders were able to catch and pass Wes Fesler's well-drilled outfit. The Crimson had four successive close-up shots in the opening minute of the contest, and somehow fumbled every one. If these baskets had rolled through the hoop, instead of around it, the under-rated Harvards would this morning be a championship contender in the fast Eastern circuit.

⁂

The secret of Harvard's surprise showing was its expert bottling up of the famed Dartmouth attack. True, the visitors won by a 53 to 46 score, which suggests that the offense functioned quite effectively. But a majority of the Green baskets were made on long shots and rebounds. The game was a tribute to the coaching of Fesler.

⁂

The Red Sox announced today that Charley Wagner, young right-hand pitcher, and Leo Nonnenkamp, utility player, had signed contracts for the 1940 American League season.

⁂

Carl Snavely, coach of the championship Cornell football team, will give the local graduates some information regarding the 1940 chances of repeating. The affair will take place at the University Club tonight. Cornell won the mythical Ivy League title last Fall and would have been eligible for one of the Bowl games had the Cornell authorities indicated that they could have accepted.

⁂

The annual Andover-Exeter hockey game will be played Wednesday, Feb. 14, at the Boston Skating Club rink, at 3:30 in the afternoon. The seating accommodations will be for 500 spectators and provisional standing room for many more will be made. Seats at popular prices are available at the club office on Soldiers Field Road.

Nurmi Largely Responsible For Popularity of Mile Run

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—The return of Paavo Nurmi, aside from bringing up memories of his amazing mile-after-mile tour in the 20's, also brings up the fact that he largely was responsible for the indoor mile events developing to a point where they all but overshadow the meets of which they are a part.

Today we have the Wanamaker Mile, the Baxter Mile, the Columbian Mile, the Hunter Mile, the Penn A. C. Mile, in fact, everything but the last mile, which Glenn Cunningham rapidly is approaching.

600 Was Popular

Other special events have been named, but with few exceptions the names mean little, although it does seem the 20th century comes in for a lot of publicity, and we hope to see it one of these days. The Millrose 600 still stands out as a reminder of the days when that distance enjoyed the popularity now held by the mile.

When Nurmi ran a 4m. 12s. mile at Buffalo it was the starting gun for the real popularity of the event.

Lloyd Hahn and Ray Conger came along to give the indoor mile's popularity another big boost. Conger, incidentally, handed Nurmi his first defeat at the distance in this country.

Then came the big parade—Gene Venzke, Glenn Cunningham, Bill Bonthron, Joe Mangin, Archie San Romani, Chuck Fenske—a steady stream with the end apparently still far from sight.

Venzke First

Venzke won the first 4m. 10s. race indoors, but since then eight events have been won in less than that time.

The mile event has everything that makes for popularity. For slightly more than four minutes the spectators are entertained by a fine exhibition of speed, endurance, pacing, jockeying for positions. It packs more sheer drama, calls for more finesse than any other event.

The field in a big race starts out like it was shot out of guns, and how many athletes not in peak condition can run a quarter in 56.8 seconds, the way Blaine Rideout did in the Wanamaker mile the other night, let alone continue for the other three-quarters?

Kansan a Threat

And speaking of the Wanamaker Mile, there seems to be a tendency to toss Glenn Cunningham into the discard because he finished second to Chuck Fenske's fine 4m 7.4s. race. As a matter of fact, Cunningham was only three-tenths of a second behind and still is kicking himself because he paced himself wrong and finished full of run.

Early this year we penned a personal opinion that this would be the final season for the ancient mariner of the track, Cunningham; that he still would be the man to beat, but that his chance of bettering his 4m. 4.4s. record was hazy. Since then he has announced he will retire after this year. He is still the man to beat, and his chance of bettering the 4m. 4.4s. is still more hazy.

But so far as putting him in the class of a perennial runner-up with worn pistons and leaky valves is concerned, that is all wrong. In fact, the Kansan might be just good enough to beat Fenske in the Penn A. C. or Hunter Mile this week.

A. I. C. Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The 1940 football schedule for the American International College here has been released as follows:

Sept. 28—At Bates.

Oct. 5—At Northeastern; 12—open; 19—at Worcester Tech; 26—open.

Nov. 2—At Lowell Tech; 9—Panzer; 16—At Wagner; 23—at St. Anselm's.

Stubbs Out For Series With Quebec

Just when Coach Hago Harrington thought he was going to ice the strongest Boston Olympic team in a month, he learned that the local sextet would be without the services of Junie Stubbs when it faces the Quebec Beavers at the Garden on Friday evening and Sunday afternoon.

The big Olympic defenseman, who turned in two sparkling performances against Sherbrooke last week end, will be sidelined because of an injured eye, and will be replaced by Jim Feeley of Dartmouth.

The Boston amateur puck chasers are facing a last-place club when they tangle with the Quebec City entry, but they cannot take Theo Hamel's team lightly. The Beavers have shown an improved brand of hockey since Hamel took over the coaching job. They have split their last four contests, and will come to Boston in fine condition.

Hamel, himself, is one of the loop's ace scorers. Theo ranks sixth in the scoring race at the present with 31 goals and 26 assists. Edgar Mantzel, formerly a wing, but now center for the Beavers' first line, is tenth in the scoring column with 17 goals and 26 assists. Well up in the scramble is Emile Fortin, who has fired 12 goals and assisted 25 times.

Coach Harrington is still undecided as to the makeup of his third line, but it is likely that Jack Harris and Junie Allen will work on the wings. If Harrington decides to use Buddy Foster, the Melrose blond will work at the pivot position. In case Foster does not play, then Al Carvelli will get the call.

With Stubbs out, Art Smith will combine with Ty Anderson on the starting defense, while Bill Splaine and Jim Feeley act in the relief role. Tom Moon may be called on to play goal in both engagements.

Bobsled Features For Feb. 11 and 12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lincoln's Anniversary week end will see two important senior bob-sled events, the National A. A. U. senior two-man championship on Feb. 11 and the National A. A. U. senior four-man championship on Feb. 12.

The championship events will see the tops in bobsledding crews entered, including Ivan Brown, two-man Olympic title holder, Francis Tyler and Bill Linney, who will each have a full complement of Olympic men; and Curtis Stevens, member of two Olympic teams and one of this season's most serious contenders, will all be on the starting line.

Race officials will read like a blue book of officialdom with Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary of the A. A. U., as Honorary Referee; Dietrich Wortmann, member of the American Olympic Committee, acting as Chief Timer; Pete Miller, coach of the American Olympic Speed Skating Committee, as Honorary Starter; Ted Young, President of the Amateur Skating Union, Chief Scorer, and James Simms, Assistant Secretary of the Olympic Committee, as official weigher-in of the sleds.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Harold (Jug) McSpaden shot 59, 12 under par, on Old Brackenridge, San Antonio, course in practice round. Broke all P. G. A. records for par 71 course.

Five Years Ago

Sonja Henie, 22-year-old Norwegian, won world's figure skating championship for ninth straight time at Vienna.

Clash Again in B. A. A. Meet

Wide World

NEW YORK—Don Lash (right), holder of the world record in the two-mile run, beating Gregory Rice, current rival, to the tape in the two-mile event in the Millrose A. A. track and field games at Madison Square Garden last Saturday night. He set a new Millrose record, finishing in the startling time of 9m. 0.9s. Rice had beaten him the week before in a race in Boston and the two will meet here Saturday night.

Dartmouth-Yale Meeting Tops Eastern Schedule

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Dartmouth's Indians do not look as good on foreign courts as they do up in the hills of Hanover, N. H., but they have shown they can win on the road, so it looks very bad for the other six teams in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League.

Dartmouth took Harvard, 53-46, at Cambridge last night for its fourth victory in five league starts. Princeton, in second place, has won two of three games and all the others have lost at least two each.

Broberg High

Harvard, with only two victories to show for all the games it has played this season, put up surprisingly strong resistance and it was not until the last few minutes that the Indians pulled away. Trailing 24-27 at half time, the Crimson rushed ahead when Capt. Charlie Lutz began a scoring streak that was good for five field goals. Bill Webber added a pair and Harvard led by five points. Then Dartmouth's Gus Broberg went into action and dropped in seven points before his fourth personal foul sent him to the sidelines three minutes later.

That stopped the Crimson rush and Dartmouth drew further ahead. Broberg, as usual, was high scorer with 14 points, one more than Lutz and Dartmouth's Jim Sullivan.

Yale at Hanover

Dartmouth's next league game is against Yale at Hanover Saturday and that shapes up as one of the battles of the season, for the Elis swamped Brown 63-43 in a tune-up game last night. It was only Brown's second defeat of the season.

Army won its fifth victory over a league team when it downed Columbia 33-30 at New York. The Cadets also have beaten Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Cornell, all but the last on foreign courts. At West Point, Army has won two games and lost two.

Princeton hung up a point for the league in "outside" competition by beating Rutgers for the second time, 34-26.

Duquesne Scores

Duquesne's fine team, beaten only by Indiana this year, turned in the feature performance of the "independent" program by whipping Long Island University, 36-32, in the feature game of the Madison Square Garden double-header. City College of New York upset Fordham, 32-30, in the opener. To the crowd of 11,107, the Dukes looked like the best team to appear in the Garden since Southern California gave L. I. U. its only other defeat this season. They kept complete control of the game and at one stage led by 13 points.

In other major contests last night, Georgetown surprised Temple, 34-31, Waynesburg trounced Pittsburgh, 41-28, Penn State downed West Virginia, 32-23, the high-scoring Rhode Island State team rolled up a count of 85-42 against Massachusetts State, Syracuse trimmed St. Lawrence, 49-37, and Washington and Jefferson beat Navy, 37-28.

Marty Barry and Cy Wentworth Given Releases by Canadiens

MONTREAL (CP)—In a move aimed at bolstering their faltering forces, Montreal Canadiens gave outright release to two veterans of National Hockey League play—Marty Barry and Cy Wentworth—and signed up a youthful amateur centerman for the remainder of this schedule and for the 1940-41 season.

President J. Ernest Savard said the Habitants had signed 22-year-old Smiley Meronek, centerman with Verdun Maple Leafs of the Quebec Senior Hockey League. The 155-pound youngster hails from Portage La Prairie, Man.

Black Marty, as the smooth-skating Barry came to be called in his years of stardom in the N. H. L., has no intention of retiring immediately from hockey although Wentworth intends "really to stay out from now on." Wentworth had intended to retire after last season but returned because of Canadiens' scarcity of defencemen.

Not Out Yet

"Don't count me out altogether yet," said Barry, one of the game's great center players since he turned pro 14 seasons ago. "I may be back in the N. H. L. with another team pretty soon, although I don't want to say which one right now. Anyhow, I had a good offer from Syracuse (of the International-American League) which I'm considering."

Barry probably gained his greatest fame as pivot for Larry Aurie and Herbie Lewis in the days that this forward line paced Detroit to two-straight Stanley Cup championships. That was in the 1935-36 and 1936-37 seasons and Aurie now coaches Pittsburgh Hornets and Lewis the Indianapolis Capitals, both in the In-Am.

Wentworth, who broke into the pro game in the 1928-29 season with Chicago, later going to Montreal Maroons, joined Canadiens last season when Maroons folded up and a half dozen of their players were picked up by the Habitants.

Back to Job

"I would have liked to finish the season before hanging up my skates," Cy said. "However, the club is after younger players and I don't mind moving aside as it would have been my last year anyhow. It will take me about a week to straighten things up around town and then I'm heading for Toronto to go back to my job."

Meronek, who leaves the Leafs while holding down third place among Q. S. H. L. scorers with 14 goals and 23 assists in 25 games, will play center on a line with Hector (Toe) Blake and George Mantha, according to Manager Jules Dugal. Barry's place between Ray Getliffe and Charlie Sands will be taken by Armand Mondou while the line of Louis Trudel, Polly Drouin and Rod Lorrain will be re-united.

Clean Player

Recognized as one of the game's cleanest players, Barry captured the Lady Byng trophy in the 1936-37 season. The trophy, won last year by Clint Smith of New York Rangers, is awarded annually to the player voted the "most gentlemanly" in his conduct on the ice.

Marty never managed to win the N. H. L. individual scoring crown although he was generally well up with the leaders. In the 1936-37 season, when the league was divided into two sections, Barry paced scorers in the American Division and in the 1935-36 schedule he tied for top honors in that section with Paul Thompson of Chicago Black Hawks.

Bob Dunkelberger Easily Advances

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 8 (AP)—Medalist Bobby Dunkelberger breezed through the first round of the annual Men's golf tournament here yesterday with a 5-and-4 victory over Charles H. Howe of Philadelphia.

Dunkelberger set a new amateur competitive course record of 67, four under par, in taking medal honors Tuesday.

G. M. Nilsson of Deland, Fla., runner-up to Dunkelberger in the qualifying round, won by 6 and 4 from A. G. Nye of West Hartford, Conn.

Dick Bartell Signs

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP)—Dick Bartell, Detroit Tiger shortstop, has signed and mailed his 1940 baseball contract.

He denies reports he was dissatisfied with the terms made by his new bosses. Bartell was acquired by the Tigers from the Chicago Cubs.

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sherbrooke	22	10	2	147	108	47
*Boston	16	9	4	91	94	42
Lachine	18	14	6	122	110	42
St. Hyacinthe	18	15	1	150	145	37
Valleyfield	13	18	5	113	116	31
Verdun	14	17	3	133	107	31
Shawinigan	14	22	1	108	145	29
Quebec	10	20	3	105	144	23

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Result Feb 7

Lachine 7, St. Hyacinthe 3.

Share Cost

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Arrangements for joint construction of lighting facilities for night baseball at a cost of more than $150,000 have been announced today by the Browns and the Cardinals.

Installation of the floodlights at Sportsman's Park will be completed by mid-May and each of the teams will play seven night games. There will be 784 light projectors on the field, each containing a 1,500-watt lamp, grouped on eight steel standards.

Counting the two St. Louis clubs, 10 major league teams will play night baseball at home this season. The Pittsburgh Pirates announced that Forbes Field would be illuminated and the New York Giants recently made similar arrangements for the Polo Grounds.

The Cincinnati Reds, Brooklyn Dodgers, Philadelphia Athletics, Cleveland Indians and Phillies and Chicago White Sox played after-dusk games last season.

Monte Pearson Signs

FRESNO, Calif. (AP)—Monte Pearson of Fresno, right-handed pitcher of the New York Yankees, has signed and mailed his 1940 contract.

Pearson was offered the same terms as last year, believed to call for a salary of $12,000. Pearson will play his fifth season with the champions this year. He has won four World Series games in four starts in four years.

Higbe Wants Opener

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Walter Kirby Higbe, young Phillie right-hander, feels a big season coming on.

He wrote President Gerald Nugent he was accepting his 1940 contract, requested he be allowed to pitch the opening game and said "I feel as if I am going to win 20 games this season."

Omaha Buys Romnes

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Lyle Wright, general manager for the Omaha American Association Ice Hockey Club, announces the club has purchased outright the contract of Elwyn M. "Doc" Romnes from the New York Americans.

A St. Paul product, Romnes has played with the Chicago Black Hawks and Toronto.

Team Race Canceled

HAVANA (AP)—The team race between Cuba and the United States, final event in the International Star Class Regatta, was canceled Feb. 3 because of bad weather.

ON WITH THE JOB

A Three-Part Series of 36 Articles from March 4 to April 13, 1940 in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Jo-5

Southeastern Conference Basketball Race Closest in Years as Leaders Tumble

Alabama, Georgia and Tenn Vying for Undisputed Lead

Southeastern Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — After three weeks of concentrated play, the Southeastern Conference's basketball loop still remains without an undisputed leader as three of the 13 clubs, out in front temporarily at least, find difficulty in displaying consistent performances.

Pre-season favorites, Alabama and Georgia, along with Tennessee, who holds the best won and lost record, hold percentage distinction over other rivals, yet the manner in which supposedly inferior teams have been dumping these top-notchers can lead to only one conclusion—that this year's race is the closest in years.

Whereas virtually every other basketball conference in the country is all but decided, final games of the schedule will only designate the champion in the Southeastern.

Tennessee 4-1

Including last week-end's contests, Tennessee possessed top average with four wins against one loss.

Alabama, with nine victories and three defeats, continues to set the pace in number of games by tackling two tough assignments this week in Georgia and Kentucky, last year's champions who have experienced much difficulty in getting started this season.

Georgia's comeback over the past week was a reversal in form as presaged by pre-season diagnosis. The Bulldogs upset Alabama, 36-32, holding the Tide's center, George Prather, to put six points, for the win. This gave the Bulldogs a five win, two defeat standing, and sent them in the running again for the championship.

Two-Game Series

Louisiana State, Kentucky, Vanderbilt, Georgia Tech and Florida, although not hot in the race for the championship, are all expected to provide trouble for the leading contenders, especially in the two-game series that prevail in this season's schedule. With the conference providing close scores throughout, many factors will undoubtedly be considered before the championship is decided.

* * *

One of baseball's annual winter highlights is the Tampa gathering of the golf-minded baseballers. For years, Wes Ferrell, eccentric pitcher, has held the title of baseball's best golfer. For the past few seasons, however, his clear cut title has been seriously threatened by Paul Waner, Pittsburgh's venerable outfielder, who last year extended the champion to a wild exhibition of extra hole golf.

Besides Waner, who is on hand again this year, Al Lopez, Boston Bees catcher, Jimmy Foxx, home-run hitter of the Red Sox, Joe Medwick, Paul Derringer and Dick Bartell have been reported as holding their strokes down in pre-championship workouts.

Tampa's Palma Ceia course which annually conducts this tourney is ready for the opening rounds starting Feb. 15. A field of 100 is expected to enter this tourney. Prize money amounts to $1,000.

* * *

For Florida state basketball honors, the football co-champions of last fall once again are vying for similar honors, and, ironically, do not play each other on the court as on the football field. University of Florida and Rollins College court aggregations are undefeated in intra-state competition to date. This is the first year of competition for a Rollins varsity five in the return of the loop sport to the Winter Park institution.

* * *

Just when tennis experts were beginning to wonder who the next champion would be as Bobby Riggs began to slip in the winter tourneys, the No. 1 player of the country settled down and has taken two straight meetings. With Riggs' return to form came a reversal on the part of Elwood Cooke, closest competitor, to completely upset the contender ratings at the moment as the Florida winter circuit play continues to evolve interest.

Wendell Davis

Linney Adds New Bobsled Honors

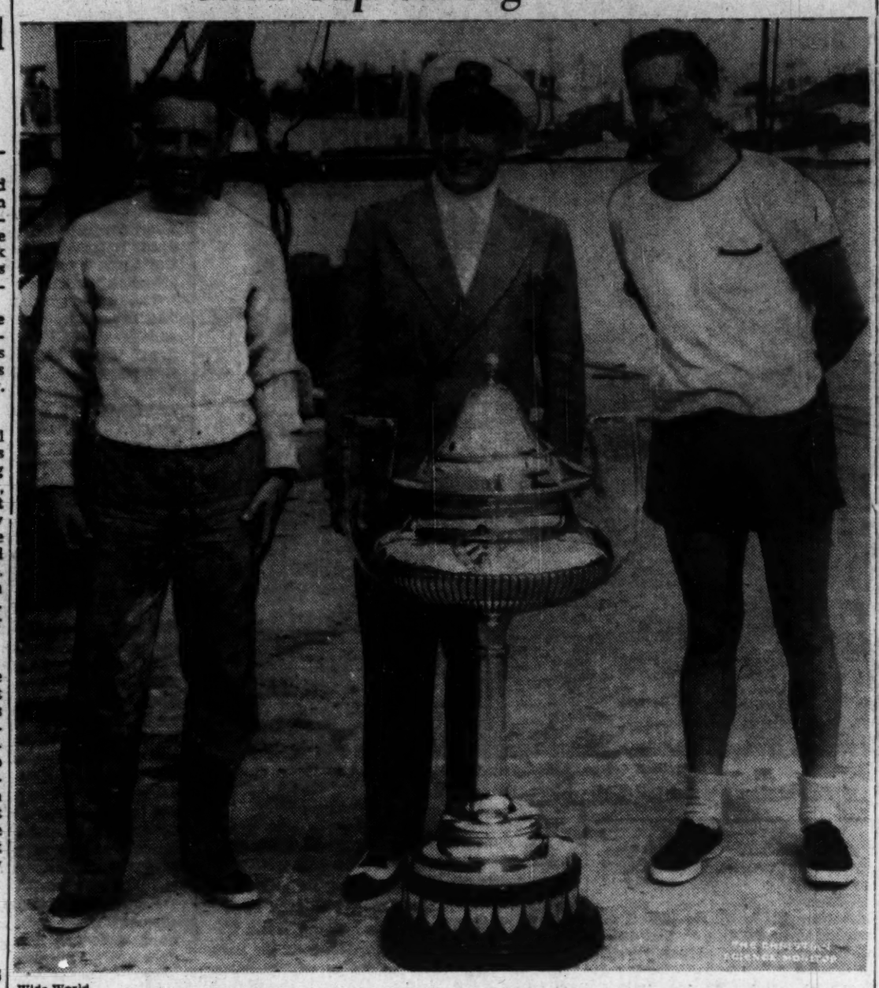
LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 8 (AP)—Big Bill Linney of Lyon Mountain tacked another bobsledding title to his lengthening list yesterday by speeding down perilous Mt. Van Hoevenberg's icy run to capture the National A. A. U. four-man championship.

Linney, annexing his third major win in as many years, had only Miss Katherine Dewey and her Lake Placid Sno-Birds to beat. The race, originally scheduled for Sunday was postponed because of mishaps and withdrawals to other entrants.

Linney, holding a .55 second lead over Miss Dewey at the start of yesterday's runs, continued his steady driving with times of 1:10.21 and 1:09.91 for a total of 4:39.07.

Miss Dewey was clocked in 4:40.10 for the four heats.

Cuba Cup Sailing Winners



Wide World

HAVANA, Cuba—Harry Nye, Jr. (left), representing the Southern Lake Michigan Fleet, Rafael Fesso, chairman of the racing committee, and Walter Etzbach (right) pictured with the Cuba Cup which Nye and Etzbach won by taking the 14th International Star Class racing series this year with three straight victories in their yacht Gale.

Mild Surprise By Grace Amory In Golf Match

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 8 (AP)—Grace Amory created a mild surprise in the Palm Beach womens' golf tournament yesterday by moving into the semifinals with National Champion Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, and two other favorites.

The Palm Beach socialite, who recently had Sam Snead work on her golf game, turned back Mrs. William Hockenjos of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., finalist here for the last two years, in a tense 1 up match.

Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., last year's Palm Beach winner, had a hard tussle eliminating Neoma Copic of Toledo, Ohio, 1 up.

Miss Jameson trimmed Mrs. Richard B. Jarrett of Philadelphia, 6 and 5, and Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., defeated Mrs. Briggs S. Cunningham of Green Farms, Conn., 4 and 3.

Miss Amory, two down at the turn, scored a one-under-par 36 coming back to overcome Mrs. Hockenjos despite the latter's 10 one-putt greens.

The National champion won the first five holes of her match, coasting in with two-over-par golf.

Miss Bauer had to win the last three holes to eliminate the Toledo girl, who had rallied after trailing two down at the turn.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 7

Georgetown 34, Temple 31.
Duquesne 38, Long Island 32.
Centenary 45, Louisiana Tech 38.
Oklahoma A & M 36, Tulsa 22.
Marquette 41, Chicago 29.
Army 33, Columbia 30.
Princeton 34, Rutgers 26
Dartmouth 83, Harvard 43.
New York City College 32, Fordham 30.
Waynesburg 41, Pittsburgh 28.
Maryland 60, Virginia Military Inst. 33.
Amherst 47, Union 24.
Louisiana State 61, Southwestn (Ark.) 41.
Tusculum 39, East Tenn. T. 37.
Morehead (Ky) T 56, New River St (W. V.) 21.
Mississippi College 41, Mercer 40.
Southwestern Louisiana 35, Louisiana College 23.
Bethel (Kan.) 32, College of Emporia 29
Washington College 39, Catholic 38.
Northern (SD) Teach. 57, Augustana 50
McMurray College 38, Daniel Baker 21.
Pittsburg (Kan.) Teach. 43, Wichita 27.
John Tarleton 48, Southwestern (Texas) 18.
Texas Wesleyan 55, Austin 27.
William and Mary 29, Virginia 28.
Lynchburg 53, Bluefield 47.
Hanover 55, Louisville 49.
Murry (Ky) Teach. 57, Tenn. Tech 21.
St. Bonaventure 55, Ashland (Ohio) 44.
Central (Wis.) Teach. 47, Whitewater Teach. 38.
Syracuse 49, St. Lawrence 37.
Glenville (W. Va.) 65, Concord 43.
Iowa Wesleyan 43, Dubuque 41.
Roanoke 72, Catawba 30.
Bridgewater (Va.) 47, Elizabethtown (Pa.) 32.
Richmond 41, Virginia Tech 32.
North Carolina 41, Davidson 28.
North Carolina State 35, Wake Forest 32.
Erskine 31, Furman 23.
Ohio Wesleyan 61, De Sales 60.
Armour Tech 34, George Williams 33.
Moravian 51, Drew 33.
Penn State 32, West Virginia 23.
Edinboro 54, California (Pa.) T. 44.
St. Anselm 33, Providence College 26.
Yale 63, Brown 43.
Clark 70, Northeastern 32.
Washington and Jefferson 37, Navy 28.
Rhode Island State 55, Mass State 43.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 7

International-American League
Philadelphia 3, Springfield 3.
Cleveland 3, Pittsburgh 2.

American Association
Kansas City 6, Minneapolis 3.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 7

Yale 45, Brown 30.
Harvard 52, Boston Y. M. C. A. 23.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 7

Yale 27, Columbia 3.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Detroit Tiger Experiment

Tourists driving past the athletic field at Lakeland, Fla., later this month will encounter a strange sight. Somewhere on the distant stretch of green terrain they will spot a giraffe-like figure galloping back and forth. Closer scrutiny will reveal the startling fact that the towering form is pursuing a small white sphere. Occasionally, if the wind is blowing in the right direction, the aforementioned figure will be seen to corner the elusive pellet and pounce upon it in wild exultation. The sphere will then be thrown in the general direction of a second party, armed with a long club, and the procedure will be repeated. The tourists, no doubt, will tire of looking on long before the participants have become weary of their laboring.

If the tourists are familiar with big league baseball and its players, the galloping figure will soon be recognized as Hank Greenberg, the giant Bronx fellow under contract to the Detroit Tigers. At the request of Del Baker, the Bengal manager, big Hank will attempt an outfielding career in the American League next summer. As the player's big league experience to date has been confined to first base, the shift requires much practice and concentration.

At Lakeland Early

If effort is rewarded, Greenberg will make good in his latest role. For he only recently told a newspaperman that he would camp at Lakeland about two weeks ahead of the first Detroit squad of pitchers and catchers, and chase fly balls and line drives on the training field until he looks like Di Maggio. If Hank moves around the outfield after the manner of Di Mag, Baker and the Tiger front office will be very congenial company for the rest of the year—even when they meet Commissioner Landis on the street.

In case you have not been informed, the Greenberg shift has been brought about to make room for slugging Rudy York in 154 games at first base. The club has tried Rudy behind the plate. He gets by with the mask and protector, but could never carry a pitching staff to a pennant. He makes too many mistakes. They tried him in the outfield. There, also, he reminded the public of the mythical fellow with two left feet. He could not judge low-hit balls, nor move fast enough to catch up with high ones. His throwing was not big league. At first base, however, he might give the Tiger offense a tremendous lift without weakening the defense to too great an extent.

Suggested Before

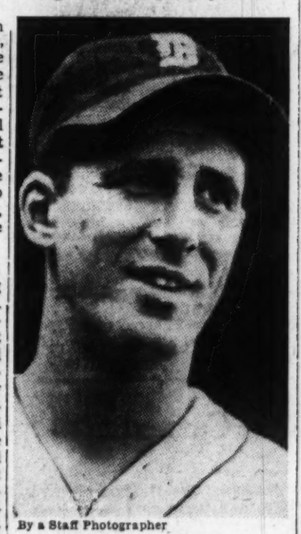
This plan was suggested before, but somehow it failed to materialize. Perhaps the club was not so sure it would work. Perhaps Greenberg refused to co-operate, on the grounds that he had established himself as one of the game's greatest first basemen and had a right to his berth. Hank must have risen in the estimation of Detroit fans recently, however, when he consented to try the outfield "for the good of the team."

Even though the shift may not work out as Baker would have it, Greenberg did the smart thing when he agreed with the manager. Tiger customers—as the fickle public often does—turned against the big slugger last season. The reason? Probably because his 1939 home run pace was well behind his sensational 1938 output, when he came within the proverbial whisker of breaking Babe Ruth's all-time record of 60. Hank's willingness to practice the outfield "for the good of the team," should satisfy those hostile fans that he is giving them 100 per cent.

Plan Discussed

When the baseball clan assembled here in Boston last week for the annual writers' banquet, the Greenberg shift was discussed quite thoroughly in secluded corners of the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Said one prominent American Leaguer: "The plan is unsound because the club will be weakened defensively in two spots—first base and the outfield. Greenberg is a much better first sacker than the average person realizes. But he will never be a good outfielder. York can hit, but his defensive lapses will be apparent wherever he is planted."

"Given the chance to play every day, York may break Babe Ruth's home run record," said another official. "But Greenberg will not hit so well as an outfielder. The pressure of the new position would bother him at the plate. York is one of the poorest defensive players in the big leagues. No, I do not think Baker will stay long with this idea."



By a Staff Photographer

Hank Greenberg

Four Yankees in Line

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees have received the signed contracts of pitcher Bump Hadley; Arndt Jorgens, veteran relief catcher; Charles Stanceu, young right-hander up from Binghamton, and Bill Knickerbocker, utility infielder.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Darimouth	4	1	251	193	.800
Princeton	2	1	100	114	.667
Yale	2	2	162	137	.500
Cornell	2	2	125	123	.500
Harvard	1	2	119	139	.333
Pennsylvania	1	2	101	142	.333
Columbia	1	3	138	149	.250

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	21	6	7	110	55	49
Boston	22	8	4	116	69	48
Toronto	17	13	4	91	74	38
Chicago	13	16	4	68	94	30
Detroit	11	14	4	57	78	26
Americans	11	22	3	75	107	24
Canadiens	8	21	3	68	102	19

Stroll Finds Many Yachts Off Florida

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 8 (AP)—A short stroll along palm-fringed Biscayne Bay will show you that sea-going America isn't down to its last yacht.

Some authorities on things nautical estimate that 5,000 pleasure boats worth $50,000,000 drop anchor in these waters each year and a generous cross-section of the nation's pleasure craft population is here now.

Drawn southward on leisurely winter vacation cruises or for competition in seasonal sailing races, hundreds of boats have joined thousands of others based here permanently, and more scores are on the way down.

Highlights

Highlights of the winter sailing season will come next Saturday in the 30-mile Sir Thomas Lipton trophy event; next Tuesday in the 184-mile straightway race to Nassau; March 9 with the start of the St. Petersburg-to-Havana marathon.

In the canvas division are scores of yawls, ketches, sloops and schooners ranging up from 50 feet in length. The power driven craft falling definitely in the luxury class include everything from compact, 30-feet cabin cruisers up to palatial, steam driven monsters that would dwarf the trans-Atlantic steamers of a generation ago.

One of the largest and most luxurious of the floating mansions that make Miami their capital on southern winter cruises is the 338-foot beauty, Southern Cross, owned by Alex Wenner-Green of Sweden, which aided in rescuing survivors from the Athenia last September.

Sopwith Yacht

Then there's the 249-foot Adler of Mrs. William Boyce Thompson, the 272-foot Noparo of Norman Woolworth and the 264-foot Alva of William Vanderbilt, all of New York.

Another large foreign craft is the 263-foot Philante, owned by T. O. M. Sopwith of England, unsuccessful challenger for the America's Cup.

Then there are such others from New York as the 247-foot Chalena of Charles E. F. McCann, the 234-foot Rene and Nakohda, owned by Alfred P. Sloan and Burtha M. Fisher, respectively, and the 230-foot Moana of W. B. Leeds. Another is the 222 Vagabondia of W. L. Mellon of Pittsburgh.

Sam Snead Shows He Is Ready For Tournament Play

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 8 (AP)—Slammin' Sam Snead, who rejoined his wandering brethren of the winter golf trail today, and despite a prolonged layoff, became one of the favorites to win the Texas open $5,000 tournament over a compact little course he had never seen.

The West Virginia mountaineer, absent on the California and Arizona jaunt, stepped onto Brackenridge Park's very deceptive 36—35—71 par course yesterday, rapped out a 69 and became a gallery choice to win his first Texas tourney.

But the homefolk didn't give Snead the best of the chance, many sticking to Jim Demaret, the Houston lad who won the Oakland and San Francisco tournaments to set himself up as the tour's current leading money winner and head man in the annual race for the Vardon Trophy.

Oldest of the nation's big money tournaments, the Texas open, revived only last year after a lapse of several years, was coasting as play started. The guarantee already had been banked on advance ticket sales and entry fees.

Only Henry Picard, member of the Ryder Cup team, and Gene Sarazen, the Connecticut farmer, were missing. National Open Champion Byron Nelson, a Texas boy who played Brackenridge as a youngster, went a round in 69 yesterday, as did John Barnum, the Edinburg, Texas, amateur who last year was four under par with his 280 total to rock the pros.

Lowest score of the day was reported by W. A. (Lefty) Stackhouse of near-by Seguin, who had a 67. Leonard Dodson of Kansas City toured the wooded and narrow municipal layout in 68.

E. J. (Dutch) Harrison is on hand to defend the title he won last year.

White Washing

SHUBERT, Neb. (AP)—Whitewashing cheerfully done.

That's the motto of Superintendent Al Jensen's Shubert Junior High School basketball team.

The team blanked Humboldt Junior High, 23 to 0. A week before Shubert whipped the Falls City seventh grade team, 39 to 0.

And Talking of... Cross Country

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Sport and the Army

LONDON—From a well-known club athletics official now on military service "Somewhere in Scotland"—or to be less mysterious, from Corporal S. F. Skilton, whose sports photographs have so often illustrated my column on this page in the past—comes news of great enthusiasm for cross-country running among the soldier boys.

"At this depot," says he, "people are almost as keen on it as they are on Soccer and Rugger Football."

Skilton goes on to say that he has had a letter from Laurence Richardson, honorary secretary of the English Cross-Country Union, telling of efforts made by this organization and its affiliated clubs to give—if I may put it so—the Army the utmost benefit of the sport and the sport the utmost benefit of the Army.

Easy Organization

The dynamic Mr. Richardson lost no time in communicating with the War Office and the Army Sports Control Board, it seems, pointing out the particular merits of cross-country running as a beneficial athletic activity lending itself to cheap and easy organization at the rapidly-multiplied military training centers established in all parts of the country.

And he also wrote to depots where he knew prominent cross-country runners happened to be stationed.

It was his well-founded hope that these people would spread keenness for the game among their fellow soldiers at the same time as the "high ups" were having their attention drawn again to its special qualities. I use the word "again" advisedly, for cross-country running was already established in peace-time on the curriculum of military sporting activities.

No Slight Service

However, the Army of peace-time and the Army on its present war footing are, numerically, two very different propositions. Vast numbers of men have to be coped with these days and the 240 clubs in membership with the English Cross-Country Union are doing no slight service in giving all the facilities they can to military barriers.

Incidentally, these service runners are helping to keep cross-country running alive among the civilians. That is to say, among athletes too young or too old to be called to the colors yet, among folk in the "reserved" occupations, and among those engaged in National Service outside the fighting forces—Air Rail Precautions officials, special constables, auxiliary firemen, first aid workers, and so forth.

Generally speaking, the motto among the cross-country clubs has been "carry on." And nearly all have succeeded in doing do, despite the fact that several have had their headquarters commandeered.

Lost "for the Duration"

My own club, for example, the South London Harriers, has lost "for the duration," the use of the hall at Coulsdon, Surrey, which it had fitted up so comfortably. But members have been offered hospitality elsewhere and are availing themselves of the ready co-operation that has made possible the resumption of sports of all kinds since the general shut-down at the outbreak of hostilities.

The war has put most phases of living on a day-to-day basis, and sports organizers, picking their way along in the light of changing situations, have found themselves able to do much more than at first appeared to be likely.

In cross-country running it was found feasible to promote the North of the Thames championship, after all, and this, the first major event of the 1939-40 season, was won at New Southgate by the Shaftesbury Harriers, with a total of 23 points.

The first man home was Sergeant R. W. D. Hier, champion of Wales, who covered five miles of very heavy going—that, at least, was the declared distance of the course, though observers reckoned it was longer—in 43m. 15s.

Teams Stronger

With so many thousands of harriers now in the fighting forces, cross-country running teams of the Army and the Royal Air Force are today far stronger than they have ever been before. Indeed, representative sides picked from these two arms of the services would be hotter propositions than any that civilian clubs could produce. Not only have the forces practically a "corner" in the nation's athletic talent, but the style of living now imposed on the owners of it provides a better opportunity for thorough training than was enjoyed by most of them as civilians.

From the authorities' point of view, cross-country is, of course, a sport with many special qualities to recommend it in the mass training of men. Large numbers can take part in it simultaneously, it involves the minimum of special equipment, it does not derive limitation from the fact that it takes place on a set field, as football does, and it cultivates, not only "the team spirit," but also a wider measure of sociability.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 7

Junior Olympics 7, Harvard 4.
Yale 5, St. Nicholas 5 (overtime).
Dartmouth 3, Boston University 3 (overtime).

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The Home Forum

Persuasion

NEWS REPORTS of the recent electrification of rural Vermont homes remind me of an afternoon when Sterling and I, spring wagoning through corn country, came upon a farmhouse, close to the power line, which the wiring crew somehow had missed.

We were alert for such things, because we had spent the summer building that power line. We had built a stub line, too, which reached back among the hedges and carried service to a clan of eighteen Amish farmers. We had wired the farmers' houses, hung the meters and turned on the lights. It had been a good job and the Amish had fed us well the while, but the work was ended. And here, right in front of us, was work for another ten days.

* * *

Sterling whoa'd old Dan to a stop and we studied the outlook. The soil was carbon black. Young corn, straight and eager, crowded rank on rank across the fields; in the distance a slanting pillar of dust marked where someone was riding a cultivator. Barn and silo were freshly painted red, the house a spotless white. The name on the mailbox was A. Ritter.

"It looks," said Sterling, "ideal. The supply, the demand, the ability to pay. Turn in here, horse."

* * *

We passed through the Ritter lane, tied up at the Ritter hitching rack and went up on the side porch. A venerable shepherd dog arose and nosed us noncommittally as we hammered on the siding.

A white-haired woman, with weary eyes, came and looked out at us. Sterling bowed unexpectedly low. "We're from the electric light company, ma'am," he said. "We think you should be enjoying electricity on your place here and we've come to talk to you about it."

Her expression did not change. "Wait here," she said, and pushed open the screen door. There was a dinner bell mounted on a pole in the yard, and she pulled the rope; the sound raced away across barnyard and level acres. We remembered the moving pillar of dust we had seen in the farther field.

* * *

Ritter was a ponderous man. There was a stolid wariness about him; he eyed us as he walked up from the barnyard, studied us as he faced us there on the side porch. He slapped the dust methodically from his overall legs. "What is it?"

Sterling cleared his throat. "We wanted to talk to you about wiring your place for electric lights. The line comes so close to your house that it would be easy to arrange, and not expensive."

Ritter's eyes lifted toward the cedar poles that filed down the road with the highline on their shoulders. He shook his head. "We always got along with coal oil."

"Kerosene lamps have served you well," Sterling admitted. "But their day is past. Electricity gives more light with no filling of lamps, no cleaning chimneys, no fire hazard."

From where I stood, I could see into the dining-room. I saw a shadow on the wall, a moving shadow that stopped not far from the open window. A bit of white housedress showed then, and it remained in sight as Sterling talked and Ritter let the words flow past him unheeded. It was odd for the woman to stand so. One wondered why she didn't come out and join the discussion.

* * *

"Electric power," Sterling was saying, "would help you with the work. You know the trouble you have with the watering trough. An electric heater will prevent it freezing over in winter. And motors are not expensive. With just one, mounted on skids, you can cut cordwood, shell corn or cut silage. I wouldn't be surprised if you could do without a hired man part of the time."

Ritter's glance moved out over his fields. "When I come here, I had ten acres and one horse. I had to borrow seed. And the house we lived in—there it is, next the buggy shed. I keep tools in it now and it's none too big." He ran one tremendous hand up his left arm to the shoulder, and down again. His eyes came back to us. "We have two hundred acres now, and this house. We done the hard part without electricity and we don't want it now."

* * *

Sterling rested a moment, considering. "Think of Mrs. Ritter," he resumed. "I know what the work is in a farm home. Let electricity turn the washing-machine for her. She could iron, free from a hot stove; she could even have an electric fan. And electric refrigerators are coming. They're in the laboratory now, and will be on the market before you know it. Think what refrigeration will mean in your own kitchen. Isn't all this worth having?"

"No," said Ritter.

Sterling scratched his head. He looked at me; I had nothing to contribute. "Well," said he, defeated. "Sorry to have bothered you. We'll bid you good day."

We went out to the wagon and untied Dan. We proceeded down the lane, thinking our own thoughts. We were disappointed, and a little saddened, for reasons beyond a mechanic's vocabulary to define. "He's hard-headed," I remarked.

"Reactionary," agreed Sterling.

"Short-sighted."

"And stubborn."

"He won't argue. He just says no."

* * *

As we pulled up onto the highway, we heard a shout from behind us. There was Ritter at the end of the lane, waving us back.

We returned double time. "I've changed my mind," he announced. "How much would it cost?"

We rolled out of the wagon like firemen and Sterling whipped out a notebook of formulas and tables. We counted rooms and estimated outlets. We paced dimensions and allowed for contingencies. Sterling quoted a figure, Ritter thought it too high; Sterling took off ten dollars and the two men shook hands.

* * *

For the second time, we drove down the lane and turned onto the highway. This time, when we were out of sight, we whacked each other on the back and whooped it up; for, after all, this was a good thing for us, too.

"You drive," said Sterling, and took out his notebook and pencil. He began figuring and making notes, planning tomorrow's work.

He paused, looking back. His exuberance was gone. "I talked for half an hour and didn't make a dent on him," he said. "She won him over in two minutes. I wish I knew what she said to him."

Right, I thought. Two minutes—plus forty years.

But it would have been interesting to know what she said.

JOHN F. HAYES

By Courtesy of the Redfern Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WINTER": *A Wood Engraving by Adrian Allinson*

MR. ADRIAN ALLINSON'S wood engraving, "Winter," depicts an Alpine scene such as must be familiar to him, for he is an enthusiastic ski-mountaineer. The tone of the print is soft and rich. Across the white expanse of sky, the lateral branches of the bare tree weave a rhythmic design which serves to enhance the sense of stillness given by the upward thrust of the peaks and the dark masses of the fir trees. The black trunk of the central tree keeps the eye focussed in the center of the picture, and on the two heavily-eaved châlets in the foreground of the Alpine pasture.

Mr. Allinson is versatile in his gifts, for he is a painter, sculptor, and stage designer. At one time he designed for the Beecham Opera Company. He is an associate of the Royal Society of British Artists and a member of the London Group.

Weapons of Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT THE WEAPONS of warfare, year by year, grow more deadly and destructive is widely advertised; but it is a fact less widely heralded that weapons of peace, year by year, are being recognized as powerful. However, in order to use these weapons which are a defense against war, one must understand the true nature of peace. So long as peace is regarded merely as the absence of war there is no positive basis upon which to establish permanent peace.

The prophet Isaiah expressed the promise, "All thy children shall be taught of the Lord; and great shall be the peace of thy children" (Isaiah 54:13). In perfect accord with this passage are the words of Mary Baker Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 283): "Human law is right only as it patterns the divine. Consolation and peace are based on the enlightened sense of God's government." Peace can be attained only through a right understanding of God and an intelligent apprehension of divine law.

The mission of the Master, Christ Jesus, was to bring to mankind a clear understanding of God through which it might experience peace. He declared (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." The Saviour was careful to explain that his peace differed from that of the world. The peace which he imparted was based not on false belief in the reality of matter, but on the understanding of the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, Spirit. Knowing the allness of God, divine Mind, and the consequent nothingness of matter, he was not terrified by the evidence of the physical senses. He proved such testimony to be deceptive, and expected his followers to recognize its deceptions and to refuse to be troubled and afraid.

Knowing the truth of being, that is, the eternal fact that God is Spirit, and man spiritual, reflecting Him in Godlike qualities, develops a state of consciousness which no suggestion of a power apart from God can invade. In this connection, Mrs. Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 67, 68), "The epoch approaches when the understanding of the truth of being will be the basis of true religion."

That true Christianity is the remedy for, and must steadily eliminate, all evil was fully demonstrated by its Founder, Christ Jesus. Today, the individual understanding of Christianity is being challenged. Would it not be well for everyone to ask himself, Is my sense of Christianity based on the truth of being; does it spiritualize my thinking and bring me peace, health, harmony? Should not all men study carefully the life of the great Master and find the method he used in winning his victories over sin, disease, and death? Should they not accept the spiritual truths of Christian Science, which give a better understanding of the teachings of Christ Jesus and the powerful spiritual weapons he used? Among the worst of foes is the concept of Christianity as powerless to heal the sufferings, as well as the sins, of humanity.

Christian Science illumines the teachings of the Bible, making plain that sin and suffering, strife and war, are unknown to God, infinite divine consciousness, and belong only to the unenlightened human consciousness. Therefore, weapons of peace are those truths of being which correct and discipline the human consciousness until it yields to the divine. Paul refers to these spiritual truths in his second letter to the Corinthians (10:3-5), where he says, "We do not war after the flesh: (for the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds;) casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ."

As one recognizes, on the basis of God's allness, that the stronghold of war is but false belief in the reality of matter, one is armed with the weapon of peace which enables him to annul the false claim that matter is an agency through which hate and enmity can force themselves into expression. This weapon pierces the lie that some countries are overpopulated, so that they cannot enjoy comfort, peace, and plenty. This weapon, by destroying false concepts, meets the world's need for a better sense of God's government, after which to pattern human government, and so to provide justice and plenty for all.

Students of Christian Science, in whatever country they may reside and under whatever circumstance, endeavor to realize and prove the reality of peace and the unreality of war. Knowing that their weapons of peace grow more powerful as they are better understood and more courageously used, these students are proving the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement on page 279 of Miscellany: "Christian Science reinforces Christ's sayings and doings. The Principle of Christian Science demonstrates peace." And she adds: "God is the divine Mind. Hence the sequence: Had all peoples one Mind, peace would reign."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

You, yours: I, mine

There is the way of the ringing cry,
the high deed in the full sun,
the clenched fist, the drawn sword:
this way things are done.

There is the gradualness of grain,
the inconsequential anemone
saying: "Lo," mouth to ground:
this way for me.

DORIS PEEL

Winter Sea

And in that dusk we heard the silver flight
Of water to the northward as it fled,
Ebbing into the starlight of a night,
Leaving the strand a level mile ahead,
Down which we walked as if we were pursuing
The muted cadence of a lifted bell
That rang above a sea gull's lonely mewing,
Soft as forgotten music in a shell.

It was that hour in which a peace descended,
In which the sea seemed sleeping with the sky,
An hour when the dusk and evening blended
Into a stardrift that fell quietly
Upon a marshland dim and deep and low,
Washed by the radiant beauty of the snow.

HAROLD VINAL

Friedenswaffen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DASS DIE KRIEGSWAFFEN Jahr für Jahr tödlicher und zerstörender werden, wird allgemein verkündigt; aber es ist eine nicht so allgemein verkündigte Tatsache, daß Friedenswaffen Jahr für Jahr als mächtig erkannt werden. Um aber diese Waffen, die ein Schutz gegen den Krieg sind, zu gebrauchen, muß man das wahre Wesen des Friedens verstehen. Solange der Friede bloß als das Gegenteil des Kriegs angesehen wird, bietet sich keine bestimmte Grundlage zur Aufrichtung dauernden Friedens.

Der Prophet Jesaja verhieß: „Alle deine Kinder sollen vom Herrn gelehrt werden, und deine Kinder sollen großen Frieden haben" (Jes. 54, 13). Vollkommen übereinstimmend mit dieser Stelle sind die Worte von Mary Baker Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 283): „Menschliches Gesetz ist nur recht, wenn es mit dem Göttlichen übereinstimmt. Trost und Friede sind auf den erleuchteten Sinn der Regierung Gottes gegründet". Friede kann nur durch rechtes Gottesverständnis und intelligentes Begreifen des göttlichen Gesetzes erlangt werden.

Die Mission des Meisters Christus Jesus war, den Menschen ein klares Gottesverständnis zu bringen, wodurch sie Frieden erleben können. Er erklärte (Joh. 14, 27): „Den Frieden lasse ich euch, meinen Frieden gebe ich euch. Nicht gebe ich euch, wie die Welt gibt. Euer Herz erschrecke nicht und fürchte sich nicht". Dem Erlöser lag viel daran zu erklären, daß sich sein Friede von dem der Welt unterschied. Sein Friede beruhte nicht auf dem falschen Glauben an die Wirklichkeit der Materie, sondern auf dem Verständnis der Allmacht und der Allgegenwart Gottes, des Geistes. Da er die Allheit Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, und die daraus folgende Nichtsheit der Materie kannte, schreckte ihn der Augenschein der körperlichen Sinne nicht. Er bewies, daß ein solches Zeugnis täuscht, und er erwartete, daß seine Nachfolger die Täuschungen dieses Zeugnisses erkennen und sich nicht beunruhigen und erschrecken lassen.

Die Wahrheit des Seins, d. h. die ewige Tatsache wissen, daß Gott der Geist und der Mensch geistig ist und Ihn in göttlichen Eigenschaften widerspiegelt, entwickelt einen Bewußtseinszustand, in den keine Einflüsterung einer von Gott getrennten Macht gelangen kann. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in diesem Zusammenhang in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 68): „Der Zeitpunkt rückt näher, da das Verständnis von der Wahrheit des Seins die Basis der wahren Religion sein wird".

Daß das wahre Christentum das Heilmittel für alles Übel ist und dieses stetig ausrotten muß, wurde von seinem Gründer, Christus Jesus, vollständig bewiesen. Heute wird das individuelle Verständnis des Christentums herausgefordert. Sollte nicht jedermann sich fragen: Beruht meine Auffassung des Christentums auf der Wahrheit des Seins? Vergeistigt sie mein Denken, und bringt sie mir Frieden, Gesundheit und Harmonie? Sollten sich nicht alle Menschen eingehend mit dem Leben des großen Meisters befassen und das Verfahren ergründen, das er anwandte, als er seine Siege über Sünde, Krankheit und den Tod gewann? Sollten sie nicht an die geistigen Wahrheiten der Christlichen Wissenschaft glauben, die ein besseres Verständnis der Lehren Christi Jesu und der von ihm gebrauchten mächtigen geistigen Waffen geben? Einer der schlimmsten Feinde ist er Glaube, daß das Christentum machtlos sei, sowohl die Leiden als auch die Sünden der Menschheit zu heilen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft wirft Licht auf die Lehren der Bibel, indem sie klarmacht, daß Sünde und Leiden, Streit und Krieg Gott, dem unendlichen göttlichen Bewußtsein, unbekannt sind und nur zum unerleuchteten menschlichen Bewußtsein gehören. Daher sind Friedenswaffen jene Wahrheiten des Seins, die das menschliche Bewußtsein verbessern und erziehen, bis es sich dem Göttlichen ergibt. Paulus nimmt in seinem 2. Briefe an die Korinther (K. 10, 3-5) auf diese geistigen Wahrheiten Bezug mit den Worten: „Wir streiten nicht fleischlicherweise. Denn die Waffen unserer Ritterschaft sind nicht fleischlich, sondern mächtig vor Gott, zu zerstören Befestigungen; wir zerstören damit die Anschläge und alle Höhe, die sich erhebt wider die Erkenntnis Gottes, und nehmen gefangen alle Vernunft unter den Gehorsam Christi".

Wenn man auf Grund der Allheit Gottes erkennt, daß das Bollwerk des Krieges nichts anderes als der falsche Glaube an die Wirklichkeit der Materie ist, ist man mit der Friedenswaffe ausgerüstet, die einen befähigt, die falsche Anmaßung zu vernichten, daß die Materie ein Mittel sei, wodurch Haß und Feindschaft sich Ausdruck erzwingen können. Diese Waffe zerstört die Lüge, daß manche Länder überbevölkert seien, sodaß sie sich nicht der Bequemlichkeit, des Friedens und der Fülle erfreuen können. Diese Waffe befriedigt durch Zerstörung falscher Begriffe das Bedurfnis der Welt nach einem besseren Sinn der Regierung Gottes, wonach menschliche Regierungen zu bilden sind, um so für Gerechtigkeit und Fülle für alle zu sorgen.

Überall und unter allen Umständen bemühen sich die Christlichen Wissenschafter, die Wirklichkeit des Friedens und die Unwirklichkeit des Krieges zu erkennen und zu beweisen. Da sie wissen, daß ihre Friedenswaffen umso mächtiger werden, je besser sie sie verstehen und je mutiger sie sie gebrauchen, beweisen sie die Wahrheit der Erklärung Mrs. Eddys auf Seite 279 in Miscellany: „Die Christliche Wissenschaft bestätigt aufs neue Christi Worte und Taten. Das Prinzip der Christlichen Wissenschaft bekundet Frieden". Und sie fügt hinzu: „Gott ist das göttliche Gemüt. Hieraus folgt: Hätten alle Völker ein Gemüt, so würde Friede herrschen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Victor Hugo Admires Cologne Cathedral

THE SUN HAD set when we reached Cologne. I gave my luggage to a porter with orders to carry it to an hotel at Duez, a little town on the opposite side of the Rhine; and directed my steps toward the cathedral. Rather than to ask my way I wandered up and down the narrow streets, which night had all but obscured. At last I entered a gateway leading to a court, and came out on an open square—dark and deserted. A magnificent spectacle now presented itself. Before me, in the fantastic light of a *crépusculaire* sky, rose, in the midst of a group of low houses, an enormous black mass, studded with pinnacles and belfrys. A little farther was another, not quite so broad as the first, but higher; a kind of square fortress, flanked at its angles with four long detached towers, having on its summit something resembling a huge feather.

On approaching I discovered that it was the cathedral of Cologne. What appeared like a huge feather was a crane, to which sheets of lead were appended, and which, by its workable appearance, indicated to passers-by that this unfinished temple may one day be completed; and that the trunk of a belfry and church, so widely apart at present, may ere long be united; that the dream of Engelbert de Berg, which was realized under Conrad de Hochsteden, may, in an age or two, be the greatest cathedral in the world. . . .

The church was shut. I surveyed the steeples and was startled at their dimensions. What I had taken for towers are the projections of the buttresses. Though only the first story is completed, the building is already nearly as high as the towers of Notre Dame at Paris. . . . It had already struck me that nothing resembles ruins more than an unfinished edifice. Briers, saxifrages, and pellitories—indeed all weeds that root themselves in the crevices and at the base of old buildings—have besieged these venerable walls. . . .

I went up to the belfry; and under a gloomy sky, which harmonized with the edifice and with my thoughts, I saw at my feet the whole of this admirable town.

From Thurmchen to Bayenthurme, the town, which extends upwards of a league on the banks of the river, displays a whole host of windows and façades. In the midst of roofs, turrets and gables, the summits of twenty-four churches strike the eye, all of different styles, and each church, from its grandeur, worthy of the name of cathedral. If we examine the town in detail, all is stir, all is life. The bridge is covered with passengers and carriages; the river is covered with sails. Here and there clumps of trees caress, as it were, the houses blackened by time; and the old stone hotels of the fifteenth century, with their long frieze of sculptured flowers, fruit and leaves, upon which the dove, when tired, rests itself, relieve the monotony of slate roofs and brick fronts which surround them.—From "The Rhine," by VICTOR HUGO.

The Skaters

From slow, arrested movement
The lake has turned to glass;
A frozen bowl of moonbeams
On which the skaters pass

In whirling, gliding beauty.
Their warm, bright garments flash
Above the brilliant runners
That musically clash,

Cutting the ice to showers
Of iridescent spray,
And writing hieroglyphics
Of laughter for a day.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

A Deer in the Woodlot

A WINTER AGO, I had simply made this note in my journal, "I saw my first deer of the year. He was bounding over the fields and fences near our neighbor's farm. The last glimpse I had of him was his quick turn and motionless pose."

There was a great deal to say at the moment which I didn't say. The beauty of the occasion has lingered in my mind for months: it has been like a picture, every detail of which is made more vivid by the exquisiteness of the central figure.

I remember, for instance, that it was an extremely cold day; we had been sent to the woodlot to get wood. The bells jingled on the sleigh, filling the sharp air with a pleasant music. The snow had been spotless underfoot after yesterday's storm, but we struck out a double line that whipped away down the curving hill and into the shadow of the pines. The horses had paused to rest.

We looked back over the distant hills without saying a word. There was a blue haze upon them; the sun was striking the forest exactly right, making it appear almost mistlike and fragile. It was one of those days when a stormcloud had come up in one section of the sky, leaving the greater part clear. It was speeding to us from the northeast, flailing out a few wispy flakes of snow before it.

In that quiet setting of cold atmosphere, the approaching snow-cloud and the delicate-appearing trees, it was my companion who glimpsed the movement. He touched my arm and whispered, "Look there!" The deer had cleared the fence and was at the edge of the woods when I saw him. Confidence made him turn. He seemed tender and unreal against that background—a wild thing struck into immobility. Then the trees closed over him like a wave, and we saw him no more.

D. S.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1940

Mrs. Roosevelt Talks To Harvard Dames

The Pullman car, "Breed Hill," rolled into South Station early this morning with a passenger who is estimated to have traveled nearly 300,000 miles in the last seven years—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The First Lady's arrival was masterfully inconspicuous. As she stepped down from the train which had carried her from the Nation's Capital overnight, that part of commuting Boston which was on the scene seemed far more concerned with getting to its own destination than in paying tribute to what appeared to be a gracious, but ordinary, citizen at whom the photographers were aiming their cameras.

As the President's wife strode down the platform to the station, she was asked the question which she has recently had to parry the length and breadth of the country: "Can you tell us anything about the third term?"

Too Early in Morning

To this Mrs. Roosevelt replied laughingly, "My, it's far too early in the morning to answer any weighty questions!"

Again, she was asked: "As a working journalist yourself, do you think Harvard's Nieman Fellowships are likely to help elevate the standards of journalism in the United States?"

One of the purposes for her visit to Boston is to attend dinner and presumably to speak to Harvard's Nieman Fellows tonight. But the First Lady was not anxious to give an opinion before meeting the newspapermen on whom Harvard has bestowed a year's scholastic vacation.

"I really don't know enough about the Nieman Fellowship program to say," Mrs. Roosevelt said. But she added, and those who heard her did not doubt the truth: "I expect to find out more at dinner tonight."

Topic of Address

The topic for her address to the Harvard Dames this afternoon would be—what?

"I haven't the faintest idea what I will talk about this afternoon," answered Mrs. Roosevelt, implying that she is to speak extemporaneously.

During this questioning, the First Lady had proceeded about halfway down the platform, apparently unescorted, except by newspapermen and photographers. She cautioned cameramen that it was far too early in the day to pose for pictures, but seemed willing to let them snap her. So far as could be seen, there was no police escort of any kind, either on the train or on the platform.

At the station, Mrs. Roosevelt was greeted by her son, John, and by Louis M. Lyons, local journalist and one of the Boston members of last year's first group of Nieman Fellows. Mrs. Roosevelt seemed pleased to meet a journalist of the type she will encounter at dinner tonight.

Greeted as "Mummie"

John Roosevelt, tall and quietly dressed, greeted the First Lady as "Mummie." She asked where they were going and he mentioned breakfast as an immediate necessity. When she learned he planned to take her to a local hotel for a meal, Mrs. Roosevelt exclaimed, "Oh John, how nice!" and immediately invited Mr. Lyons to accompany them.

The group proceeded through the station attracting only a modicum of attention from throngs of scurrying commuters. Only when they arrived at John's sedan, parked outside, were a few local police in evidence. Mrs. Roosevelt seemed anxious that all three of them sit in the front seat together. She was in the middle as they drove off.

Received Press

At noon, Mrs. Roosevelt received the press at Dr. Conant's residence. With that tact which has become almost legendary among members of the Fourth Estate who talk to her, she carefully avoided questions which seemed directed along political lines. About her own personal affairs and the multitudinous organizations in which she has taken an interest, however, the First Lady was far less reticent. In fact, she expressed opinions and answered questions so long as they were put to her.

Asked if she intended to continue her newspaper column whether or not Mr. Roosevelt runs for a third term, Mrs. Roosevelt replied that she definitely would like to continue her writing—if she could sell it. As to whether her writing would be more valuable if the restrictions of her White House position were cast off, the First Lady said she had no idea, but would leave that for the future and her editors to determine.

Many of the queries put to her concerned the American Youth Congress with which Mrs. Roosevelt has been closely asscoiated in the press rcently. In explaining why she disagreed with those who charge the A. Y. C. with Communistic leanings, the President's wife cited the large membership of the Congress which she estimated at somewhere in the neighborhood of several million, although the exact figure escaped her.

Of this total, Mrs. Roosevelt declared the Young Communist League membership is about 15,000—or an insignificant portion. And, although it has been argued by those who criticize the Congress that the Young Communists are better trained and more influential, Mrs. Roosevelt asserted that so far this remained to be proved by the facts.

If the A. Y. C. wishes to rid itself of Communistic charges, the First Lady told the press she believes it should be done democratically, that the Congress should show a change of policy by a change of policy by a change of officers. Similarly, if the policy is not changed, re-election of present officers would uphold the Congress in its refusal to condemn its leftist members. This, Mrs. Roosevelt asserted, is the democratic way for the A. Y. C. to change or reiterate its position.

Luncheon Guest

When she arrived, the First Lady was wearing a green velvet hat with a large green plume, a matching green velvet dress, a short jacket of gray fur, and medium-heeled black shoes.

Early this afternoon Mrs. Roosevelt was honor guest at a luncheon given in the Harvard Faculty Club on Quincy Street, Cambridge, by the Executive Board of the Society of Harvard Dames. Among those present were Mrs. James B. Conant, wife of Harvard's President, and Mrs. Reed D. Achauer, President of the Society of Dames.

Shortly afterward Mrs. Roosevelt was scheduled to attend a tea reception given by the Dames in Phillips Brooks House in the Harvard Yard. A capacity attendance of about 400 was expected, including members of the Harvard Society, composed of women members of the families of the Harvard faculty and graduate student body, and as invited guests the M. I. T. Society of Dames. Mrs. Achauer is to preside at this meeting, with Mrs. Conant introducing the First Lady.

Honorary Member

It was reported on good authority that Mrs. Roosevelt would be made an honorary member of the Society after her address. She will be the first honorary member ever chosen outside of the ranks of the Harvard faculty wives. The Harvard chapter, organized in 1896, is the parent organization of all University Dames Societies in the United States.

Following this, Mrs. Roosevelt was to return to the residence of President Conant on Quincy Street for the remainder of her visit. This evening she has been invited to attend a dinner given for the 12 Nieman Fellow newspapermen by Dr. and Mrs. Conant. Also invited are Mr. and Mrs. John Roosevelt, son and daughter-in-law of the First Lady.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Boston stay necessarily will be a short one, for she is expected back in Washington tomorrow.

President's Wife Arrives in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Son John

Seen at South Station as she departed for two addresses she will make while in the City

Cities and Towns Are Urged To Enforce Property Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

their personal property preparatory to taxation.

While some communities have insisted their citizens are practically all homeowners and that they would actually receive no relief through the personal property tax, Mr. Long stated the general real estate picture would be made brighter if the personal property tax were collected. A $1.20 reduction in the average tax rate throughout Massachusetts would present to out-of-state business concerns a more favorable state financial position and attract new industrial firms here, he said.

$1,000 Furnishings Exempt

The tax Commissioner explained that personal property is taxable at the local real estate tax rates, and that household furnishings are exempt up to $1,000 valuations. However, office furnishings and equipment, he added, are subject to full taxation with no exemptions.

Regarding household furnishings, Mr. Long estimated that they are usually worth approximately 20 per cent of the house value. Therefore, a home worth $5,000 would have $1,000 worth of furnishings, he explained.

Mr. Long pointed out that the personal property tax has been in force only in a piece-meal fashion ever since adoption of the Massachusetts Constitution in the Colonial days. The cities, he said, tax the personal property, such as machinery and equipment, of the larger concerns, but until now have failed to tax the equipment of the medium-sized or small concerns, such as stores and the like. Similarly, livestock has been taxed as personal property.

N. E. Youth Going to Capital To Tell Views on Vital Issues

Prepared to present youth's viewpoint on bearing arms in war, on unemployment, relief, civil liberties and education in the communities in which they live, half a hundred young people from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, will board a bus for Washington, at the Young Men's Christian Union at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon to attend the through-Sunday Citizenship Institute of the American Youth Congress.

The remainder of the New England delegation, whose credentials have been checked by Nathaniel Mills of the Massachusetts Youth Council at 7 Water Street, will leave for the Capital at 3:30 p. m. tomorrow. The New England delegation is estimated to include 260 young men and women.

Varied Interests Represented

The delegates represent settlement houses, church societies, labor unions, nationality groups, rural organizations and Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A's.

The Institute was planned to help these young people—and the delegates from other sections of the United States—express their needs and their opinions on current issues.

The opening meeting of the Institute will be held tomorrow night.

The Massachusetts delegation, in taking part in a street parade up Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House Saturday morning, will present a "walking float." This was explained by Mrs. Mills to be a tableau depicting the Boston Tea Party and its bearing upon issues affecting youth today.

Greeting by President

President Roosevelt is scheduled to receive the paraders on the White House lawn.

At a meeting of the Boston Peace Council Tuesday, Mr. Mills told representatives of the seven member societies present that his organization based its program for peace "on the foundation of a knowledge that 97 per cent of the American people do not want war (entry into the European conflict) . . . and we might claim the per cent is higher for young people."

He added, as expressing the views of the Youth Council, which is designed to organize young people for expression of their opinions, that so far as Europe is concerned "the Yanks are not coming" and that "no war hysteria can be built up to drown out the cries of those who need jobs."

Council Group Opens Fire On Budget Items

The heads of 14 city divisions were scheduled to be "called on the carpet" this afternoon as the Appropriations Committee of the Boston City Council began its second day of hearings on proposed budget allowances for 1940.

The Committee, under Chairman Maurice H. Sullivan, began reviewing the items yesterday, and covered 10 city departments in a two-hour session. Consideration of the Mayor's budget is the most important function of the Council.

Although it is well known that city departments must, according to ordinance, send all their printing orders to the city printing plant, Chairman Sullivan yesterday queried each city official as to where he sends his printing.

Building Broadside

Observers felt that Mr. Sullivan was using this procedure to build up ammunition for a broadside of criticism at county officials when they appear on behalf of their allowances. County officials have thus far refused to use the city printing plant.

Chairman Sullivan repeatedly questioned department heads on the use of typewriters in their offices, and found they were helping the city to economize by not disposing of typewriters after three years' use. It was understood that certain county officials use typewriters only three years. This is expected to draw spirited criticism from the Councilors when county allowances come up for discussion.

City Registrar James A. Burke was one of those so questioned. A bit of the conversation follows:

Chairman Sullivan: "Mr. Burke, your department uses its typewriters about as much as any city department. How many machines do you have?"

Kept Going

Mr. Burke: "Thirty—and we keep them going all day long."

Mr. Sullivan: "They last longer than three years, don't they?"

Mr. Burke (with wry smile): "Well, from the looks of some of them, I would say so."

Mr. Sullivan: "Yes, but you wouldn't recommend changing typewriters every three years, would you?"

Mr. Burke (puzzled): "No, I guess not."

Mr. Sullivan: Further questions? (bangs gavel quickly) "All right, Mr. Burke, you are excused. Thanks."

Councilor Henry L. Shattuck requested data to show why expenditures in the Budget Department for county budget work increased from $1,500 to $4,500 since 1936. City Budget Commissioner, who also handles county budget activities, said he guessed it was "because they are doing three times as much work," but promised further data.

Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., declared that insufficient funds had been allotted his growing department, and warned that he might be compelled to seek additional money before the end of the year.

Six Men Rescued Off No Man's Land

Coast Guardsmen today rescued Capt. Harold Parsons of the Gloucester dragger Shirley M. Clattenberg and his crew of five men from No Man's Land, lonely island about six miles south of Martha's Vineyard. The vessel had struck a ledge off the island during dense fog at 5:30 yesterday morning and broke in two.

The vessel was inbound with 25,000 pounds of fresh fish and after striking was abandoned by the crew who reached shore and a make-shift shelter safely, remaining 30 hours till the wreck was discovered by the Coast Guard patrol boat General Greene today. A lifeboat from the Gay Head Coast Guard station was swamped in its first attempt to reach shore through heavy surf at No Man's Land, but was righted and took three of the men off on its first trip.

Survivors were taken aboard the General Greene to New Bedford.

The Clattenberg, built in 1925 at Essex, Mass., was owned by the skipper, and was 47 gross tons in size, measuring 68.3 feet long, 17.1 feet beam, and 8 feet depth of hold.

Fall River WPA In the Flint Mills

Nearly 800 men and women employed on the Fall River Work Projects Administration force have been transferred from Weetamoe Mills to Flint Mills because of the recent fire, it was announced today.

Both mills are owned by the City of Fall River, and were used to house the various WPA projects. The fire which destroyed Weetamoe Mills made necessary the transfer to Flint Mills, which now houses sewing and toy repair projects in addition to administrative offices.

Union Urges Fishing Probe On Monopolies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Pat McCue of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union at Boston today appealed for a Congressional investigation of the fishing industry in the Northeast to reveal what "monopolistic practices," if any, are conducted at Boston fish piers and to study the subject of foreign competition from Canadian provinces.

Appearing before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Mr. McCue asked that action on the McCormack bill providing Federal inspection of fish be deferred until such an investigation is completed. The head of the Fishermen's Union charged that New England fish prices are "controlled" by the Boston market, but did not elaborate on his assertion.

Representative S. Otis Bland (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee, said he hoped such an inquiry will be possible in March for April.

Elaborating on his charge of monopolistic practices at Boston, following today's hearing, Mr. McCue asserted that General Seafoods Corporation is conducting approximately 30 per cent of the business at the Boston Fish pier. Under a court order of 1920, it was ruled that no single company could engage in more than 20 per cent of business at the pier, Mr. McCue stated.

Objections Withdrawn

The oyster industry today withdrew its objections to the McCormack bill. A large delegation of Maryland and Virginia oystermen, who appeared before the Committee prepared to oppose the measure, withdrew their protests when informed that an amendment has been proposed to apply the bill's operations to frozen fish only. The amendment was proposed by the sponsor of the measure, E. H. Cooley of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association.

Chief opposition to the bill has come from the shellfish industry which has claimed Federal inspection would not only duplicate state inspection but would work a hardship on their business. Many testified their plants would be forced to close if the bill were adopted.

About 20 witnesses appeared briefly during the first hour of today's hearing and each withdrew his objection, provided the amendment which limits the bill to frozen fish is adopted. These witnesses included state fish inspectors from Maryland and Virginia, representatives of fishery associations, and individual oystermen. None of these persons dealt with frozen fish.

Need State Inspectors?

Flatly opposing the bill in any form, H. J. Anderson of the California fisheries advisory committee asserted state inspectors on the West Coast are able to take care of the situation without Federal inspection.

Representative James C. Oliver (R) of Maine, a member of the committee, asked Mr. Anderson if he would support the measure if the West Coast industry were threatened with fish imports as the Northeast is. Mr. Anderson replied the State could inspect the imports. Mr. Oliver pointed out the states have no jurisdiction. Mr. Anderson replied, however, that the proposed Federal inspection is "an unjustified and unwarranted expense which would duplicate local inspection whether on the West Coast or the Northeast."

Civil Service Extension To Counties Is Favored

Extension of Civil Service to cover county employees in Massachusetts was urged today by Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service in his first report of departmental activity since he became Director in September.

At the same time Mr. Lupien, the first Director under the newly established reorganization of the division, announced a definite policy "to limit non-competitive examinations to an irreducible minimum." During the administration of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley and former Gov. James M. Curley considerable criticism arose over the number of non-competitive civil service examinations held to blanket employees into permanent positions.

"I believe the promiscuous use of non-competitive examinations is detrimental to a high standard of Civil Service," Mr. Lupien stated. "Experience proves that there are many persons who are well-qualified in practically every field who will gladly take competitive examinations for the public service if they are convinced that they will have an equal opportunity. . . . Any person who is so well qualified as to warrant a request on the part of the appointing authority for a non-competitive examination should have no hesitancy in taking a promotional competitive examination.

Only One Examination

Mr. Lupien reported that since he took office only one non-competitive examination has been authorized by him and that only 17 others were authorized by the Division since Gov. Leverett Saltonstall took office early in January. In contrast, Mr. Lupien pointed out that 76 non-competitive tests were held between Dec. 1, 1938, and Jan. 5, 1939, the last days of former Governor Hurley's administration.

Regarding extension of Civil Service to County employees Mr. Lupien said he will recommend to the 1941 Legislature a bill providing for such extension although the 1939 Legislature turned down such a measure.

Mr. Lupien reported the establishment of a system to minimize what has been "a prevalent practice for department heads directly or indirectly to influence a sufficient number of candidates who are at the 'top of the eligible list' to withdraw" so that a favored person may be appointed to a desirable position.

To cut down the possibility of this practice being continued, Mr. Lupien said all persons withdrawing will be required to appear before Mr. Lupien or one of his agents to explain the reason for withdrawal.

Will Correct Abuse

"In the event that the withdrawals have been affected by the appointing authority, suitable steps will be taken to correct this abuse," the Director stated.

To correct another Civil Service abuse, namely, the appointment of temporary employees whose employment becomes permanent through renewal of the temporary appointment, Mr. Lupien reported conferences have been held with department heads who, he reported, have co-operated readily.

"It is felt," the Director added, "that permanent employment makes for more efficient operation of a department."

The Director also reported efforts had been made to safeguard against "the substitution of applicants at the time of both written and physical examination."

In the future, he said, applicants for police, fire, and correction officers services must file with their application two photographs with their signatures at the top of each picture. These photographs will be used for verification purposes.

No Use for Liquor

At the same time Mr. Lupien reiterated his past statement that reinstatement of suspended policemen and firemen will be thoroughly scrutinized.

"It will be my aim," he said: "To deal rather sternly with cases of continued suspension, especially those involving the use of liquor, and hope that this warning will be conveyed to all members of police and fire departments before the fact rather than after."

The Director reported, "Rumors have been very common that the practice of buying and selling jobs was rather prevalent. I will make a very determined and earnest effort to investigate all such cases in order that severe and swift justice may be meted out to the guilty parties."

Accompanying the Lupien report was a statement signed by William H. Bixby, Chairman of the State Civil service Commission, in which the Commission supported the Director's policies and assured the Governor that "we believe we selected the right man" to be Director of the Division.

Hero of Two Sagas of the Sea Arrives at His Melrose Home

Capt. Joseph A. Gainard of the City of Flint, hero of two modern sagas of the sea, came home to Melrose today.

Having had enough of interviews and public acclamation, modest Captain Gainard, who effected the rescue of 219 Athenia survivors and who handled the capture of his ship by a German prize crew in masterful fashion, literally slipped in the back door of his home town this morning only to find that his fellow townsmen did not intend to let his heroism go unrecognized.

At a meeting this morning with Mayor Robert A. Perkins and Charles M. Cox, co-chairman of the citizens committee in charge of the reception, to plan this evening's program, Captain Gainard said although glad to be home at last he was ready to go to sea again.

"I am prepared to sail anywhere, anytime, under any circumstances, in neutral zones or elsewhere if it is for the interest of the United States," Captain Gainard said when asked how he felt about going to sea again under war conditions.

The City of Flint captain entered a special plea for crews called upon to sail into war zones. "If cargoes going into danger zones are going to be insured more heavily because of the war risk," he said, "my sailors are entitled to more insurance and I don't blame them for demanding it!"

Mrs. Gainard, who never lost faith that her husband would return safely, said that he had no plans beyond the end of this week. "Captain Gainard will return to New York then and expects a furlough so that he may fill a long list of speaking engagements."

The reception this evening will start at 6 o'clock with a dinner at the Coolidge School gymnasium. At eight a second meeting will begin at Memorial Hall, where Captain Gainard will receive the Veterans of Foreign Wars Citizenship Medal from Commander Clarence B. Lord. Ralph W. Child, rescued from the Athenia by Captain Gainard, will be one of the speakers.

Boston Searches for Revenue In Higher Amusement Fees

In order to make more revenue for the City of Boston, the Ordinance Committee of the Boston City Council decided today to make an investigation of all fees charged by the city for the licensing of various sporting and recreational events, Theodore F. Lyons of Roslindale, Chairman of the Council, announced.

Yesterday the Ordinance Committee took up the question of Sunday hockey licenses. During the meeting, it was claimed that when Sonja Henie and her ice company played in Boston last year their "take" was $50,000. Miss Henie, however, paid only $12 in license fees to the city.

The next object of the Ordinance Committee's attention will be a thorough investigation into beano games. According to Mr. Lyons, the Committee has discussed the question of whether the $5 fee charged for licensing beano games in Boston is enough.

According to Mr. Lyons, the beano games appeared to be quite prosperous, and the Committee is wondering whether they should be charged more to operate. Also the Committee wants to find out, he said, if the game operators are adhering to the state and city regulations on beano.

The city regulations provide, for instance, that "no game shall be conducted on the same premises or in the same room or hall more frequently than one day in any one week." Mr. Lyons said that he had had reports that one game has been operating for six afternoons and six nights. Other games, he said, were also reported to be operating more than one night a week.

In addition, the regulations on beano provide, Mr. Lyons said, that no cash prize can be given and that no prize shall exceed $5 in value. Mr. Lyons has reports that both of these regulations are being violated. Mr. Lyons pointed out that within the last two months there have been two beano game holdups in which about $1,000 and $1,600 respectively were taken. The taking of such large sums, Mr. Lyons indicated, showed that these regulations were not being observed.

Mr. Lyons also pointed out that the ordinances provide that every beano licensee shall be "a charitable, civic, educational, fraternal or religious organization." He questioned whether the profits from beano games are really going into the channels which the law provides that they shall go. Mr. Lyons claimed also that there is a clique of nonresidents operating beano games in Boston.

Polish Girls See Governor

Five Polish girls dressed in native costumes and led by Mrs. Helen C. Meyer of the Polish-American Club of Cambridge called on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall yesterday seeking his support in a drive for Polish relief funds.

Women's City Club Adds to Quarters

The second of a pair of stately Bulfinch houses on Beacon Street, built in the same year, 1818, is today in the possession of the Women's City Club of Boston, which is to celebrate its acquisition by a jubilee dinner at the main clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, tonight.

The newly acquired building is No. 39 Beacon Street, and was the property of the Ronald T. Lymans. Alterations will not begin until May and will be completed by Sept. 1, according to Mrs. Alexander Steinert of Commonwealth Avenue, President of the Club, who will preside and speak at tonight's dinner. The Women's City Club is 27 years old this spring and has more than 2,000 members.

More permanent guests will be admitted next fall because of greatly enlarged facilities, Mrs. Steinert said today.

Other speakers at the dinner tonight will include Mrs. Lorenz F. Muther, Newton Center, Finance Committee Chairman and Past President, and Miss Frances G. Curtis of Mt. Vernon Street, granddaughter of the first owner of number 39 Beacon Street, Nathan Appleton.

Still others to be at the head table include Mrs. William Stanley Parker of Mt. Vernon Street and Mrs. William Z. Ripley, Newton Center, both Past Presidents, and Mrs. Joel E. Goldthwait of Marlboro Street, a past Vice-President.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

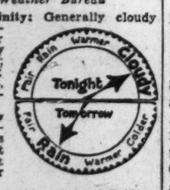
Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy tonight, with lowest temperature near 30 degrees; Friday light rain or snow; colder Friday night; moderate west, shifting to southwest winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness followed by light snow late tonight and Friday; colder Friday night.

Vermont: Light snow tonight and Friday; colder by Friday night.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy tonight followed by light rain or snow Friday; colder Friday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh westerly winds shifting to southwest; increasing cloudiness followed by light snow on Friday and over northern and central portions tonight.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	31	New Orleans	44	41
Chicago	28	27	New York	32	32
Denver	27	27	Norfolk	36	35
Helena	23	22	Philadelphia	35	35
Kansas City	34	34	St. Louis	32	30
Los Angeles	57	55	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	48	46	Washington	32	32
Minneapolis	17	16			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 8.
B—Minimum, Feb. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:40 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Friday, 11:53 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:35 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in Belmont High School, Orchard Street, near Common Street, Belmont, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Shubert—
"Night Music," by Clifford Odets. Presented by the Group Theater, with Maurice Carnovski, Jane Wyatt and Elia Kazan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Allegheny Uprising," with John Wayne. 1:50, 5:05, 8:10. Also "At the Circus," with The Marx Bros. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Little Accident," starring Baby Sandy and Hugh Herbert. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "Goose Step," formerly called "Beasts of Berlin." 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

Exeter—
"All Women Have Secrets," with Jean Cagney and Joseph Allen, Jr. 2, 5, 8. Also "The Great Victor Herbert," with Allan Jones and Mary Martin. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "High School," featuring Jane Withers. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love," with Tom Brown and Peggy Moran. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:35. "Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard, Brian Aherne and Anne Shirley. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey, in "Balalaika." 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:45. Also "The Earl of Chicago." 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Secret Four." 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:35. Also "Escape to Paradise," with Bobby Breen and Ken Taylor. 12:10, 4:05, 8. Stage: Lew Parker & Co., Patricia Norman. 1:20, 5:15, 9:10.

State—
Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart, in "The Shop Around the Corner." 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Congo Maisie," with Ann Sothern and John Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"Ninotchka," starring Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. Scollay: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," featuring Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Remember the Night," with Pat O'Brien. Also "Geronimo," with Preston Foster and Ellen Drew.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time. "Finland—Her Story in Pictures," "Recreating the Medieval World," "Popular Science," "The State of Washington," "Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable, Leslie Howard and Olivia de Havilland. Doors open at 8:30 a. m., a continuous performance. (Seats reserved for night and Sunday performances.)

Tremont—
"Pygmalion," with Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Also "She's Got Everything," with Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix Cinema—
March of Time—Finland; Alaska, a travelogue; Stephen Foster songs; Manhattan Zoo; Popeye; sports, oddities; and 39 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"The Mummy," with Boris Karloff. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "The Raven," with Bela Lugosi. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:30, 9.

University—
"Four Wives," with the Lane sisters, Gale Page and Claude Rains. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Private Detective." 1:40, 5, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Invisible Stripes," with George Raft and Humphrey Bogart. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Also "The Great Victor Herbert." 1, 4, 7:10, 10:15. Tomorrow: "Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President," with Ann Sothern and Lewis Stone. Also "Four Wives," with the Lane sisters, Gale Page and Claude Rains.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Amazing Mr. Williams," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. Also "At the Circus," with the Marx Brothers. Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Sanders Theater—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Museum Treasures by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 14

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Greater Boston Boy Scouts Mark Epoch Tonight on Radio

Greater Boston Boy Scouts observed today the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Scout movement, inaugurating Anniversary Week, which will include a varied program of activities concluding Feb. 14.

The first big event of the celebration is to be a special radiocast by the Boy Scouts from the main ballroom of the Hotel Bradford, Boston, over WBZ at 7:30 o'clock tonight. During this program the Scout oath and law will be repeated, there will be a dramatization of the founding and growth of the national movement. The program will conclude with a group singing of "God Bless America."

Tonight at 10:30, President Roosevelt will touch off national celebration festivities in Scoutdom by an address over two national radio networks. Also speaking on the program will be Walter W. Head, President of the Boy Scouts of America, and Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive.

Work to Be Illustrated

Following the local radio program there will be a 60-minute program of Scout demonstrations in the Bradford ballroom. Westinghouse Station WBZ is providing a special program on sound effects.

The anniversary activities in Boston also will be supplemented by local gatherings in suburban communities to listen to the radiocast programs and to participate in programs of Scoutcraft. Many local Scout gatherings also will feature parents' nights, according to the Boston office of the Boy Scouts.

Substantial growth in membership during the past year is reported by the Boston office. The national Boy Scout movement numbers more than 1,000,000 youths, who are guided by 350,000 volunteer leaders over the age of 21, according to the local office. Since its founding in 1910 there have been well over 9,000,000 boys in the national Boy Scout movement, a Scout official estimated.

72,000 Scouts in N. E.

According to the Boston office, there are 6,200 registered, or active, Boy Scouts in the Boston Council, which includes only Boston and its own suburbs proper. There are also Councils in Cambridge, Winchester, Newton, Malden, Quincy, and Arlington. In the Region 1 area, which includes New England, there are 72,000 active Scouts, according to the local office.

In addition to the land Scouts, there is also a Sea Scout unit with a base on Governor's Island in Boston Harbor. The membership of the nautical unit is 604, and Wesley L. Slade, of Chelsea, is Commodore of the Sea Scouts.

Among the facilities which the land units enjoy are the official Boy Scout Camp at Loon Pond, Lakeville, Mass., and a Senior Scout Camp at Hemenway Reservation, Tamworth, N. H., a 2,000-acre tract which has two large winter cabins and eight large summer camp sites, with wells and outdoor fireplaces.

Other areas available to Boston Scouts, although not strictly Boy Scout-owned, are the Cabot Reservation, a Y. M. C. A. camp ground at Saugus, Mass.; Breakheart Reservation, also in Saugus, and Scoutland, a large tract on the Dover-Westwood line.

National Scout story: Page 2.

Program for Boston Schools

Members of the Boston School Committee last night saw a word picture of what school officials believe would be the ideal school system for Boston. In response to a request of Committeeman Joseph Lee, who had urged the drafting of an "ideal" school program "as something by which we can guide our decisions," Supt. Arthur L. Gould and three assistant superintendents submitted such a program.

It included these items:

1. A compulsory four-year home-making course for every girl.
2. Slow grades for slow learners.
3. Special classes for rapid learners.
4. Extension of reading clinics as a weapon against delinquency.
5. Re-establishment of summer review and reading schools.
6. Provision for study trips to museums and nature centers.
7. Night classes in trade training.
8. Classes for mothers at the High School of Practical Arts.
9. Extension of the playground and recreational program.
10. More commercial machines in the schools.
11. Completion of the intermediate school building program.

Mayor Tobin Off For Florida Visit

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Mrs. Tobin left this morning for a two weeks' vacation on the east coast of Florida. The Mayor has been looking forward to a rest for sometime, but delayed it until completion of his budget, now in the hands of City Council, and of other city business. During his absence William J. Galvin, President of the City Council, will be Acting Mayor.

Holyoke Housing Bid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The United States Housing Authority approved yesterday a $577,775 bid by the Casper-Ranger Construction Company, Holyoke, Mass., for construction of a 167-unit housing project in Holyoke.

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◆ CRABMEAT ◆
and WHITE MEAT TUNA

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Lenten Food Bargains

CRAB MEAT	FANCY CHATKA	No ½ TIN	21c
SALMON	TIMBERLAKE RED ALASKA	2 TALL TINS	43c
DAINTY JELL	6 DELICIOUS FLAVORS	3 PKGS	10c
BAKED BEANS	FINAST	2 28 oz TINS	23c
CIDER VINEGAR	FINAST	32 oz BOT	10c
MARMALADE	PURE MIRABEL	3 Lb Jar 27c	1 LB JAR 15c
WHEAT CEREAL	WHITE SPRAY	2 28 oz PKGS	27c
RASPBERRIES	FINAST	No 2 TIN	23c
CORN MEAL	QUAKER	2 PKGS	15c
RIVAL DOG FOOD		3 1 LB TINS	25c
GRAPEFRUIT	FANCY SECTIONS	6 oz TIN	5c
HEINZ SOUPS	EXCEPT GUMBO	2 1 LB TINS	25c
ROLLED OATS	WHITE SPRAY	3 LB PKG	15c

- Scott Products -

SCOT TISSUE	3 ROLLS	23c
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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Where Snow Sculpture Reaches High Plane

Wide World

Dartmouth College Prepares for Carnival

Among the first snow statues to near completion are these three Indian wigwams in front of Robinson Hall, headquarters of the Dartmouth Outing Club. Three students are shown busily completing the snow wigwams while Miss Greta Clement, of Philadelphia, watches. The Carnival will be held next week end. The students are, left to right: Tom Ellis, of Chicago; Joseph Wilkes, of New York City; and Frank Knoop of Chicago.

Rare Star 'Triplets' Found on Sky Photos

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The discovery of three supernovae in a single distant spiral nebula in recent weeks, is announced by Harvard College Observatory, collaborating with Mt. Wilson and Mt. Palomar. Supernovae are thought to be giant exploding stars, generally found in galaxies beyond our own Milky Way. According to Dr. Fritz Zwicky, astronomer at California Institute of Technology who has been searching the skies for such objects for three years now, there is an average of only one such outburst in each galaxy every 600 years.

Harvard, in making public the joint discovery, says "three highly luminous variable stars, all probably of the supernova Class," have been found in the open spiral nebula known as NGC 3184. The exploding suns all appeared within an interval of 16 years and were found after examination had been made of plates from the Harvard collection. Two of them attained maximum brightness in the same year, 1921.

Separate But Related

The separate discoveries of the three objects were related to each other in a unique fashion. The first supernova had been found on seven Harvard photographs secured between Dec. 9, 1937, and March 6, 1938. Later it was learned that Dr. Zwicky had also noted the object. He had found it on a Mr. Palomar plate of early April, 1938, at which time the magnitude was 16.8, or three magnitudes fainter than the maximum recorded on the Harvard plates.

Then while searching for the supernova on old photographs, Dr. Zwicky and Dr. Edwin Hubble of Mt. Wilson found another on a plate made by Dr. Duncan with the 100-inch telescope in April, 1921. This second object does not show on the Harvard plates of that year, made with the sky patrol cameras which were unfortunately less sensitive that year than before or since.

During the search for the second supernova on Harvard plates, Miss R. Jones of the observatory staff found still another, not far from the position of the first two. For more than two weeks in December, 1921, this third object remained at approximately the 11th magnitude, equalling or exceeding in brightness the whole spiral nebula in which it appeared.

In order to test the possibility that any one of these three stars might have been bright at some time other than those indicated above, a survey was made of 1393 other Harvard photographs of the region made between 1890 and 1939. Thirty-one per cent of these plates show all the stars that are fainter than the 13th magnitude and 71 per cent fainter than the 12th magnitude. But no further images of the three objects were found. Hence the conclusion that they were true supernovae, and members of the spiral, not merely variable stars.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of Harvard Observatory, says: "Altogether we now have more than 30 supernovae on record, some of them not too certainly identified. Thanks to the quick action of Dr. Zwicky and his colleagues at Mt. Wilson Observatory, a number of the recent supernovae have been caught in operation, and bright enough for spectroscopic studies. The revelations are well known—enormous velocities, peculiar spectra.

Comparisons Are Made

"The Harvard plate collection has permitted fragmentary photometric surveys of both current and earlier supernovae. Hence we now know that although these outbursts most frequently found in distant galaxies are thousands of times as radiant as the normal nova, the light curves are very similar, and the spectra, according to the current interpretation, represent comparable temperatures and radiations. . . ."

In other words, the ordinary nova represents a violent stellar disturbance that subsides and leaves the star much as before, and capable of undergoing "novation" a second or a third time within a century. The supernova, on the other hand, represents such a violent outpouring of energy that one could hardly expect a normal star to remain after the explosion dies away.

"Perhaps head-on collision has wrecked the star—perhaps some unbalance in the subatomic energy release has produced explosion and collapse into a sub-dwarf state, or into light meteoritic fragments, nebulosity, and dying radiation," suggests Dr. Shapley.

Senator Censures Income Census

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire demanded yesterday that questions regarding income be deleted from the 1940 census after Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins had written him that the census "should not be made the butt of partisan political sniping."

Mr. Tobey earlier had contended that citizens would be "coerced" into giving private information regarding their incomes and debts and that this data might be used for political purposes.

He proposed yesterday a resolution to eliminate census questions concerning individuals' wages and salaries, and income of $50 or more from sources other than wages and salary.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Friday, Feb. 9

1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m. — "Understanding Music," transcribed.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"Visiting American Colleges."
7:30 p. m. — "Understanding Music," Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard.
8:00 p. m.—The World of Art: "Greek and Roman Life and Its Relation to Art."
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Singing Youth." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—English Language Program. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Opera Selections; Rosita Jemma Wade. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg. 30.5 m.
London—8 p. m.—"Background to the News." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Light music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Up to the Minute Talks (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Light music. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Paris—10:30 p. m.—News. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSC, 958 meg., 31.3 m.

N. H. Food Stamps

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Agriculture, announced recently the department's stamp plan for distributing surplus food among needy would be extended in about a month to Hillsboro County, N. H., including the communities of Manchester and Nashua.

Slade's CINNAMON

China, Java, Ceylon varieties *blended*. Incomparable flavor!

HARTLEY'S Imported ORANGE MARMALADE

The Marmalade men like—not too sweet—but with a zestful true orange flavor.

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11 Enterprises Give 200 Jobs In New Fields

A factory for cutting up waste materials, such as cotton, wool, leather, and rayon into small fibers, the finished product to be used in plastics and rubber compositions, is one of 11 new manufacturing enterprises that have begun operations in Metropolitan Boston in recent weeks, it was disclosed today by the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

In all, the new industries provide jobs for 200 persons, or more than double the number involved for the same period a year ago when six new companies and five expansions were recorded. This year the expansions total seven.

Another new company will process and distribute "chip steaks" to restaurants and retail stores. It is a meat process originating on the Pacific Coast, and licensed units are now operating in several cities, according to the Chamber. The Boston plant is designed to be the second largest of its kind in the country, offering jobs to 10 persons.

All 11 new companies occupy a total of more than 85,000 square feet of floor space. Six of them are in Boston, three in Cambridge, and one each in Lynn and Peabody. The companies expanding their operations utilized more than 40,000 square feet of additional space, and will construct more than 10,000 square feet of new floor area.

Council Empowers Pawtucket Mayor To Start a Paper

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Feb. 8 (AP)—The City Council of Pawtucket voted Mayor Thomas P. McCoy, Democrat, the power last night to establish a newspaper and support it if necessary with municipal funds.

The resolution passed by the Council authorizes a committee comprised of the Mayor and the presidents of the Common Council and Aldermen "to furnish to the citizens and taxpayers facts and information concerning the municipal Government of the city, . . . and affecting the welfare of said citizens and taxpayers."

To do this, the resolution empowers the three-man committee to present "such facts in newspaper form" or through the radio, or both. If a newspaper is to be used, the resolution stated, it can publish paid advertisements, etc., to defray costs."

Mayor McCoy, in recommending the action, criticized sharply the Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin and the Pawtucket Times. He cited especially a recent front-page editorial in the Pawtucket Times in which the City Government was scored for alleged laxness in cleaning up gambling.

The Pawtucket Times editorial was based on the slaying last Saturday of John J. Kennedy, a Pawtucket gambler.

Connecticut to Extend Tree-Planting Program

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 8—Organized planting of shade trees along Connecticut highways, on village greens and on private lawns is receiving a fresh impetus this week.

A two-day conservation conference opening in New Haven tomorrow will take up the matter of better looking roadsides as one of its chief topics. Committees are already working in many communities to promote the planting of trees and shrubs when spring comes.

Sponsors of Campaign

The Connecticut Forest and Park Association and the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce are sponsoring the campaign, following the successful start made last year in restoring trees destroyed by the hurricane. Ten thousand shade trees, it was estimated, were set out in Connecticut in the spring of 1939 as a result of this first campaign.

The eastern part of the State was primarily interested in the tree planting work a year ago. Now the idea has spread to the western counties, even though they escaped the damage from the storm. The State Highway Department, with its program of roadside landscaping, is co-operating with the private organizations. The Grange and the Extension Service of the University of Connecticut are promoting planting in rural areas.

Connecticut was the first State in the country to establish a landscape division in its State Highway organization, beginning the work 12 years ago. At first there was much scoffing and some serious opposition to the expenditure of State funds for mountain laurel and rose bushes along the highways. Now, as the system has spread and every town in the State has its little beauty spots along main highways, there is no further grumbling.

The Merritt Parkway, landscaped throughout its length, with thousands of native trees and shrubs providing a succession of bloom throughout the spring, is the finest example of roadside landscaping in the State.

Three thousand inactive and delinquent nonprofit corporations are about to be officially forgotten. Secretary of the State Sara B. Crawford is taking advantage of a 1939 statute which enables her, for the first time, to clear the files of this accumulation of old papers.

Heretofore nonprofit corporations, once formed, were never required to report to anyone. Now if they do not report they go out of existence.

The names and declared purposes of these old organizations supply a commentary on changing times. In the list are dozens of rowing, cycling, and driving clubs, popular before the automobile. There is a Hartford Equal Rights Society established in 1888 to fight for women's right to vote. Nothing has been heard of it recently.

There is an Egypt Exploration Fund established in 1903. There are scores of athletic clubs that flourished for a time and are forgotten. There are at least a dozen Al Smith clubs, lively enough in 1928, inactive since that time.

Local Speed Limits

Local speed limits, thinks Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, are one way to check an increase in traffic accidents which has cropped up in Connecticut in recent weeks. The Governor, in a strong statement addressed to local cities and towns, has urged that they set "proper limits" on automobile speed.

Under Connecticut law these local limits can be established only with the approval of the State Traffic Commission, consisting of the Commissioners of State Police, Motor Vehicles, and Highways. The State Traffic Commission, the Governor announced, is ready to receive applications for the establishment of such limits.

A few Connecticut cities, notably New Haven with a 25-mile speed limit inside city lines, already had established speed ordinances. Elsewhere in the State the only limits are those established on principal State Highways, by State authority.

Of 25 fatal accidents in January, 18 involved pedestrians. Speed, said the Governor, was apparently a factor in these pedestrian fatalities.

'The Yardling,' College Weekly

Freshmen at Harvard and Radcliffe will co-operate in the editing of a weekly newspaper devoted entirely to their affairs, and will publish the first issue next Wednesday, Feb. 14, Adam Yarmolinsky, Harvard '43, announced today.

"The Yardling," as it is to be called, is the first of its kind to be attempted at Harvard, and will concern itself with Freshman athletics, Student Union affairs, personalities, and notices. It may also carry theater and motion picture reviews, and music and jazz commentary.

The principal editors will be Harvard students, but a special board of Radcliffe girls will contribute to a section concerning their college. An attempt will be made to sell the weekly paper not only to the two colleges but also to students in preparatory schools who are planning to enter them.

Attempt has been made to form a board of faculty advisors, and Francis Keppel, Assistant Dean of the College, Kendric N. Marshall, instructor in Government, and Theodore Morrison, Director of the elementary English composition course, are said to have accepted.

The paper will have a four-page, 8x12 format, printed by the offset process. It will follow the lead of the Crimson and accept no tutoring school advertisements.

'Youth' Head to Lecture

Branching out from the field of education to correlated subjects in government and social service work, the Inglis Lecture of the Harvard Graduate School of Education will this year concern "Work, Wages and Education." The lecturer is to be Aubrey W. Williams, Administrator of the National Youth Administration.

The lecture will be given in the Fogg Museum, Harvard, Thursday evening, Feb. 15.

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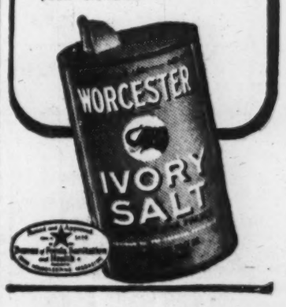

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream": drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Rawley's Wild Azaleas
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	"Sports Roundup"	Diner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Variety	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Movie comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop": interviews	"Massachusetts on the March": drama	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45			Sports Writers' Quiz	"Curtain Calls"	Musicale
8:00	"Ask-It-Basket": questions; answers	Musical Americana: choir and orchestra	George Jessel Celebrity Program: guests; orch.	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Housing talk
8:15					Variety Musicale
8:30	"Strange as It Seems"; war news	Joe Penner; Jacques Renard's Orchestra	"Those We Love": dramatic sketch	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	The Serenaders
8:45					American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	Rochester Philharmonic Concert	"Good News of 1940": Edward Arnold, m. c.; Ida Lupino; Muriel Angelus in sketch; orch.	Lennie Hayton's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				Rep. Jenkins, Ohio	
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	America's Town Meeting of the Air: "Is Youth Doing Its Share?"		Teddy Martin's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				Teddy Martin's Orch.	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.		Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Walt Disney; Misha Levitsky, pianist; orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Income Tax talk	Town Meeting of the Air		News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt		President Roosevelt	Swinging Strings
10:45	Sports; news	Blue Barron's Orch.		Leonard Keller's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Sportscope"
11:15	"Master Works on the Air"	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30		"Remember the Met": interviews; sketch	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Johnny Long's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.		Lou Breeze's Orchestra	McFarland Twins' Orch.	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Variety; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Hour; talks; recordings	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk		Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Jimmie and Dick	Variety Hour; talks; recordings	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Listen to the Band		"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	American School of the Air	"Breakfast Club": Don McNeill, m. c.; soloists; orchestra	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30			"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor Children		"Julia Blake": sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Thunder Over Paradise"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Rawley's Wild Azaleas
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"This Day Is Ours"	John's Other Wife": sk.	"Melody Strings"	Organ Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream": sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Jean Harper, songs
11:15	"Life Begins": sk.	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": sketch	"Buckeye Four"	"Symphony in Jazz"
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	Highlights, Halftones	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checkerboard Time"; stocks	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"		"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Mid-Day Musicale"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Natoinal Farm and Home Hour: Walter	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	"George and Dixie"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	News; weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Don Artiste," pianist	Song recital
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Enoch Light's Orch.	"Sing Song Time"
2:00	Lanny Ross, songs	NBC Music Appreciation Hour: Dr. Walter Damrosch, conductor	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"		"Grimm's Daughter"	El Paseo Troubadours	The Philharmonic
2:30	"Your Family": sk.		"Valiant Lady"; drama	Hawaiian Villagers	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	Music Appreciat'n Hour	Betty Crocker	Jimmy Kennedy's Orch.	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Interviews	Western Serenade
3:15	"Join the Ladies"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Happy Larry Lawrence	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"On With the Dance"	Pepper Young's Family	Intercollegiate debate	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Intercollegiate debate	Organ Concert
4:00	"Interview Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Religious program	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sk.	College choir	"Consolaire"
4:45	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone": drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Name It and Take It"	"Midstream": drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Teddy Powell's Orchestra; Winter sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Studio program
7:15	"Lum and Abner"		"I Love a Mystery"	"Adrian Sings"	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz": questions; answers	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:45		"Dinner Dance"	"Leaders in Dance Time"		Song recital
8:00	Kate Smith Hour: dramatic sketch; Abbott and Costello; orch.; news	"Don't Forget": quiz program	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	"Quixie Doodle Contest"; Col. Stoopnagle, Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15					Military Band
8:30		Carson Robison and His Buckaroos			Variety Musicale
8:45					Variety Musicale
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Plantation Party"; vocalists; orchestra	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				B. U. Radio Institute	
9:30	"First Nighter": dramatization	"What Would You Have Done?": quiz show	Amer. Youth Congress: Atty. Gen. Jackson	Benay Venuta's Variety Program	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45					
10:00	"Grand Central Station": drama	Network sports	Electronic Orchestra; Andre Monici, cond.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15		Network sports		News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	"Young Man With a Band"	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines": Human Nature in Action	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Hilo Serenaders
10:45		Network sports		Griff Williams' Orch.	The Gauchos
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Howdy Baum's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Howdy Baum's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Sports: "Master Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45		"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	News Service

N. E. Began Making Crackers In Early Days of Republic

New England originated the cracker industry, so far as can be learned, the three earliest factories being located in Massachusetts. Of them, one seems to have disappeared, one has left its trade name, which a national manufacturer displays today; the third is still humming, with a woman at the helm.

The Yankee view has always been a practical one. In the days of the clipper ships, bread was a poor thing to carry on a long sea voyage because it molded after a time. There was a man in Newburyport, Theodore Pearson by name, who figured a way to substitute something for ordinary bread on ship voyages. He began manufacturing a large cracker known as "pilot" or "ship" bread. That was in 1792.

Then in 1801, Josiah Bent began peddling his "water" cracker on horseback from his home on Highland Street in Milton, Mass. He baked the crackers in his own kitchen in a Dutch oven, with the aid of his daughters, and by 1827 was able to erect a factory on Pleasant Street, about two miles from his home. Arlington claims the third cracker pioneer, Artemus Kennedy, whose business started up in 1805. His cracker still bears his name.

Boomed During Gold Rush

Then the Gold Rush of 1849 and the Civil War in 1861 came along, and the cracker industry received a great impetus.

Mrs. John C. Gerald is President of Bent's today, an office she's held since 1934. She took it over from her late husband, had never been in business before, enjoys it and says she never had any difficulties either learning it or with the business itself, because, as she modestly puts it, "it was so well established, and I had such good helpers."

Cracker-making might attract many a young man who would like the summer off. They make crackers in Milton only from September to May, because they have to have icy cold water—otherwise, Mrs. Gerald will tell you, "it makes the dough spongy and porous and tough."

Even in September, they often have to add blocks of ice to the water to have it cold enough, she says. But Mrs. Gerald works all year 'round, thinking up ideas for her crackers. She handles the financial end of the business, too, but likes the part of her work that concerns advertising and promotion best.

Samples to South America

For instance, she read "a lot about South American trade," and so, last September, samples and promotion material began to go to South America.

If you add flour and water together (those are the only ingredients) chances are you'll get paste. But that's because you mix it too thin, says Mrs. Gerald. "And a few other things in the mixing," she laughs merrily, with a twinkle in her eye.

There are six Dutch ovens, five of them in constant use, with a sixth in reserve—that is, when the baking is going on.

Here's the way crackers are made. Incidentally, crackers are something of a luxury, selling for 45c a pound locally, 65c in Baltimore, 75c in San Francisco, $1 in South America, and, in London, where people call them "biscuits," $1.15.

The ovens are burned steadily for a week to heat them. It takes 50,000 bundles of faggots a year to do this pob. The dough is mixed up very stiff. The ovens, which are nine feet deep each hold about 100 pounds of dough at a time, which make up into 90 pounds of crackers.

Ovens Get Very Hot

The dough is next put into a trough, then formed in sheets on an upright dough brake, whence it goes into a hopper and is led down through center rollers at uniform thickness. A cutter now takes it and cuts seven crackers at a time. A small piece of dough is left between the crackers, to be removed later.

Meantime, the ashes have been swept from the fires and the Dutch ovens' hot tiles are ready to receive the batch. This happens five times a day.

The layers of a water cracker (they are intended for splitting and toasting) are built up in the brake, where they are broken and built up. Broken lots are turned into cracker meal for dipping meats and oysters and for topping casserole dishes. Each cracker is checked over to remove any scorch on the bottom of any of them. They are packed in caddies, in one-, two-, three-, and nine-pound lots. Others are already split and ready for hotel chefs to toast.

Harvard Honors 'General' Apted

Charles R. Apted, for 38 years a colorful figure in the lives of Harvard students, was promoted from legendary "Colonel" to "General" Tuesday night by the Harvard Crimson, while in Memorial Hall nearly 1,000 faculty members, graduates, students, college employees, and city officials gathered to pay him tribute.

"General" Apted is retiring this July, and last night's testimonial dinner will give him an appropriate send-off. Around the Yard, he is a popular figure, known for his kindness in helping students who get in jams. There is another side to his activity, for he must apprehend the malefactors who would damage University property; but he is always good-natured withal. As evidence, the Harvard Glee Club welcomed him last night with Gilbert and Sullivan's "Behold the Lord High Executioner."

The colorful ceremonies in Harvard's historic Memorial Hall captured the spirit of reminiscence in which the "General" is retiring. "I only ask," he said in what is probably the only speech he has ever made, "that we continue to be friends and that loyalty to 'Fair Harvard' be the bond that keeps us together."

Tobin Commends School Economy

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin issued a statement yesterday commending the Board of Commissioners of Boston School Buildings for their economy during 1939.

"The Department kept well within its budget allowance," said the Mayor, "and is returning as unexpended balance for the year on this account the sum of $51,612. In addition to this unexpended balance, from the appropriation for land and buildings, which amounted to $76,753, the Department is returning an unexpended balance of $3,457."

These returned sums, Mayor Tobin pointed out in his commendation, can be used to effect further savings on the 1940 budget. He also emphasized that the savings were recorded with a budget which already was less than $1,000,000—a figure below which the School Building Board seldom has operated until recent years.

The members of the Board of Commissioners of School Buildings included in the Mayor's praise are William L. Baxter, Chairman; Andrew J. Dazzi, and William Lee.

PRICES SOARING EVERYWHERE! BUT NOT BIRDS EYE PRICES!

PRICES HAVE GONE UP already on many fresh vegetables ruined by the unprecedented cold down South in January!

So, today... more than ever... Birds Eye Foods are *real* bargains! For Birds Eye fruits and vegetables were packed last summer at the height of the season! Farm-freshness has been *sealed in* by our miracle method of *Quick-Freezing!*

COMPARE PRICES! SEE HOW MUCH YOU SAVE!

SPINACH — 1 box equals 2½ lbs. market spinach! You SAVE up to 14c!	GREEN or WAX BEANS — 1 box equals 1½ lbs. market beans! You SAVE up to 13c!
PEAS — 1 box equals 2 lbs. peas in pod! You SAVE up to 15c!	LIMA BEANS — 1 box equals 2 lbs. unshelled limas! You SAVE up to 25c!

STRAWBERRIES... 1 box equals one quart whole berries! .... You SAVE up to 29c!

Insist on the original BIRDS EYE BRAND FROSTED FOODS

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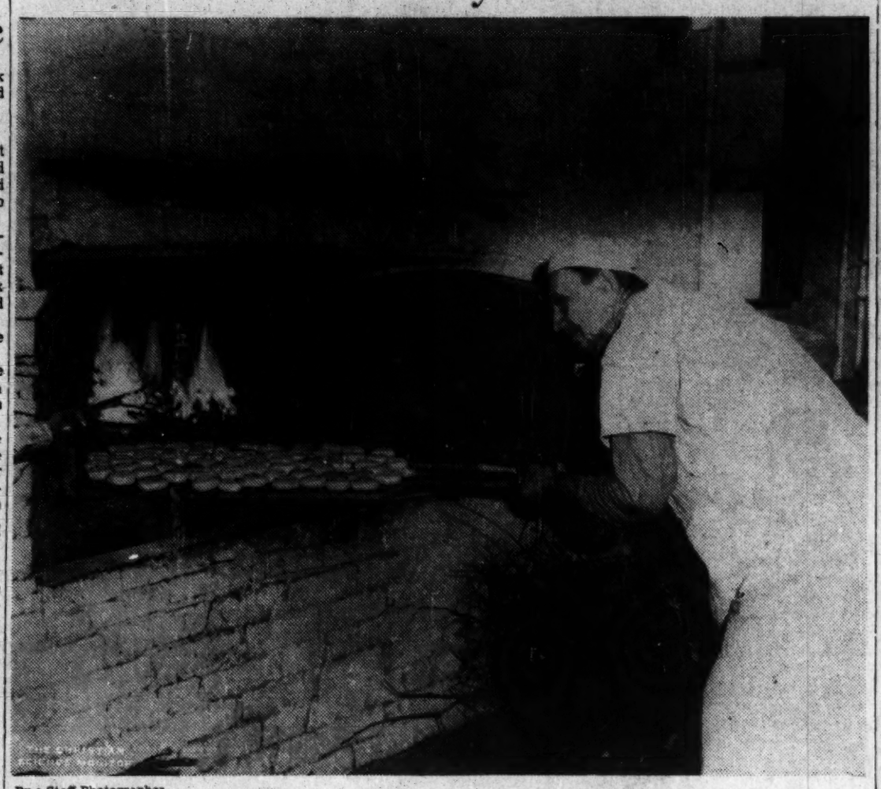
Great-Great-Granddaddy Had His Crackers



By a Staff Photographer

Crackers Go Into Century-Old Oven

Water crackers, as made by Josiah Bent in 1801, are still made the same way at the Bent plant in Milton, Mass., built in 1827. Here, John Charles Arthur, a baker at the Bent plant, puts a batch (called a peel) of crackers into the oven just as the original Bent did.

Fund Volunteers Complete Task

Although the Greater Boston 1940 Community Fund Campaign officially ended Tuesday night with the Victory Dinner at the Hotel Statler, workers today were cleaning up the vast number of details remaining.

From the more than 250,000 pledge cards are being culled out names of individuals who gave $100 or more to the Fund to aid 175 social agencies throughout Greater Boston. Following is an additional list issued from Community Fund Headquarters:

Subscriptions of Individuals

$2,000—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Diamond.
$1,700—Anonymous.
$1,500—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Howes.
$1,400—Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Clark.
$1,002—Mrs. Herman Mintz.
$1,000—Mr. and Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, additional (Total to date $6,000); Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Salvage.
$800—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Falvey.
$625—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan H. Friedman.
$500—Lee M., Elsie, and Sophie Friedman, additional (Total to date $2,100); Mr. and Mrs. H. Frederick Lesh.
$425—Emanuel H. Sulkis and Maurice Goodman.
$420—Samuel C. Feuerstein.
$411—Harvey C. Bentley.
$380—Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Marget.
$375—Joseph and Hyman Greenbaum.
$325—Philip B. Heintz.
$300—Russell H. Kettell.
$280—Abram Salter.
$275—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Cohen; Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Long.
$250—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cushman; Mr. and Mrs. Maurice R. Gross; Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. Stimson, additional (Total to date $670).
$230—Admiral and Mrs. Richard E. Byrd.
$225—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. Levin.
$200—Mrs. Horace L. Bearse; Mrs. Ralph Bradley; Robert Goldstein; Mrs. Edward S. Goulston, Jr.; Sydney R. Green; Isaac S. Kilbrick; H. Richardson Lane; Mr. and Mrs. Edmund F. Leland, additional (total to date $400); Edward P. Richardson, Jr.; Julius and George Tofias.
$178—Judge and Mrs. Lewis Goldberg.
$175—Temple Ohabei Shalom Brotherhood.
$165—Mrs. Alice Herman; Leon Rubenstein; Mr. and Mrs. Nehemiah H. Whitman.
$155—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob B. Applebaum.
$152—Mrs. Henry S. Finkel.
$150—David D. Ackerman; Calvin F. Allen; Mrs. W. E. Clark; Miss Alice Falvey; Samuel Heller; Lawrence Ilfeld; Dr. and Mrs. M. Ralph Kaufman; Cecil Kutz, additional (total to date $300); Robert M. Lehner; Henry G. Schafer; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest F. Stockwell.
$137—Harry Gordon.
$135—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Zakon.
$130—Mr. and Mrs. Michael B. Bever; Monte Cohen.
$125—Dwight S. Brigham; Dr. and Mrs. W. Richard Ohler.
$120—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Franks; Julius Goodman.
$115—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. Gordon.
$110—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Alperin; Samuel Cubilowich; Albert Friedman; David Kisloff; Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Lappin; Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel E. Mock; Mr. and Mrs. Emile Reizenstein.
$105—Maurice Buxbaum; Arthur J. Feinberg; Mr. and Mrs. Milton M. Frankel; Mrs. Max S. Kirshem.
$102—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Slosberg.
$100—Miss Harriet L. Bundy; Mr. and Mrs. Burton W. Gary; Joshua B. Clark; Mr. and Mrs. Lyneham Crocker; Alice M. Davenport; Mrs. Harris Fahnestock; Benjamin Ford; Elbridge C. Gale; Albert H. Goldstein; Mr. and Mrs. Casper M. Grosberg, additional (Total to date $2,100); Mrs. Thomas Hadley; Theodore Johnson; Michael F. Lane; Katharine P. Loring; Thomas J. McHugh; Mrs. Edward A. Neiley; Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Nichols, additional (Total to date $200); Mr. and Mrs. William Niedner; Mr. and Mrs. Richard G. Norris; Miss Marion Phillips; Dr. and Mrs. Cadis Phipps; Mrs. Virgil C. Pond; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Rehm; Harold R. Sawyer; Dr. and Mrs. David D. Scannell; S. Arthur Shaw; Herbert L. Stein; Charles Lee Todd; Robert S. Wason.

Subscriptions of Companies and Employees

$9,500—John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company employees, additional. (Total to date $39,500.)
$3,000—Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company.
$2,896—Simplex Wire & Cable Company and employees.
$2,764—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company employees.
$2,513—Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company employees.
$1,637—American Mutual Liability Insurance Company employees, additional. (Total to date $4,025.)
$1,550—Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company and employees.
$1,500—John C. Paige & Company.
$1,335—Panther Panco Rubber Company, Inc.
$1,289—Patterson, Wylde & Windeler and employees.
$1,250—Kennedy's Inc., additional. (Total to date $1,400.)
$1,200—Firemans Fund Insurance.
$1,183—Bobst, Johnson & Wyatt Agency, John Hancock Life Insurance Company employees.
$1,132—Arkwright Mutual Fire Insurance Company and employees.
$1,032—Prudential Insurance Company of America employees.
$1,011—Dewick & Flanders, Inc., and employees.
$1,000—Gilmour Rothery & Company and employees; Noyes-Buick Company, additional. (Total to date $2,000.)
$989 — General Radio Company employees.
$956—Kaler, Carney, Liffer & Company & Associates employees.
$894—Boston Insurance Company employees, additional (Total to date $2,897).
$765—F. S. Webster Company and employees.
$750—John C. Paige & Company employees.
$685—Stedfast Rubber Company, Inc.
$668—Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company employees.
$658—Dewey & Almy Chemical Company employees, additional (Total to date $3,239).
$600 — Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
$559—New York Life Insurance Company employees.
$556—The Eastern Company employees.
$543 — Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company employees.
$521—Equitable Life Assurance Society employees.
$516—Liberty Mutual Insurance Company employees, additional (Total to date $6,769).
$514 — United Mutual Fire Insurance Company employees.
$500—Norfolk & Dedham Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
$450—Walter Baker & Company, Inc.
$448—Merchants Mutual Casualty Company and employees.
$442—Noyes-Buick Company employees, additional (Total to date $713).
$411—Bentley School of Accounting and Finance, Students, Faculty, and employees.
$406—Richard Blackmur Agency, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company employees.
$400—Simons-Basen Hide & Skin Corporation; Storrs & Bement Company.
$375—Daniels Printing Company; General Motors Truck Company and employees.
$374—OBrion, Russell & Company, Brokers and Associates and employees, additional (Total to date $3,874).
$359—Massachusetts Fire & Marine Insurance Company and employees.
$353—Cadillac Automobile Company of Boston employees.
$351—Cotton & Woolen Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Company employees; White Motor Truck Company and employees.
$350—Colman Levin Company.
$328—Banner Tire Company and employees; Ginsburg Brothers employees.
$325—Daniels Nathanson Company.
$313—New England Fire Insurance Rating Association employees, additional (Total to date $722).
$300—Fashion Shoe Company; Somersworth Shoe Company.
$291—Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company employees.
$285—Worcester Allen Carpet Company.
$281—Cyrus Brewer & Company and employees.
$269—Ford Motor Company employees, additional (Total to date $632).
$266—Field & Cowles employees, additional (Total to date $1,193).
$253—Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., employees.
$250—Bolt Dalton & Church employees, additional (Total to date $1,824); Cotton & Woolen Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Company; Fairfield & Ellis, additional (Total to date $2,000); Federal Mutual Fire Insurance Company and employees; Field & Cowles, additional (Total to date $1,250); Douglas Lawson Inc., employees; Sugarman Bros.
$249—Packard Motor Car Company of Boston employees.
$246—Massachusetts Motor Car Company employees.
$243—State Mutual Life Assurance Company employees.
$235—A. Brightman & Sons.
$229—Hardware Mutual Casualty Company and employees.
$220—M. B. Claff & Sons, Inc.
$219—Mutual Boiler Insurance Company employees.
$217—U. S. Rubber Products, Inc., and employees.
$214—Century Indemnity Company employees.
$210—Premier Leather Company.
$208—Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies employees, additional (Total to date $1,570).
$205—Metro Premium Company.
$200—Boston Cut Sole Company, additional (Total to date $300); Coombs & McBeath, Inc., and employees; Fleisher Shoe Company, Frank Gair Macomber, Inc., and employees; Mutual Boiler Insurance Company; Plymouth Rubber Company, Inc. employees.
$198—Lawton-Hevessy Company and employees.
$195—Paul C. Sanborn Agency, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company employees; Worcester Paper Box Company employees.
$192—Nash New England Company and employees.
$189—United States Fidelity & Guarantee Company employees.
$186—U-Dryvit Auto Rental Company and employees, additional (total to date $530); York Ice Machinery Corporation and employees.
$182—Elmer A. Lord & Co. employees.
$179—Marsh & McLennan and employees.
$177—Russell Box Company employees.
$176—Aetna Casualty & Surety Company employees, additional (total to date $620).
$175—Harry D. Cooper & Co.
$169—Sterling Motors Corporation and employees.
$168—Loyal Protective Life Insurance Company employees.
$165—Shain & Co., Inc.
$160—Chez Madelaine, Inc.
$159—Aetna Life Insurance Company employees.
$155—Soboff & Glickson Upholstering Co.
$152—Jim Did It Sign Company.
$150—Grosberg Family Charity Fund, Inc., additional (Total to date $650); Hartman Shoe Manufacturing Company; Middlesex Products Corporation; Standard Box Company; Worcester Paper Box Company, additional (Total to date, $650).
$148—General Motors Acceptance Corporation employees.
$147—Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company employees.
$146—James T. Phelps & Co. & Associates employees.
$140—Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company employees.
$138—Boston Protective Department employees; Loyalty Group employees.
$137—R. S. Hoffman & Co. employees.
$136—The Standard Diary Company and employees.
$135—H. Sacks & Sons; A. Sandler Company.
$130—Simon Box Company; Store Service Press, Inc.
$129—Vultex Chemical Company employees.
$128—Allen Stationery Company; Novelty Bias Binding Company; M. B. Silverman Sons, Inc., and employees; Stein-Hall & Co., Inc.
$122—Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company employees.
$120—Benjamin Shir.
$117—Firestone Tire & Rubber Company employees.
$115—Boston Dry Goods Manufacturing Company; J. Brener Company.
$113—Storrs & Bement Company employees.
$110—Boston Dye House employees; Colten Abelson Linen Shop; Hub Thread Company; Samuel Lebow Company; Levensohn & Company, Inc.
$107—Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada employees.
$104—D. F. Monroe Company and employees.
$100—Bicknell & Fuller Paper Box Company; I. Cohen & Sons; Continental Casualty Company employees; Cosmopolitan Manufacturing Company, additional (Total to date $400); C. H. Cronin, Inc.; Dedham Partnership; Moses Dobrein & Sons Company; Firestone Tire & Rubber Company; Ginsburg Bros., Inc., additional (Total to date $2,100); Mack Motor Truck Company; Middlesex Products Corporation employees; Natick Box & Board Company, additional (Total to date $200); National Company, Inc., employees; Swift Wool Company.

Saltonstall Asks Tribute to Edison

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall yesterday issued an appeal to all Massachusetts citizens to observe Sunday, Feb. 11, as Edison Day in honor of the 93rd anniversary of the inventor, Thomas Alva Edison.

"In these days," said Governor Saltonstall, "when the leaders of mankind are impelled to devote their talents and energies to strife and destruction, it is inspiring to reflect on the achievements of a man who contributed so much to the progress of mankind."

Governor Saltonstall also commented on the many inventions of the man who perfected the first electric light, inventions which he said made possible "the growth of great industries and consequent employment for millions of our country's citizens." The products of Edison's discoveries, Mr. Saltonstall continued, "brought comfort, convenience, and enjoyment of life to all our people."

"Therefore," he concluded, "I urge all citizens of Massachusetts to consider the special significance of this anniversary and to pause for a moment in the day's activities in tribute to Thomas Alva Edison."

Rotary Club Hears Appeal for Poles

Aid for the Poles was urged yesterday by a speaker at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club at Hotel Statler.

The Rev. Duncan Howlett, minister of the Unitarian Church in New Bedford, Mass., told of conditions in Poland as he found them this past year when he was sent abroad by the American Unitarian Association to help Czechs who had fled for safety into Poland from the Nazi invasion, and were without passports, food, clothing, or money.

Mr. Howlett found it amazing how Poland had progressed from 1921, when it obtained its first peace after the World War (Poland had fought Russia for the two years following the war), to the summer and fall of 1939, when Mr. Howlett saw it. He said the country had railroads, telegraph lines, all modern improvements, even better built than in America. He stressed the spirit of the Polish people.

Mr. Howlett said that 80 per cent of the buildings in Warsaw had been destroyed. He traced Poland's history through the years 1772 to 1795, when it was partitioned by Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

Mr. Howlett did not leave Krakow until the last train left for Germany before the Nazi invasion.

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, presided at the luncheon. The speaker was presented by Bentley W. Warren, Jr., Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of the Commission for Polish Relief, Inc.

Town Taxpayers Ask Fund Reform

The Milton Taxpayers' Association has asked that appropriations by the Town Meeting in the future segregate salaries because general department budgets during the past have been diverted and transferred to allow additional employment and other expenses in direct violation to the vote of the Town.

Despite the 1939 vote that no salary increases be allowed during the year, the Association alleges that 37 employees, exclusive of fire, police and school department employees, were given increases and that this practice in violation of a town vote must be stopped.

The Association is preparing recommendations as result of a survey by Lyman H. Ziegler, staff member of the Massachusetts Taxpayers' Association, regarding a more efficient and economical procedure for town management.

Netherlands Ship Routes Benefit Italy

Foreign Trade Flashes

Mines, torpedoes, and other wartime hazards to navigation are something of a boon to Italy, for Netherlands shipping lines are reorganizing their traffic routes to and from the Netherlands colonies, designating Genoa as the port of departure and arrival for both passenger and freight traffic, it was stated at the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Another Netherlands shipping line which operates a fortnightly service between the Netherlands and the Netherland Indies has decided to use the ports of Naples and Genoa, because of the present difficulties involved in marine transportation through usual routes.

Potatoes à la Can

Canning of potatoes is the newest industry to meet changing trends in consumer demand, and such an industry has just been established at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada, according to the Boston office of the Bureau.

Choice potatoes from the "potato country" of the island will be packed by a patented process that is said to guarantee retention of original color and flavor. Sponsors of the enterprise anticipate a ready market in tropical countries where the climate rapidly deteriorates the raw potato.

British Ships at Top

British ships dominated the commerce of Argentine ports during 1939, the Bureau states. Of the 2,619 ships which reached all Argentine ports in 1939, 686 were British, or 25 per cent of the total. Greek ships numbered 273, and Panamanian, 60. Vessels flying the flags of Norway, the Netherlands, the United States, and Italy showed gains over the 1938 figures, but the totals were not available.

Coal to Japan

Canadian coal is going to Japan! Word at the Boston office of the Bureau states that Japan is encountering an electric power shortage, due to depleted coal supplies, and that large factories are operating three days out of four. Japanese authorities have made arrangements to import immediately 50,000 tons of coal from India, and a similar amount from Canada.

Diamond Shipments

Direct shipments of cut and polished diamonds from South Africa to the United States have increased sharply in recent months as a result of war conditions. Formerly, the bulk of such shipments were routed through Britain, and they were tabulated in South African trade returns as purchases by the United Kingdom, even though they eventually reached the United States. The effect of direct shipments will decrease the so-called unfavorable balance of South African trade with the United States, it was pointed out. Shipments to the United States in the last four months of 1939 were five times as large as in the first eight months of the year.

New Ashford Plans A New Schoolhouse

NEW ASHFORD, Mass., Feb. 8 (*AP*)—This town's little schoolhouse, where for many years New Ashford voters gathered early on election day in order to be first in the Nation with their tabulation, is to be torn down.

A committee was charged at a Town Meeting with the task of making recommendations for a new schsool to take the place of the old structure.

Brown Man Quits Brokerage To Take Up Building Boats

Down in Stonington, Connecticut, where men know how to build boats, a young man by the name of Henry R. Palmer, Jr., is carrying on the tradition—building them better, in fact, if sales records are any indication.

Mr. Palmer came out of Brown University in 1936, a depression year. He went to work for a brokerage house in Providence, but left at the end of a year, despite a promotion to selling, as he didn't like what he was doing. Anyway, Mr. Palmer will tell you, he wanted to live in Stonington, where his home was.

"There didn't seem to be any openings for young men in town, however," Mr. Palmer said, "and it began to look as though there never would be any."

But then, one day, he noticed an abandoned boatyard down on the harbor.

"I cast my eyes longingly at it," Mr. Palmer recalls. "It was complete with two sets of hauling ways, two buildings, and a dock, and I negotiated for it. By March of 1938, I secured a lease, and started in business."

Had Little Experience

Mr. Palmer's only experience with boats, he says, had been with small sailing and power craft, a number of which he'd built. He studied up at home on naval architecture, and, as he puts it, "had a good smattering of what was what about boats, a few theories of my own, and a good deal of confidence."

The first season went nicely, Mr. Palmer relates, with a great deal of hauling and repairing. Then came the hurricane—and completely broke the fledgling firm.

"It cleaned out my dock—I got off it just in time—it swept my buildings away, leaving one of them upside down 200 feet away, and destroyed all my supplies," Mr. Palmer remembered.

"Within three weeks of the blow, I had designed a new boat, a 28-foot fishing boat, incorporating a few of my own ideas, and promptly sold three of them."

Mr. Palmer remembers now with a smile how they started building these boats in an old barn. That, he says, was in February, 1939. The last one was completed this past June.

Builds Up the Yard

Meantime, they had been building up the yard. Mr. Palmer was able to borrow some money and bought up most of the land where the yards had formerly stood, on which he erected a building which now houses his office, stock room, and machine shop. A new dock was constructed at this time, too, and a new chain for his main marine railway was purchased and installed.

Mr. Palmer secured the business of repairing most of the boats that had been damaged in the storm, and, he says, "we even landed a job of re-building the Yacht Club dock."

"In June," he said, "the last 28-footer having been completed, I set my men—eight of them were working for me at this time—to building a 20-foot open utility boat of my own design."

This boat, Mr. Palmer added, proved so satisfactory that he decided to advertise it. "Indications," he declared, "look as though it would be successful."

Mr. Palmer and his helpers put in a busy spring and summer this past year, hauling and repairing boats. His dock, with yacht service, did a good business, and they stored the yard full of boats in the fall.

"Now," he says, "we are going to start construction of a new, up-to-date boat-building shop, and are going to add on to the dock."

Bay State at Fair Study Topic

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall yesterday appointed a five member special commission to study the advisability of Massachusetts continuing its exhibit at the New York World's Fair in 1940.

Members of the commission are Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R), Melrose, Chairman; Representative Rudolph F. King (R), Millis, Vice-Chairman; Judge Patrick J. Duane, former Mayor of Waltham; John J. O'Connell, Pittsfield, and Stedman Miller, Lynn.

The commission was appointed only after Governor Saltonstall had ascertained that Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont, whose colonial buildings, grouped around the Massachusetts clipper ship comprised a joint exhibit, were inclined to participate again.

Senator Goodwin, who headed the special legislative committee which had charge of the Massachusetts exhibit last year, reported that more than 3,000,000 persons passed through the exhibit. Inquiries and requests for booklets indicated that several thousand persons had been induced to visit this area, Senator Goodwin said.

The legislative committee went out at the close of 1939 because the Legislature, not anticipating continuation of the fair this year, had not provided for its continuation.

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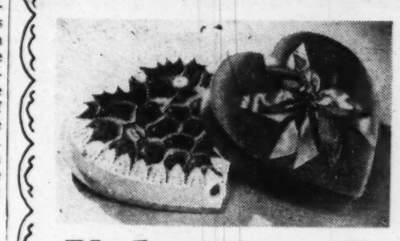

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Candy Hearts ....lb. 60c — Cream, Jelly, Sandwich, Hard Red.
Ribbon-tied Red Paper Heart Box — Chocolates $1.25, 75c, 45c, 25c; Cream Hearts $1, 70c, 40c, 20c
Ribbon-tied Red Satin Heart Box (Illustrated above) — Chocolates $2.75, $1.75, $1.10; Cream Hearts $1.60, 95c

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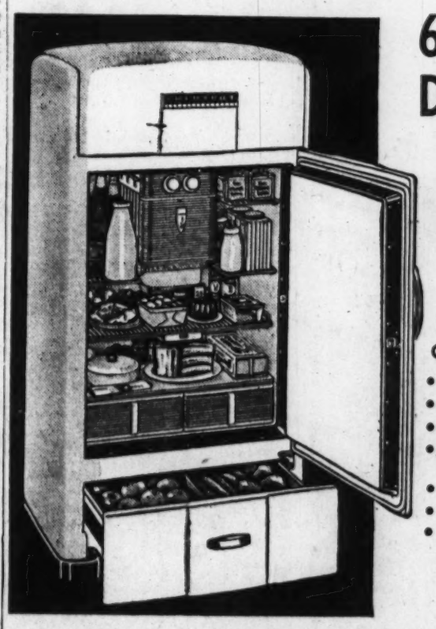

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- 9-point cold, fast freeze
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- New Polarex Meat Storage
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- 1 Aluminum bottom shelf
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- Exclusive "Handi-Bin"
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Spring Fashion ISSUE

OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FASHION SHOW is scheduled to appear soon in the pages of The Christian Science Monitor, presenting style pictures, news, and advertising full of interest to the woman who has an eye for smartness and value. All the fashion-right details of the new suits, coats, fabrics, furs, hats, shoes and accessories will be described authoritatively. And there will be shopping news galore in the advertisements. You'll find the Spring Fashion Issue a helpful guide. Watch for it.

The Spring Fashion Issue will be published in The Christian Science Monitor

March 14

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Commerce and Finance • **Industry Output Above 1929 With 1,000,000 Fewer Workers** • Business and Industry

Dayton Power $25,000,000 Issue Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Morgan Stanley & Co., is head of a banking group offering to the public $25,000,000 of first mortgage 3 per cent bonds due on Jan. 1, 1970, of the Dayton Power and Light Company. The bonds will be priced at 104, to yield 2.801 per cent to maturity and 2,782 per cent to Jan. 2, 1966, the earliest date at which they are redeemable at par.

The proceeds from the sale of these bonds, totaling $25,436,875 after deducting estimated expenses of $125,625, will be applied as follows: $19,720,000 to the redemption on or about March 16, at 104½, of the company's first and refunding mortgage 3½s, due in 1960; and about $5,717,000 to reimburse the company's treasury for uncapitalized capital expenditures.

The new 3 per cent bonds, which are considered by the bankers as legal investment for saving banks in New York, Ohio, Rhode Island and Vermont, will have the benefit of a sinking fund calculated to retire about 45 per cent of the issue by maturity, a feature not possessed by any other high-grade utility bond recently offered, according to the bankers. They will be redeemable under the usual conditions at 107 on or before Jan. 1, 1943, with the premium gradually scaled down by one-half of 1 per cent to Jan. 2, 1966, after which they will be redeemable at par.

Members of the underwriting syndicate include:

W. E. Hutton & Co., Smith, Barney & Co., Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., Bonbright & Co., Inc., White, Weld & Co., Mellon Securities Corporation, Union Securities Corporation, and Kidder, Peabody & Co., Almstedt Brothers, BancOhio Securities Company, A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., Central Republic Company, Curtiss, House & Co., Fahey, Clark & Co., Field, Richards & Shepard, Inc., the First Cleveland Corporation, First of Michigan Corporation, Glore, Forgan & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Greene & Brock, Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., Hawley, Huller & Co., Hayden, Miller & Co., J. J. B. Hilliard & Son, Jackson & Curtis, the Lee Higginson Corporation, Lehman Brothers, W. L. Lyons & Co., McDonald-Collidge & Co., Merrill, Turben & Co., Maynard H. Murch & Co., G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Lowry Sweney, Inc., G. H. Walker & Co., and the Wisconsin Company.

The financing represents the lowest cost borrowing by a public utility company in Ohio on record of that State's Public Utilities Commission.

In order to facilitate the public offering of the bonds, Morgan Stanley & Co. has agreed to have its portion of the underwriting fees placed in escrow pending a final decision by the Securities and Exchange Commission on the firm's status under the application of the Rule U-12F-2 (arm's-length-bargaining rule).

TNEC Hearings Soon On Insurance Firm Investment Factors

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Monopoly Committee has decided to begin hearings Feb. 12, on statistics showing the investment experience of the nation's 26 largest legal reserve life insurance companies during the last 10 years.

The Securities Commission, officials said, has prepared a table of statistics comparing the experience of the companies as to real estate, stocks, bonds and other investments. The survey was based on replies of the companies to questionnaires.

Among other things, Leon Henderson of the Securities Commission said, the statistics will show the prices at which the companies purchased various securities, the manner in which they have been listed among assets of the respective companies, and the values today, calculated by various measures.

Mr. Henderson said he had laid the results of the survey before President Roosevelt and that each member of the investigating committee had received a copy in confidence.

Some members forecast that the committee would conclude its work by June.

After the insurance investigation, the Federal Trade Commission is scheduled to submit evidence on the relative efficiency of large and small business units. Presentations on the effect of state trade barriers, the impact of technological improvements on the national economy and the experience of the Justice Department in enforcement of anti-trust laws also are on the tentative agenda.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY
CHICAGO, Ill., February 6, 1940.
The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Thirty Cents (30c) per share and an extra dividend of Ten Cents (10c) per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable March 1, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 16, 1940. Checks will be mailed by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.
C. W. HOCHETTE, *Secretary.*

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
The Keystone Corporation of Boston
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

U. S. Oil Companies and Mexico Accuse Each Other of Bad Faith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — The propaganda war between the Mexican Government and the foreign oil companies was officially reopened with a vigorous reply made by President Cardenas to accusations of the Standard Oil Company contained in a recently published pamphlet, "The Mexican Oil Seizure." The pamphlet, written by Donald R. Richberg, as lawyer for the Standard, charged Mexico with bad faith and an admitted inability to pay compensation for the expropriated properties.

President Cardenas' reply was made point by point, again setting forth the government's position throughout the controversy, a position which has been as unwavering as that of the companies'. After reviewing the case the President held that "It is lamentable that the small investments of United States citizens in the expropriated industry, which Mexico is disposed to pay for, should be used as a pretext by the companies to continue the dispute."

Mexico Sees Bad Faith

He accused the companies of bad faith, as he and his government are likewise accused in the pamphlet, stating that throughout the conversations on the controversy "The companies made no effort to come to an agreement, limiting themselves to proposals which they knew would be rejected in order to create the public belief that they have been victimized by the Mexican government."

Publication of the pamphlet, which is a detailed and uncompromising statement of the companies' case by Mr. Richberg, was branded by the Mexican president as "One page more in the publicity campaign which the Standard Oil Company, in particular, supports to provoke confusion in the affair and to discredit the just proposals and high aims of the Mexican government."

To Mr. Richberg's allegation that the Mexican government admittedly cannot pay for the expropriated properties, as indicated by default on the nation's public debt, President Cardenas replied that regular payments are being made for expropriated agrarian properties, and that Mexico has repeatedly asserted that she will pay for the oil properties. He roundly contradicted the Richberg statement in the following terms:

"The Mexican government has not declared, as the pamphlet states, its inability or lack of desire to pay prompt, just and adequate compensation. The solution of the conflict rests on the determination of compensation due, through evaluation of the properties. Only when the companies have exhausted the resources which our national laws provide and can prove a denial of justice can they affirm that they have been discriminated against under International Law."

Mexico Determined

It is, he said, "inexact," that the government has admitted its incapacity to pay, for it has announced repeatedly its disposition to pay the total value of the properties.

[There is an enormous discrepancy between the figures of the companies and the government on estimated values.]

He denied, as the pamphlet stated, that Mexico had offered to pay in oil, stating instead that she had offered to pay with a percentage of proceeds from the sale of oil.

The President's statement is written in a determined tone, as is also that of the pamphlet of Mr. Richberg. A study of the two reveals once again how far apart the opposing parties are in their approach to the whole incident.

Decentralization of Treasury's Tax Review Machinery Speeds Up Cases

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau said that decentralization of the Treasury's tax review machinery had speeded up the settling of tax disputes.

He said that in 1939 cases settled resulted in the assessment of $205,870,045 of additional income taxes and agreements to refund $43,026,114, compared with 1938 assessments of $174,579,275 and refunds of $31,230,165.

The increased assessments and refunds, he explained, were due solely to the fact that more cases were cleaned up.

Reorganization Of Chicago Road Urged by the ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—An Interstate Commerce Commission examiner recommended reorganization of the Chicago, Memphis & Gulf Railroad Company under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act.

The examiner, C. A. Bernhard, recommended that the commission deny the company's application for financial adjustment under the Chandler Act. Action under this law does not involve bankruptcy.

Mr. Bernhard told the commission that Section 77 apeared to afford the "only adequate means" for dealing with the situation.

In order to authorize financial adjustment under the Chandler Act, the ICC must find that a railroad is not in need of financial reorganization under Section 77.

Mr. Bernhard said the commission should decline to make this finding.

The Chicago, Memphis & Gulf is a non-operating lessor company. Its line extends from Chicago, Memphis & Gulf Junction, about three miles west of Dyersburg, Tenn., to Hickman, Ky., a distance of 48.5 miles. The line is operated by the Illinois Central under a lease.

The Illinois Central supported the Chicago, Memphis & Gulf's financial adjustment plan. The plan called for the extension of the time of payment of $735,000 of first mortgage gold bonds from Jan. 1 1940, to Dec. 31, 1962, with interes reduced from 5 to 3 per cent.

New Deal Spending Seen as Disgrace

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. (AP)—Robert M. Hanes, of Winston-Salem, President of the American Bankers Association, said in an address here that New Deal spending was "a national disgrace," and could end only in "national bankruptcy and the destruction of all the principles we now hold dear."

Mr. Hanes made it clear that he was not speaking as President of the bankers' organization but was merely expressing his personal views.

He said that although he had always been a Democrat he was opposed to a third term for President Roosevelt.

O'Neil Re-elected Head Of General Tire Company

AKRON, Ohio (AP) — William O'Neil has been reelected as president and General Manager of General Tire and Rubber Company, which he has headed since he and several associates formed it 25 years ago.

All other officers and directors were reelected, and a board vacancy was filled by selection of T. Spencer Shore, General's Treasurer

Inquiry Ordered Into Proceedings Of Associated Gas

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department has ordered a grand jury investigation into proceedings which recently threw into brankruptcy Associated Gas & Electric Company, top holding company of a $1,000,000,000 utility system.

In announcing the investigation, Attorney General Jackson said the Government sought to determine whether "those participating in the management or financing of such affairs have violated any federal law."

A. G. E., one of the country's largest utility holding companies, filed papers in voluntary bankruptcy Jan. 10.

Mr. Jackson said the investigation would be conducted by Hugh A. Fulton, executive assistant to John T. Cahill, Federal District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Mr. Cahill, he added, had disqualified himself due to business connections with the company before entering Government service.

Although Mr. Jackson did not say so, it was expected the grand jury would be summoned in New York.

Montgomery Ward Sales Set Record

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward and Company reported sales for its fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1940, totaled $501,819,199, the best in its history.

Sales exceeded the $500,000,000 mark for the first time and topped the previous year's sales of $432,813,501, previous record, by $69,005,698, or 15.94 per cent.

January sales also were the best for the month in the company's history, totaling $29,984,030, an increase of $5,215,485, or 21.06 per cent, over sales of $24,768,545 for the same month a year ago.

Ford Motor Order For B. F. Avery Co.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Charles T. Ray, President of B. F. Avery and Company, said the concern had contracted to supply the Ford Motor Company with farming implements and special equipment for all Ford tractors.

Mr. Ray, who declined to estimate the value of the contract, said "we have already started production of the equipment under the eyes of several experts from the Detroit company."

Cotton Subsidy on Strips, Comber Waste Suspended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced the suspension of subsidy payments on cotton, card strips and comber waste under the cotton export program, effective Jan. 30 at 2 p. m. eastern standard time.

Present rates of payment on cotton products other than card strips and comber waste will be continued, the department said. Suspension of a portion of the export program was held necessary because commitments under the program were nearing the total of available funds.

Reserve Board Says Industry Is Above 1929

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said today that American industry was producing more goods, but employing 1,000,000 fewer persons than in 1929.

In its monthly bulletin, the board estimated the seasonally adjusted index of industrial production for January at 120, the highest for any January on record. However, this figure represented a decline of 8 from December, due to an unseasonal decline in steel, textile and mineral production. December's index was the highest for any month on record.

The January figure of 120 was 19 points above the first month of 1939. It compared, however, with an average of 124 in the last quarter of 1939.

"The larger total volume of output currently than in 1929 reflects continued technical progress during the decade," the board said, "the number of persons employed, excluding those working on relief projects, is slightly smaller than 10 years ago and those with jobs are working much shorter hours.

"Employment in non-agricultural occupations at the end of 1939 was about 35,000,000 persons, which is 8,000,000 more than in 1939, but 1,000,000 less than in 1929."

Also in this period, the board noted, population has increased about 8 per cent.

"National income payments in the last quarter of 1939," the board continued, "were at a rate of about $72,000,000,000 per year, as compared with a rate of $68,000,000,000 in the second quarter.

"Much of the growth in income in the latter part of the year was in wage payments at factories, where rising industrial activity was reflected in increases in both the number employed and the length of the average work week. There were smaller increases in agricultural income and salaries and wages in the mining, transportation, trade and service industries. Dividends showed a considerable rise.

"The higher level of income payments in recent months has been reflected in increased purchases of commodities by consumers, and retail sales have been large for durable goods, such as automobiles and household equipment, as well as for non-durable goods, such as clothing. Residential building has been well maintained for the season, although still below the level of the 1920s."

Your Income Tax

No. 7
Duplicate Returns

Every person (except nonresident alien individuals, nonresident alien fiduciaries, nonresident foreign partnerships, and nonresident foreign corporations) required to file an income return for the calendar year 1939 or a taxable period ending in 1939, must file with the return a copy thereof on the duplicate form (green paper), which will be provided for that purpose, or a photostatic or photographic copy of the original return of no larger dimensions than the original return. Such copy must be a complete duplicate of the return except that the affidavits on the duplicate form need not be filled in. The copy must also include any schedules and statements attached to the original return except (1) schedule H-1 (information to be furnished by corporations as to compensation of officers and employees in excess of $75,000 under section 148 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code), (2) in the case of a fiduciary return the copy of the will or trust instrument, (3) in the case of a return made by an agent the power of attorney on Form 935 or Form 936, and (4) in the case of an insurance company the copy of the annual statement made to the State insurance department.

Any person who fails to file such copy at the time required shall be assessed $5 in the case of an individual or $10 in the case of a fiduciary, partnership, or corporation return, and the collector with whom the return is filed shall prepare such copy.

In accordance with the statute above mentioned, within a reasonable time after the returns are filed, the copies thereof will be made available for inspection in the office of the collector of internal revenue in which the returns are filed, by an official, body, or commission lawfully charged with the administration of any State tax law, if the inspection is for the purpose of such administration or for the purpose of obtaining information to be furnished to local taxing authorities. The law provides that the inspection shall be permitted only upon written request of the governor of such State designating the representative of such official, body, or commission to make the inspection on behalf of such official, body, or commission. The statute does not authorize inspection of the duplicate returns by the public.

Inspection of returns is governed by subdivision (a) of section 55, which provides, in effect, that income returns made under the Internal Revenue Code shall be open to public inspection only upon order of the President and under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President. Under existing law and the regulations approved by the President, income returns are not open to inspection by the general public.

N. Y. Port Authority Moves Ahead Issue Totaling $33,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The Port of New York Authority has stepped ahead a month its proposed offering of $33,000,000 general and refunding 3 per cent bonds, due 1976, and will put them on sale February 15 because of "favorable market conditions."

Offerings of new securities recently have been small, and the authority, noting demand for new public issues is heavy in investment circles, decided to sell the 3s this month instead.

Proceeds will be used to refund outstanding New York-New Jersey interstate tunnel bonds, series E, bearing 4¼ per cent interest coupons, thereby lowering interest costs on bonded debt.

Burdensome Taxes Seen Inviting Modern Equivalent of Boston Tea Party

NEW YORK (AP)—George L. Allin, President of the Real Estate Board of New York, said that taxes on real estate had become so burdensome "as to invite some modern equivalent of the Boston Tea Party."

Addressing 1,700 real estate, banking and insurance executives at the Board's 44th annual banquet, Mr. Allin said "Excessive taxation laid a withering hand upon business in general and has had an even more deadening effect upon Manhattan real estate."

Former Governor Joseph B. Ely, of Massachusetts, told the assembly that "You have no political value and that is why you are being taxed to death."

The real estate tax, he said, was the easiest to levy, and added, "that still holds true even though nowadays it is getting to be the hardest to collect from real estate and home owners."

Treasury Has Left Borrowing Power Of $2,769,823,975

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury computed that it had $2,769,823,975 of its $45,000,000,000 borrowing power left on Jan. 31.

The Treasury's gross debt was $42,109,751,669. However, $606,930,738 did not count toward the limit, while $727,355,094 of the future borrowing power had to be reserved to cover growth in value of baby bonds already sold.

G. M.'s Profit Last Quarter Hits New High

NEW YORK (AP)—Big General Motors Corp. reported indicated net profits of $73,681,000 for the final three months of 1939, equal after preferred dividends to $1.66 a common share and the largest earnings for any December quarter in history.

With the exception of the June quarter three years earlier, they were the biggest for any three months' period since the June quarter of 1929.

In the December quarter of 1938, net profits were $63,802,300, or $1.44 a common share.

For the full year 1939 preliminary net earnings of $183,300,000, subject to final audit, were indicated, equal to $4.04 a common share, the largest since 1937.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.
This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$25,000,000

The Dayton Power and Light Company

First Mortgage Bonds, 3% Series Due 1970

Dated January 1, 1940 *Due January 1, 1970*

Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York City

Semi-annual Sinking Fund, commencing October 15, 1940, of ¾ of 1% of the amount of Bonds theretofore authenticated and delivered less the amount of Bonds theretofore retired otherwise than through the Sinking Fund. In lieu of making such payments in cash, the Company may tender Bonds at cost to it or at the then redemption price, whichever is lower. All Bonds acquired by the Trustee for the Sinking Fund are to be canceled.

Redeemable at the option of the Company as a whole at any time or in part on any interest date on at least thirty days' published notice, at the principal amount thereof, together with the following premiums: 7% of the principal amount thereof if redeemed on or before January 1, 1943; the premium thereafter decreasing ½ of 1% of such principal amount on January 2, 1943 and on January 2 of each of the following years, respectively: 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1966; and if redeemed on January 2, 1966 or thereafter, without any premium; together with accrued interest in each case.

Legal investment, in the opinion of counsel for the Underwriters, for Savings Banks in New York, Ohio, Rhode Island and Vermont.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which include important information not outlined or indicated herein and to which reference is hereby made. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY *The Company, which was organized in Ohio on March 23, 1911, is engaged principally in the production, purchase, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity and in the purchase, distribution and sale of natural gas in Dayton and in certain other communities and rural territory in Ohio, the service area having an estimated population of approximately 453,500. As of October 31, 1939, the Company had 105,276 electric and 87,344 gas customers. The Company's properties include steam electric generating stations having an aggregate installed rated generating capacity of 141,750 kilowatts, together with electric substations and transmission systems and electric and gas distribution systems. The Company has no subsidiaries.*

All the Company's outstanding Common Stock (now representing 100% of the voting power) is owned by Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation, a registered holding company under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. The Company is advised that as of December 31, 1939, The United Corporation, also a registered holding company, owned of record or beneficially stock representing approximately 19.4% of the voting power of Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation. The Company disclaims any admission of the actual existence of effective control of it by The United Corporation. Additional information with respect to said Act and its possible effect on the Company is set forth in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement.

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as of October 31, 1939
First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, 3½% Series Due 1960	$19,015,000
First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, 3¼% Series Due 1962	1,457,000
Cumulative Preferred Stock, 4½% Series ($100 par value)—outstanding 100,000 shares	10,000,000
Common Stock—no par (no stated or assigned value per share)—outstanding 360,000 shares	8,030,000

The present financing will increase the total funded debt of the Company outstanding as of October 31, 1939, by $5,985,000.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The net proceeds to be received by the Company from the sale of the Bonds (estimated at $25,436,875, exclusive of accrued interest, and after deducting estimated expenses of $125,625) will be applied to the extent of approximately $19,720,000 (plus approximately $150,000 available in the sinking fund) to the redemption at 104½%, on or about March 16, 1940, of all the bonds of the 3½% Series Due 1960, accrued interest to the redemption date to be supplied out of other funds of the Company; and to the extent of approximately $5,717,000 to reimburse the Company's treasury for certain uncapitalized capital expenditures, which reimbursed treasury funds will provide (a) cash required for certain additions and improvements to one of the Company's generating stations, to substations and other properties, which additions will cost approximately $4,420,000 and (b) additional working capital for the Company.*

EARNINGS *The following figures, taken from the Profit and Loss Statement of the Company in the Offering Prospectus, are subject to such Statement and to the appended Notes and the Certificate of Independent Public Accountants:*

Year Ended December 31	Total Gross Revenues	Gross Income*	Income Deductions (Net)**	Net Income
1936	$12,226,925	$3,227,741	$769,587	$2,458,154
1937	13,239,465	3,436,908	704,757	2,732,151
1938	12,707,510	3,433,100	831,252	2,601,848
1939 (to October 31)	11,219,963	3,099,933	651,254	2,448,679

**After deduction of the Provision for Retirements and Provision for Taxes including Federal Income Taxes.*
***After deduction of Interest Charged to Construction.*

BONDS OF THE 3% SERIES DUE 1970 *The Bonds, the issuance and sale of which have been authorized by The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, are to be issued under the Company's Indenture, dated as of October 1, 1935, to Irving Trust Company, Trustee, and indentures supplemental thereto. In the opinion of counsel for the Company the Bonds will be secured, pari passu with other bonds outstanding under the Indenture, by a first mortgage lien on substantially all the properties of the Company. The Indenture permits, under certain conditions, the issuance of additional bonds of this or other series, which would rank pari passu with bonds of all series, and provides, on certain conditions, for releases of and substitutions for property covered by the Indenture. As provided in the Indenture, notice is required to be given to bondholders after releases and substitutions. With certain exceptions, the provisions of the Indenture may be modified with the consent of holders of 75% of the outstanding bonds affected by such change.*

UNDERWRITING *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase the Bonds from the Company at 102¼%, or a total of $25,562,500, and accrued interest. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 104%, or a total of $26,000,000, and accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 1¾%, or a total of $437,500. Payment for and delivery of the Bonds are to be made on or after February 9, 1940, but not later than February 14, 1940.*

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated has agreed with the Securities and Exchange Commission that, if the Commission shall enter a final order pursuant to Rule U-12F-2 under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 which is adverse to Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, finding that it is prohibited by such rule from receiving an underwriter's fee (as defined in such rule), and if such order is finally sustained on appeal, then it will repay to the Company that amount of any underwriter's fee which it would otherwise be entitled to retain as a result of the transaction. The order of the Commission permitting the issuance and sale of the Bonds provided accordingly that, pending final determination of the matter, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated should not retain any underwriter's fee.

Price 104% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters, including the undersigned and the others named in the Offering Prospectus, have agreed to purchase these Bonds when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of their counsel, Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, and to certain further conditions. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Bonds when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about February 14, 1940, against payment therefor in New York funds.

TO FACILITATE THE OFFERING, IT IS INTENDED TO STABILIZE THE PRICE OF THESE BONDS. THIS STATEMENT IS NOT AN ASSURANCE THAT THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE SECURITY WILL BE STABILIZED OR THAT THE STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY NOT BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

W. E. HUTTON & CO. ***SMITH, BARNEY & CO.*** ***HARRIMAN RIPLEY & CO.***
Incorporated

BONBRIGHT & COMPANY *Incorporated* ***WHITE, WELD & CO.*** ***MELLON SECURITIES CORPORATION***

UNION SECURITIES CORPORATION ***KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.***

Dated February 8, 1940.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	491,280
1940 volume to date	19,504,405
1939 volume to date	29,106,960

Late Buying Wave Sends Stocks Higher

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—A late buying wave today swept stock market leaders up 1 to 3 points. It was the third consecutive rising session.

Volume in the final hour picked up appreciably. Transfers of around 800,000 shares were the best in several weeks.

The news budget was a two-way affair but neither good nor bad items brought any great speculative stir. The majority of traders inclined to tread carefully pending further light on business trends, the congressional economy push, politics and the European war.

Ahead at one time or another were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, Chrysler, General Motors, Bethlehem, Sloss-Sheffield Steel, Sears Roebuck, Pennsylvania, Westinghouse, Crown Cork, California Packing, Snider Packing, Deere and Consolidated Edison.

Improved in the curb were Brewster Aeronautical, American Gas and St. Regis Paper.

Bonds Are Steady

Corporate bonds moved over a comparatively steady course in small trading today.

Prices toward noon varied, in the main, only by fractions with utilities showing the best of what little strength appeared.

Some Bonds Rise

Behind the leadership of rails and utilities, corporate loans advanced a bit today.

Trading, light in the morning, increased toward the close, and fractional rises were common throughout the list.

Standard Gas & Electric commitments rose around 2 points in the curb in fairly active dealings.

Carloadings Rise 14.6 P. C. in Week Above 1939 Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 657,004 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Feb. 30.

This was an increase of 7,116 cars, or 1.1 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 83,877, or 14.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 92,264, or 16.3 per cent, compared with 1938.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Wk	Increase Over— Lst Wk	Increase Over— Yr Ago
Miscellaneous freight	254,963	11,764	40,617
Less-than-carlot merchandise	146,788	3,418	646
Coal	158,635	†12,740	29,366
Grain & grain prds	32,080	1,685	2,539
Western districts	18,220	654	275
Livestock	10,914	†286	†457
Western districts	7,870	†161	†587
Forest products	31,374	3,542	5,849
Ore	10,087	1,247	1,025
Coke	12,163	†1,114	4,292

†Decrease.

Wheat Prices Rise Two Cents Bushel

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Wheat prices reached their highest level in two weeks today as the market advanced two cents a bushel due to buying inspired partly by forecast of cold weather over the grain belt.

Temperatures as low as 10 degrees above zero were predicted for some sections of the hard winter wheat zone southwest.

Eastern interests were in the market for oats and rye on rumors that Finland may be a purchaser. Some Canadian wheat was sold to Great Britain and the Continent and Finland took quantities of U. S. lard.

Wheat closed 1½-1⅞ cents higher than yesterday, May 99¾-⅞, July 97-97⅛; corn ½-¾ up, May ⅝-¾, July 56⅝-¾; oats 1 cent higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Domestic rails advanced sharply today in the stock market following overnight announcement of government payment plans to the carriers for war services. Despite profit taking closing prices were near the best. Other divisions of the market lost early gains and ended with little variation. British Government bonds never did get ahead and persistent pressure caused a sharp drop. Base metals tended lower while industrials, kaffirs and oils moved idly.

Paris: Bourse prices slid downward after a firm start today. Bank shares, selected steels and utilities countered the main trend. Rentes closed 15 centimes higher to 70 lower, with the dollar guaranteed loan the firm spot.

Amsterdam: Domestic issues tended lower in the Bourse while American shares moved uncertainly. Hints a forthcoming government loan might be forced on buyers created a hesitant atmosphere.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher when Bombay liquidation and profit taking cut into early gains.

Buick Sales Show Good Gain During January

DETROIT (AP)—Buick Motor division of General Motors Corporation announced that its domestic retail sales of new cars last month totaled 19,044 units compared with 13,004 in January a year ago.

The announcement said that December sales totaled 25,456, and described the January decline as "less than seasonal."

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70	68	Abbott (1.60a)	2	70	69⅞	70	
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3a)	5	46½	45½	46½	+1½
9	7¼	Adams Ex (¼g)	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+¼
21¾	21	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	
19½	17⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	18½	18½	18½	+¼
58⅛	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	19	50¾	49⅜	50¾	+1¼
¾	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 7
7	6½	AlaskaJun(.15e)	7	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	5	1	⅞	1	+⅛
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	2	11½	11¼	11½	+1
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	21	13½	12½	13½	+1
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	11½	10⅞	11½	+1⅛
16¼	13¾	Alleg pr pf	4	16⅛	14¼	16⅛	+2
22½	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(½g)	32	22⅞	21⅞	22¾	+1
10¾	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	5	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅜
179	171	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	7	177¼	176	177¼	+1¾
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	*2	14	14	14	+1½
14⅞	13⅛	Allied Mills(1g)	7	14¾	14¾	14¾	+¼
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	14	8¾	8½	8¾	
68	65	Allied St pf (5)	2	67¼	67¼	67¼	Feb 7
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¾e)	14	38	37⅝	38	+¼
16	14½	Alpha Cem (1)	5	14½	14½	14½	Feb 6
2⅜	1¾	Amal Leather	1	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	15½	15½	15½	
56½	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	54	54	54	
21	19¾	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	2	20	20	20	Feb 7
49⅜	41¾	Am Airlines	3	48⅞	48½	48¾	+¼
11½	10⅜	Am Bank Note	9	11	10¾	11	+½
6¼	5¼	Am Bosch	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 3
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	42½	42	42½	+1½
116½	112	Am Can (4)	3	114¼	113⅜	114¼	+1¼
176½	174	Am Can pf	2	174	174	174	Feb 6
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	16	26⅝	25	26⅝	+1⅛
51¾	42	Am Car pf	2	46	45	46	+2
23½	20⅛	Am Ch&C (.40e)	14	21½	20⅜	21⅛	+½
1940	Sale	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
136	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	136½	136½	136½	+1
7¼	6	Am Colortype	15	7¾	7¼	7¾	+½
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
12½	10½	Am Crystal Sug	3	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
3⅛	2½	Am Encaus Til	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan26
2⅜	1¾	Am & For Pow	3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
24¼	19⅝	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	5	20½	20½	20½	Feb 7
28¼	22½	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	1	24½	24½	24½	+1
7¼	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb 2
35⅜	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1a)	5	31¼	31	31¼	+¼
6⅛	5	Am Hide & Lea	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
37	34	Am H & L pf (3)	3	34	34	34	Feb 7
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	57¾	57½	57½	−½
3⅛	2⅜	Am Ice	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	
29⅝	24¼	Am Ice pf	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
6⅝	5¼	Am Internat'l	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+¼
40⅞	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	Feb 5
52¼	51	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Feb 5
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	14	19⅞	18½	19⅞	+⅞
60	52	Am Locomot pf	7	53½	53	53½	+½
14⅞	13½	Am M & F (.80)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	1	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
24¾	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	13	24	23⅞	24	+⅜
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119	119	119	Jan22
5¼	3⅞	Am Power & Lt	7	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
63¼	52½	AmP&L$6(1⅛k)	5	55⅜	55	55⅜	+⅜
54	43¾	APL 5pf (.93¾k)	8	46⅜	45½	46¼	+⅝
10⅝	9¼	AmRa&SS(.30g)	108	10	9⅝	9⅞	+⅜
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	21	15⅞	15	15¾	+⅝
70	60¼	Am RM pf(1¼k)	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	Feb 6
12½	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12½	12½	12½	
10¾	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+⅛
52½	46	Am Sm&R (½e)	17	50¾	49¼	50⅜	+1
146⅛	143½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	146	146	146	+½
69½	68	Am Snuff (3a)	1	69	69	69	Feb 7
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	15	30	28¼	30	+1½
13¼	12	Am Stores (½g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
17¼	15⅜	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16	16	16	Feb 6
21	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	6	20	19⅜	20	+⅛
89⅝	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	Feb 6
16¼	14⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb 5
172¾	167¾	Am T & T (9)	7	171¾	171	171¾	+⅞
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	*1	87½	87½	87½	+½
90¼	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	*10	89⅞	88¾	89⅞	+1
150½	148	Am Tob pf (6)	3	150¼	150¼	150¼	Feb 7
5½	5	Am Type Fdrs	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
12⅜	9¾	Am Water Wks	19	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	−¾
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+⅛
47¼	41¾	Am Wool pf(3k)	6	47	45½	47	+3
7¼	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
43½	49	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan11
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda(1¼g)	36	28¼	27	28¼	+½
38½	35¼	Anacon W & C	3	36½	36	36	+½
21¼	19	Anchor H (.70g)	7	20¼	19¾	19¾	−¼
13	11	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	11	11	11	Jan27
3⅞	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
32⅜	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	1	32½	32½	32½	Feb 7
109¼	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108	108	108	−¼
6⅛	5⅛	Armour Ill	26	5¾	5½	5¾	+⅛
50½	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	3	50⅜	50	50⅜	+⅞
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
40⅞	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	5	40½	40¼	40½	+½
10⅞	10	Arnold C (¼e)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Feb 7
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	+¼
9	7⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
78	76	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Feb 7
85	73	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	1	73	73	73	Jan23
38½	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	38½	38½	38½	Jan31
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	42	24¾	23¾	24¾	+¾
54	50⅝	AT&SF pf(2½e)	4	54⅝	54	54⅝	+⅜
23½	18⅝	Atl Coast Line	17	20	19⅛	19⅞	+1⅜
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	14	14	14	Feb 6
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	16	16	16	Feb 6
22¼	20½	Atl Refining (1)	8	22½	22¼	22½	+⅜
110	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	110	109½	109½	Feb 5
8¾	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	28	8½	8⅜	8½	+⅛
50¼	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	50	50	50	−¼
69½	63	Atlas Pow (3g)	4	70	69	70	+1½
6⅝	6	Atlas Tack	4	6⅛	6	6	Jan29
2⅞	2	Auburn Auto	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
2¾	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅜
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	43	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
		B					
18	14⅝	Bald Loco ct	32	16¼	15¼	16¼	+¾
6⅝	5¼	Balt & Ohio	9	5¾	5½	5¾	+⅜
8	6½	Balt & Ohio pf	20	7	6⅝	7	+¼
14⅞	12	Bangor & Ar	1	12½	12½	12½	−⅛
15¼	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅝
13⅜	12	Barnsdall (.15e)	8	12⅛	11⅞	12	−⅛
29¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	27	30⅛	29½	30⅛	+⅜
29⅛	27	Beat Cream (1a)	2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+⅜
109⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	Feb 3
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	·2	123	123	123	Feb 7
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	2	9	9	9	Feb 5
1939	Sale	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
32⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	57	31¼	30¾	31⅛	+⅛
22¼	21	Ben Ind (1.85g)	8	22¼	22	22	
56¾	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	3	56	56	56	Feb 6
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37	37	37	
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	*65	78	74⅝	78	+2¾
20⅛	17⅜	Beth S 5% pf (1)	9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	15	117½	117¼	117¼	+¼
34½	28½	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	31½	31¼	31½	+¼
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Deck (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Feb 7
11⅝	9¾	Blaw-Knox	7	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+¼
23¼	18¼	Bliss & L (2½g)	5	19	18⅝	19	+½
25½	21¾	Boeing Airplane	70	25⅜	23¾	25¼	+1⅜
24⅛	21½	Bohn A&B (1)	4	24¾	24	24¾	+1
23½	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
23⅝	16½	Borden Co (.30e)	5	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	−¼
25⅞	22	Borg-War (¼e)	20	23½	22⅝	23⅛	+⅝
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan29
35¾	31⅛	Bower R B (3)	1	33	33	33	
6¾	6	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	12	11⅜	11	11⅜	+⅜
22¾	19⅛	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	5	21¾	21	21¾	+⅞
39⅝	38¾	Briggs&Stra (3)	3	39	39	39	Feb 7
53	51½	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51½	51½	51½	−¾
2	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	−⅛
18	12¾	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	−¼
16½	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	3	15¼	15	15	−1
18¼	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	124	18⅛	17½	17⅞	−¼
58⅞	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	18	59⅞	59	59⅞	+1
57	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	29	57	56½	57	
25½	22	Bwly Un G (¼e)	5	23	22¾	23	+⅛
35½	35	Brown Sh (2)	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Feb 5
24¼	21¼	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	4	23¾	23½	23⅝	
10	8¾	Bucyr-Erie(½g)	9	10	9¾	10	+⅛
6¼	5⅛	Budd Mfg	6	5⅝	5¼	5½	+⅛
5¾	4¾	Budd Wheel	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
21⅝	18½	Bullard Co (¼g)	7	24⅝	23¾	24⅝	+1⅛
31¾	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29½	29½	29½	+½
21⅝	18⅞	Burling Mill (1)	15	19⅝	18¾	19⅝	+½
12½	11¾	Burr Ad M(.10e)	4	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	13	4	3¾	4	Feb 7
7⅝	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	*3	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
21¾	20¾	But Bros pf(1⅛)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jan29
4½	3⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	12	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
13¾	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	10	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+⅝
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	4	14	13¾	13¾	+⅜
		C					
26½	23⅛	Calif Packing	21	26½	25⅞	26½	+¾
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅜	1⅛	CallahanZ-Lead	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7¼	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+¼
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	5	14¼	14	14⅛	
21⅛	16½	Can Dry (½g)	49	21¼	20⅞	21	−⅛
5⅜	4¾	Canad Pacific	33	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
40½	38¼	Can Mills(2¼g)	1	39	39	39	
5⅞	5⅛	Capital Ad A	8	5½	5¼	5¼	Feb 6
27	23	Carpent (1.30g)	3	24¼	24	24¼	Feb 5
3⅛	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	3	3	3	Feb 7
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	69⅜	69¼	69⅜	+⅜
56½	49¾	Catepil Tract(2)	4	50½	49½	50½	+½
30⅝	26⅝	Celanese (½g)	79	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+1⅛
11⅛	9⅞	Celotex Corp	3	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+⅜
23½	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	1	3	3	3	+⅛
5¼	4½	Cent RR NJ	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 6
59	6¾	Cent Viol S(¼g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	−¼
5⅞	5½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan10
41½	37¼	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	−⅜
7¼	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	6½	6½	6½	−¼
20⅝	19¼	Chair Belt(¼e)	2	19⅝	19½	19½	Jan25
26¾	23¼	Cham P&F(.10g)	1	23¼	23	23	−¾
20	15	Checker Cab	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Feb 3

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅜	39	Ches&Oh (2½a)	5	41	40½	41	+1
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	−⅛
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jan19
⅝	¼	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+⅛
1⅛	⅞	Chi & N West pf	2	1	1	1	+⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 7
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb 6
⅜	¼	Chi M St P&P	5	¼	¼	¼	
¾	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	½	½	½	Feb 7
14⅞	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	5	14	13⅝	14	+¼
35⅞	33¾	Chi PT cv pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Feb 7
49¾	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	Feb 6
⅜	¼	C R I & P	9	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb 7
⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 7
⅝	⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 1
9	8	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	
12¼	11⅛	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Feb 7
5⅜	4¾	Childs Co	9	5	4⅝	5	+¼
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (5g)	74	85⅞	82½	85⅞	+3⅛
14¼	12⅝	City I & F (1.20)	2	13½	13⅜	13½	+⅛
3⅜	3	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Feb 7
32¾	28	Clark Eq (2¼g)	7	32½	30⅝	32½	+3
39⅞	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	15	38½	38	38⅝	+⅞
39¾	35⅛	Climax M(1.20a)	24	38¼	37⅝	38¼	+⅜
40¼	35⅛	Cluett P (2¾g)	15	40⅝	40	40¼	+⅜
123½	118	Coca-Cola (5g)	8	120	120	120	Feb 7
62½	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	62½	62½	62½	Jan31
18⅝	16⅝	Colgate P (½)	34	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+⅜
106½	103⅝	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	−¼
103¾	103¾	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Feb 1
35¼	30	Collins & A (2e)	13	33	32⅞	33	−¼
19¾	17⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	19¾	19	19¾	+1¾
24⅞	23	Col Br A (1½g)	23	25¾	24⅞	25¾	+1
24⅞	22¾	Col Br.B (1½g)	22	25½	24¾	25½	+1
7⅜	6⅛	Col Gas & El	9	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	4	87	87	87	Feb 7
7⅞	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	2	7	7	7	
23½	19⅞	Col P pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	+¾
93¼	87⅞	Col Carb (4½g)	2	88¾	88	88¾	+⅞
48	46¼	Coml Credit (4)	17	48	47⅞	48	+⅝
107⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	Feb 7
55⅛	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	2	54½	54½	54½	−½
112⅜	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	Feb 2
15⅜	13½	Coml Solvents	77	14⅞	14	14½	+¼
1⅜	1⅛	Com'th & South	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
73¼	63¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	65	65	65	
32⅜	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	17	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb 3
24¼	22¼	Con-Nairn (1a)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+⅛
9¾	8	Congress Cigar	6	9½	9	9½	+⅛
29⅞	25⅛	Cons Aircraft	17	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	+1
8⅜	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	25	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+⅞
9⅜	7¾	Cons Cop (.30g)	46	8¾	8¼	8¾	+½
32⅛	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	*39	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+¼
108½	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+⅛
2⅛	¾	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	Feb 5
9½	8½	Consol F pf (1d)	2	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	Feb 7
4⅜	4	Cons Laundries	11	4	4	4	
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	31	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
5⅜	1	Con RR Cuba pf	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb 3
4¼	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	3½	3½	3½	
18	16	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Jan12
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	4	104	103½	104	Feb 7
17⅛	14⅞	Container (¼e)	16	16¾	16¼	16¾	+½
15⅜	13¼	Cont Bak A	1	14	13⅜	14	+⅝
1⅜	1	Cont Bak B	6	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
97½	94¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	95	95	95	
44½	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	13	45	44½	45	+½
116½	115	Cont C pf (4½)	2	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	Jan31
7⅜	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	3	7	6⅞	7	+¼
40½	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
4¾	3⅛	Cont Motors	136	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+⅛
25	22½	Cont O Del (¼e)	11	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	−⅛
29½	25	Cont Steel (2g)	5	28	27⅝	28	+1
65⅛	62	Corn Prods (3)	5	63⅝	63⅜	63¾	+⅝
177	174	Corn Prod pf (7)	4	174	174	174	Feb 5
5⅜	4⅝	Coty Inc (½g)	12	5	5	5	
1⅛	⅞	Coty Int (.20g)	3	1	1	1	−⅛
24¼	21⅜	Crane Co (.60g)	9	22¾	22⅛	22¾	+⅛
105	100¾	Crane cv pf (5)	3	100	100	100	−1
32¾	31½	Cream of Wh(2)	2	32½	32½	32½	Feb 7
7⅜	6½	Crosley Corp	1	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
30⅜	27	Crown Cork & S	25	31¼	30½	31¼	+1⅜
41	37½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	5	42	42	42	+1
17¼	15	Crown Zell(¼e)	23	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+¼
43	34¼	Crucible Steel	17	38⅜	37½	38⅜	+1½
82¼	78¼	Crucible Stl pf	1	79	79	79	Feb 1
7⅞	6⅛	Cuban-Am Sug	6	7	6½	7	+⅝
14½	13	Cudahy Pack	2	13	13	13	Feb 7
28	26⅛	Cuneo Pr (¾e)	4	26½	26½	26½	+⅜
4½	3⅞	Curtis Publish	5	4	4	4	
46	42	Curtis pf (1k)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+⅜
10⅞	9⅛	Curtiss-Wright	272	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+½
30¼	28	Curtiss-W A(2g)	15	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+½
20⅞	18½	C-Hammer(¾g)	13	19¼	19	19¼	+⅜
		D					
4⅞	4½	Davega St (.15g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 5
16¾	16½	Davega Spf(1¼)	2	16¾	16⅝	16¾	Jan31
7¾	6½	Davison Chem	2	8	8	8	+¼
23⅜	19¾	Deere&Co(¾g)	25	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+¾
27	25¾	Deere pf (1.40)	2	26¾	26½	26¾	Feb 6
16½	16	Deisel W-G (1a)	1	16½	16½	16½	Feb 6
23⅜	18⅜	Del & Hudson	15	20¼	19¼	20¼	+1¼
5⅞	4⅝	Del Lack&West	8	5¼	5	5¼	+⅜
¾	⅜	Den&Rio GW pf	1	½	½	½	Feb 1
125½	122½	Detroit Ed (2e)	1	122½	122½	122½	
34⅜	33⅛	Dia Match (1½)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	Feb 6
43¼	41	Diam M pf (1½)	1	42	42	42	−½
9⅜	8	Diam T M (.40g)	3	9	8⅝	9	+⅜
20	18½	Dis C-Seag (2)	6	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+⅛
81	77	Dist C pfww (5)	1	80	80	80	
13⅜	11⅝	Dix-Vortex (1g)	2	13½	13½	13½	+¼
18⅞	16⅝	Doehler DieCast	3	19	18½	19	+½
23⅜	21⅜	Dome Mines (2)	14	22¼	22	22	+⅛
83⅞	75	Douglas Air (3g)	42	85	82¾	85	+2¼
153½	142	Dow Chem (3)	2	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	Feb 7
17⅞	14¾	Dresser M (¾g)	17	18	17½	17⅞	+⅝
8	5⅛	Dunhill Int	1	5½	5½	5½	
13¾	12¾	Duplan Silk (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb 5
184¼	175	du Pont (7g)	23	182	181¼	182	+¼
123¼	122	du Pont pf (4½)	5	123¼	122⅞	123¼	
		E					
31¼	26½	East Air Lines	29	31⅜	30½	31⅜	+⅝
6⅛	4⅝	East Roll Mill	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
166¾	154¾	East Kodak (6)	3	160	158	160	+2½
32⅝	27⅞	Eaton Mfg (¾e)	10	31¼	31	31¼	+⅜
17⅛	16	Ed Bros Strs(1a)	1	17	17	17	−⅛
1¼	1	Eitington Schild	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 7
1¾	1⅜	El & Mus Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 7
39¼	34⅜	El Auto L (3g)	9	37⅛	36½	37⅛	+⅞
17	14¾	Elec Boat (.60g)	8	15¾	15½	15¾	+¼
8¼	6¼	El Power & Lt	11	6¾	6½	6¾	+¼
31¾	25¼	El P & L $6 pf	8	26¾	26	26¾	+⅜
36¼	29	El P & L $7 pf	13	30½	30	30½	+¼
30½	28½	El Stor Bat (2)	2	29½	29½	29½	Feb 7
1¾	1¼	Elk Horn Coal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 1
41⅞	36½	El Paso NatG(2)	3	38½	37⅞	38½	+¾
45¾	42	Endi-John (3)	1	44½	44½	44½	Feb 5
12⅜	9	Eng Pub Service	20	10	9⅝	10	+¼
83	73½	Eng P S $5 (5)	1	74	73¾	73¾	Feb 6
89	84½	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	82	82	82	−2½
97	89½	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	3	90	90	90	Feb 6
⅞	⅝	Equit Off Bldg	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 1
1¾	1⅜	Erie RR	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅜	2½	Erie 1 pf	8	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
1½	1⅜	Erie 2 pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan30
5	4	Eureka V Clean	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
9¾	8⅛	Evans Products	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
23⅞	20½	Ex-Cell-O (1g)	8	23¼	23	23	+¼
1	⅞	Exchange Buf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
		F					
40½	34½	Fair Mor (1a)	*3	39½	39½	39½	+⅜
27½	25¾	Fajardo (½e)	7	26½	26¼	26½	+¼
17¼	15⅝	Fed Lt&Tr (1g)	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
28½	24	Fed M & S (1½)	2	24½	24	24½	+⅛
4⅞	4	Fed Mot Truck	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1	¾	Fed Wat Serv A	3	⅞	¾	¾	
25	21⅞	Fed D Strs(½e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+¼
88	85⅞	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	88	88	88	Feb 3
20	17⅛	Ferro Enam (1a)	4	19	18½	19	+1
40¼	37¾	Fid P F I (1.60a)	3	40½	39¾	40½	+⅛
21¾	19⅝	Firest T&R (¼e)	5	20¼	20	20¼	+⅛
106	104⅞	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Feb 2
46	43⅜	First N Str (2½)	6	44¾	44	44¾	+¾
21	18¼	Flintkote (1g)	9	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+⅝
34½	32	Flor Stove (3g)	2	35¼	35	35¼	+¾
24½	23¾	Florsheim A (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	Jan30
3½	2¼	Follansbee Bros	13	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	Feb 7
35	32½	Food Mch (1⅜g)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+⅝
20½	17⅝	Foster Wheeler	3	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+1⅛
4¾	4	Francisco Sugar	2	4	3⅞	4	−⅛
34⅛	31⅞	Freeport S (1)	21	35	34	35	+⅞
		G					
2½	2	Gabriel Co A	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
3⅞	3⅛	Gair (Robert)	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
17⅛	14	Gair (Rob) pf	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+¼
5	4¼	Gar Wood Ind	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
14	11⅞	Gaylord C (.70g)	3	12½	12¼	12½	Feb 2
50	50	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	Jan 5
7	6⅛	Gen Am I (¼g)	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+¼
103½	102	Gen A In pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Jan19
57⅛	51	Gen A Tr (2⅜g)	6	55¼	54⅛	55¼	+1
8¼	7½	Gen Baking(.60)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
3½	2¾	Gen Bronze	3	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
11⅞	9½	Gen Cable	1	10	9⅞	10	+¼
23⅞	18¾	Gen Cable A	2	20	19⅛	20	+½
56	48½	Gen Cable pf	1	51⅞	51¼	51⅞	+2⅜
19¾	17½	Gen Cigar(1¾g)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
41	37⅜	Gen Elec (1.40g)	60	39⅜	38⅞	39⅜	+⅝
48½	45⅛	Gen Foods (2)	3	47¾	47¼	47¾	+⅜
118⅝	117	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	117½	117½	117½	Feb 2
⅝	½	Gen G & El A	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
94½	86½	Gen Mills (3½)	4	94	94	94	−½
55⅛	51	Gen Mot (¾e)	121	55	53¾	54⅞	+⅞
126	123¾	Gen Motor pf(5)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	+⅜
5¼	4⅜	Gen Out Adver	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
46	37½	Gen Out A (1k)	1	44	44	44	Feb 2
10	9⅛	Gen P Ink (.80g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
1⅛	⅞	Gen Pub Serv	2	1	1	1	Feb 2
19¼	16	Gen Ry Signal	4	18	17½	18	+1½
¾	½	Gen Real & Util	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18⅛	17⅜	Gen Real & U pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb 7
33⅜	27⅝	Gen Refr't(¼e)	7	31	28¼	31	+2¾
15⅝	14⅛	Gen Shoe (1.20)	8	15	15	15	Feb 7

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅜	19⅞	Gen Tel (1a)	7	21	21	21	+⅝
13⅜	11⅞	Gen Thea (.80g)	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
16½	15¾	Gen Time I (1g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Feb 2
23⅜	20⅛	Gen T&R (½e)	16	22½	21⅝	22½	+1
6½	6	Gillette Saf (.60)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
51	47½	Gillette S pf (5)	5	50½	50	50½	Feb 7
9	7½	Gimbel Bros	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
56½	47¼	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+⅛
19¾	17	Glidden Co(½g)	6	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅞
43	38½	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	43	43	43	Feb 6
3½	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	18	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
2¾	2¼	Goebel Br. (.20)	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb 7
20⅜	16½	Goodrich (1g)	18	18¾	17⅞	18¾	+1¼
66⅜	63½	Goodrich pf (5)	2	65½	65	65½	+1½
24⅝	21⅝	Goodyear T(¼e)	34	23⅞	22⅝	23⅝	+1⅛
94½	91½	Good T&R pf(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	+½
3¾	3¼	Goth Silk Hos'y	7	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅜
1¼	¾	Graham-Paige	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8½	7¼	Granby M (¼e)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅜
14⅞	13¾	Grand Un w ct	3	14¾	14½	14¾	Feb 7
10	9¼	Grand Un x ct	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Feb 7
16	13	Granite CS (⅛g)	1	13	13	13	Feb 6
34	31¾	GrantWT (.85e)	2	33	33	33	Feb 7
24	23½	Grant pf (1)	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	Feb 7
18⅝	12½	Gt N I ct (¾e)	10	14¼	14	14¼	+¼
27¾	22½	Gt Nor Ry pf	31	25	23⅞	25	+1
29⅛	27⅝	Gt W Sug (2)	3	28	27½	28	+⅝
34⅞	30¾	Green (H) (2a)	8	34	33⅞	34	+½
17¾	16¼	Greyhound (1a)	32	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
12	11½	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Feb 7
2½	2⅛	Guantan Sugar	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
4	3⅛	Gulf Mob & Nor	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan27
17½	15	Gulf M & N pf	3	15¾	15⅛	15¾	+¾
		H					
32¼	29	Harb-Walk (¼e)	6	32	32	32	Feb 3
20	17¼	Hall (WF) Print	14	19	18⅛	19	+1
17	16½	Hamil Wa (1¼g)	2	16½	16½	16½	Jan12
28¼	24	Harb-Walk (¼e)	12	25¼	24½	25⅛	+¼
7⅞	7¼	Hat Cp A (1.10g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb 6
3⅞	3⅛	Hayes Mfg	2	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
113¼	111⅛	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	112	112	112	Feb 7
10⅝	9⅞	Hecker P (.60)	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+¼
110	108	Helme GW (5a)	3	109	108¾	109	Feb 6
16¾	14	Hercules M(½g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Feb 6
91	87½	Hercul P (2.85g)	3	90½	90	90½	+½
62	61	Hershey Ch (3)	1	61	61	61	Jan16
115¼	112½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	114	114	114	Feb 5
18¾	17	Hinde & D (1)	1	17	17	17	Jan23
34	31	Holland F (2)	1	32	32	32	+¼
6⅝	5⅝	Hollander (A)	4	6	5⅞	6	
15	12⅝	Holly Sugar	1	13	13	13	+¼
60¼	55	Homestake (4½)	15	57¾	54½	57¾	+2¾
34¼	33⅛	Hou-Her A (2½)	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	Feb 7
13⅞	11½	Hou-Her B(¾g)	6	12½	12¼	12½	+⅜
70⅝	68¼	Household (4a)	3	69	68⅞	69	Feb 7
111⅛	110	Household pf (5)	2	110	110	110	Feb 7
6⅞	5⅝	Houston Oil	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+¼
50	47½	Howe Sound(3a)	2	49	49	49	Feb 7
⅞	¾	Hudson & Man	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅛	3	Hud & Man pf	1	3	3	3	
27	24⅛	Hud Bay (1¾g)	9	24¾	24⅜	24¾	+⅝
6	5¼	Hudson Motor	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+¼
1	⅞	Hupp Motor	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	+¼
		I					
13⅜	11⅛	Illinois Central	10	12½	11⅝	12¼	+½
24⅛	21¼	Ill Central pf	2	22½	22½	22½	+¼
6¾	5¼	Indian Refine	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb 3
29	26	Indus Ray(¾g)	12	27	26½	27	+½
118	113½	Inger Rand (1e)	1	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	+⅝
90	80½	Inland Steel (1e)	4	83½	83½	83½	+1¼
14⅛	11⅞	Inspirat Copper	17	12⅜	11½	12⅜	+⅜
6	5⅝	Insur Ct (.20g)	2	6	6	6	
3¾	3⅛	Interb Rap Tran	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
3	2¾	Interb R T c ct	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan15
44⅛	40	Interchem (.40e)	3	42	42	42	
5	4½	Intercon R (.20g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 6
12⅞	9⅝	Interlake Iron	22	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+½
2⅛	1⅝	Int Agricultural	1	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
38	32½	Int Agr pr pf	1	33	33	33	+⅞
189¾	180	Int Bus Ma (6a)	3	184	184	184	+1
62⅝	53½	Int Harv (1.60)	43	55	53⅝	55	+1¼
171	165½	Int Harv pf (7)	2	166	166	166	Feb 1
5⅜	4	Int Hydro El A	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10½	8⅜	Int Mer Marine	6	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	
7	6½	Int Mining (.45g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 7
38⅞	35⅜	Int Nick Can (2)	31	36⅞	36¼	36⅜	
133	131	Int Nick pf (7)	2	132	132	132	Jan26
14⅝	11¾	Int Paper & P	119	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+½
58⅛	50¾	Int Pap&Pow pf	75	59⅜	58⅜	59⅜	+1½
5⅜	4¼	Int Ry Cen Am	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 2
36	34⅝	Int Salt (1½a)	1	36	36	36	Feb 7
36⅛	34⅝	Int Shoe (1½a)	2	34½	34½	34½	−½
28	25⅛	Int Silver	1	26	25½	26	+⅞
100	97½	Int Silv pf (13d)	1	100	100	100	Feb 5
4¾	3⅞	Int Tel & Tel	27	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
4¾	3⅞	Int T & T for ct	13	4	3⅞	3⅞	Feb 6
10⅝	9	Interst Dept Str	1	9½	9½	9½	+½
8⅝	8	Intertype (.40g)	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
25⅞	24¾	Island Creek (2)	2	26	25½	26	+⅞
		J—K					
17	15	Jarvis (1½g)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+¼
93	87	Jewel Tea (4a)	5	92	91⅞	92	Feb 7
77½	70½	Johns-M (2¾g)	2	72	71½	72	+1
67	55⅛	Jones & L S pf	1	60½	59	60½	+2⅜
14⅞	13½	Kalam S&F (½)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
7½	6⅜	Kan City South	1	7	7	7	+⅛
24	11	K City So pf(1g)	1	17	17	17	−1
15½	13¼	Kauf Dept (.13e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Feb 6
1939	Sale	Kaufm'n pf (5)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Dec29
15½	13⅜	Kayser (J) (¼e)	*1	13	13	13	−⅛
12⅜	10¾	Kelsey H Wh A	2	11½	11⅛	11½	+¾
7½	5⅞	Kelsey H Wh B	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅜
38⅞	34⅞	Kennecott (2g)	28	36⅜	35⅜	36⅜	+⅝
14⅛	13⅝	Key S&W (.80g)	4	14¼	14	14¼	+½
39	35	Kimberly-C (1a)	8	35	35	35	Feb 7
2¾	2⅛	Kinney (GR) Co	2	2½	2½	2½	+¼
25⅝	24⅝	Kresge SS(1.20a)	12	25⅝	25⅜	25½	+⅛
1939	Sale	Kresge Dept Str	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Dec29
29½	26	Kress SH (1.60)	18	26¼	26¼	26¼	
29¼	28½	Kroger G (1.60)	2	29	28⅞	28⅞	
		L					
16¾	15½	Lambert (¾e)	1	16	16	16	+⅛
5½	4¾	Lane Bryant	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 6
35¾	31⅝	Lee R&T (¾e)	1	33¼	33⅛	33¼	+⅜
23½	21¾	Lehigh P C (⅜e)	2	22½	22½	22½	
1⅜	1	Lehigh Val Coal	1	1	1	1	
8⅜	1¼	Lehigh Val C pf	2	3½	3½	3½	+¼
4	3¼	Lehigh Val RR	17	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+⅜
23⅞	21	Lehman (.20e)	12	22	21¾	22	+½
13	12½	Lehn & F (1⅜g)	5	13	13	13	Feb 6
29	26¾	Lerner Strs (2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	−¼
53⅜	48¼	Lib-O-F G (½e)	22	50¼	49⅞	50¼	+½
7⅜	6½	Libby,McN & L	41	7¾	7⅛	7¾	+¾
42¼	42¼	Life Sav (1.60a)	1	41¾	41½	41½	Jan17
107¾	105¾	Lig & Myers(4a)	1	107½	107½	107½	Feb 7
108¾	106¾	Lig & My B (4a)	8	108⅛	107¾	107¾	−¼
178¾	175	Lig & My pf (7)	1	175¾	175¾	175¾	Feb 5
20⅛	19	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	1	20	20	20	+¼
29½	25	Lima Locomo	1	27	26⅛	27	+1¾
40	36½	Link Belt (1)	1	37½	37	37	+¼
13	11¾	Lion Oil Ref (1)	8	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
17½	15½	Liquid Car (¼e)	4	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
32½	28⅛	Lockheed A (1g)	68	32	31	32	+1
37⅜	33¾	Loew's Inc (2)	18	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜	+¼
107¾	106	Loew's pf (6½)	1	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	Feb 5
25¼	18½	Loft Inc	76	24⅜	24	24¼	+¼
46½	42¼	Lone-Star C(3a)	3	44½	44½	44½	
4	3⅛	Long-Bell Lb A	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
18¾	16⅞	Loose-Wil (¼e)	2	17	17	17	Feb 5
25	23¾	Lorillard (1.40g)	4	24⅜	24⅜	24½	
60	55¼	Lou & N (1¼e)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	+¼
21½	18	Lou G&E A(1½)	14	18	17½	18	
		M—N					
35	34	MacAnd&F (2a)	2	34	34	34	
28¾	24	Mack Tr'k(½g)	16	26¾	25¼	26¾	+1¾
30⅝	27⅞	Macey R H (½e)	*7	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	+⅛
12¾	11¾	Mad Sq (¼e)	3	12½	12½	12½	Feb 7
35¾	33⅛	Magma C (2¾g)	3	35½	35	35½	+½
3⅞	2¾	Manati Sugar	2	3	3	3	+¼
6¾	6¾	Mandell B (.20g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
16	14⅝	Man Ry mod gtd	9	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	−½
16	14½	Man R mo gtd ct	7	15¾	15⅛	15⅜	−⅛
16¼	14¾	Manh Shirt (1)	*1	15	15	16	+½
1¼	1⅛	Maracaibo Oil	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 3
5⅛	4¾	Marine M (.10e)	15	5	5	5	+⅛
15	13	Marshall F(.30g)	23	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+⅜
41⅜	35½	Martin (GL)(1g)	88	41⅜	39⅜	41⅜	+2¼
10⅛	7¾	Martin-Parry	8	9	8⅞	9	
40⅞	36¼	Masonite Cp(1a)	2	38¾	38⅜	38¾	+1
31¾	28¼	Math Alk (1½)	7	30	29⅛	30	+½
53½	50½	May Dept Str(3)	3	52	52	52	
3⅞	3½	Maytag Co	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 7
27½	26	Maytag pf (3)	1	26	26	26	Feb 2
16¼	14⅝	McCall Cp (1.40)	2	15⅛	15	15	Feb 7
16⅛	14⅞	McCrory Str (1)	8	16	15½	16	+½
108¾	108	McCrory pf (6)	1	108	108	108	
25½	22¾	McGraw El (1)	3	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+¼
8	¼	McG-Hill (.15e)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Feb 7
47½	42½	McIntyre P (2a)	3	43½	43	43½	+½
12⅞	10⅝	McKeesport Tin	19	11⅜	11	11⅜	+⅜
9¼	8⅛	McLellan (.40e)	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Feb 6
11⅝	10	Mead Corp	8	11	10½	11	+⅞
58¼	53¼	M pf B ww(5½)	1	55	55	55	Feb 7
31¾	29⅝	Melville S (½e)	6	31¼	30¼	31¼	+¾
6⅛	5	Mengel Co	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+¼
31	28	Mesta M (½e)	2	30½	30½	30½	Feb 7
10⅞	8⅝	Miami Cop (.20e)	7	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+½
16⅜	13⅞	Mid Cont (.60g)	7	14¾	14¼	14¾	+⅜
37	13⅞	Mid Stl Pd (½e)	3	35½	36	35	+½
53¼	48½	Minn-Honey (2)	11	50¾	50	50⅝	+¾
4⅝	3¾	Minn-Moline	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅜
42	37½	Minn-Moline pf	1	39	39	39	Feb 5
10⅝	9⅝	Mission C (.65g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
1⅛	⅞	Mo-Kan-Texas	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4¾	3½	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	11	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
⅜	⅛	Mo Pacific	2	¼	¼	¼	Feb 6
⅞	¼	Mo Pacific pf	4	⅜	⅛	⅛	
19⅝	17	Mohawk C (¾g)	5	19	17¾	19	+1⅞
109¾	104	Monsanto C (3g)	4	108¾	107½	108¾	+1¾
56	50⅝	Mont W (1¼e)	43	54	52¾	54	+1⅛
45	44	Morrell ½e)	2	44	44	44	Feb 5
12⅜	10½	Motor Products	2	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+⅜
16¾	15¾	Motor Wh (1.60)	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+⅜
26⅞	23	Mueller B (.80g)	2	23½	23½	23½	
5	4	Mullins Mfg B	2	4½	4½	4½	Feb 6
11½	10	Munsingwear	4	12	11¼	11⅞	+⅜

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
69½	67⅜	Murphy (4)	1	69½	68¾	69½	Feb 7
6⅞	5½	Murray Corp	61	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅜
51	50¼	Myers & B (3a)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Feb 7
7¼	6½	Nash Kelvinator	24	6¾	6½	6¾	+¼
16⅛	13½	Nat Acme (½g)	16	15⅝	15	15¼	+¼
14	11¾	Nat Aviat (¾g)	3	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
24½	22¾	Nat Bisc (.40e)	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
167	165	Nat Bisc pf (7)	4	165	165	165	Feb 2
18⅛	16	Nat Bd&I (.80a)	3	18	18	18	
95	92¾	Nat Bd&Ipf (5)	3	95	95	95	Feb 7
20½	18¾	Nat Bd&S (.15e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Feb 5
16¼	15	Nat Cash Rg (1)	3	15¾	15½	15¾	+¼
12⅞	10½	Nat Cylin (⅛g)	1	11½	11⅜	11⅜	Feb 7
17¼	16⅛	Nat Dairy (.80)	15	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
6⅜	5⅞	Nat Dept Stores	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	−¼
6	6	Nat Dept Strs pf	1	6	6	6	
25	23	Nat Distill (2)	3	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	
15⅞	13	Nat Enam&Stpg	3	13⅛	13	13	Jan19
12¼	10⅝	Nat Gyp'm (¼g)	8	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+¼
96	93½	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	−1¾
21¼	19⅛	Nat Lead (½a)	12	19¾	19⅛	19½	+⅛
173¾	170	Nat Ld pf A (7)	1	173	173	173	Feb 7
27	21¾	NatM&SCst(1g)	5	23¾	23	23¾	+⅞
8⅞	7⅞	Nat P&L (.60)	8	8	7⅞	8	
73¾	63½	Nat Steel (1.70g)	5	67½	66½	67½	+½
9⅜	8⅛	Nat Supply	6	9⅛	8⅞	9	
42	39	Nat Sup 5½% pf	2	41½	41¼	41½	+1¼
13⅞	12⅜	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	13	13	13	Jan31
4¼	3½	Nat Tea	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
10⅛	9⅝	Natomas (.80a)	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	−⅛
25¼	24	Neisner Bro (1a)	1	24	24	23	Jan12
85	83	Neisner pf (4¾)	1	85	85	85	Jan31
41½	40	Newberry JJ (2)	1	41	41	41	Jan30
73¼	71½	Newmont (3½g)	2	73½	72¼	73½	+1¼
13⅜	11¼	Newport Indust	7	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	+⅜
50	41	N Y Air Br (½e)	2	46	45	46	+2¼
18⅞	15¾	NY Central RR	167	17⅞	16¼	17⅞	+⅞
21¼	16⅞	NY Chi & St L	1	19	18¼	19	+¾
39	30¾	NY Chi & StL pf	14	34⅝	33½	34⅝	+1¼
33	31⅝	NY C Omni (3a)	6	32	31⅝	31⅝	Feb 7
5½	3½	NY Dock	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7¾	6⅜	NY Dock pf	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
⅝	½	NY NH & H RR	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
2	1¼	NY NH & H pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 6
½	⅜	NY Ont & West	1	½	½	½	Jan26
15⅝	13¼	NY Shipbuild'g	14	14½	14	14½	+¼
30¾	28½	Noblitt-Spk(3g)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+1⅜
219	208	Norf&West(10a)	6	215	215	215	+2¼
26¾	22⅝	No Am A (1.40g)	82	26¼	25⅛	26¼	+1¼
23¾	21½	No AmCo(1.20a)	20	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+⅛
59	57	No Am Co pf (3)	4	57	56⅞	57	
58	56¼	No A 5¾ pf(2⅞)	9	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	+⅛
9¼	7⅞	Northern Pacific	13	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+⅜
112⅜	111	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	111½	111½	111½	Feb 7
5⅛	4	Norwalk T & R	3	4½	4⅜	4½	+¼
		O					
7⅝	6⅝	Ohio Oil	55	7	6⅝	7	+¼
22	18½	Oliver Farm Eq	7	19⅞	19	19⅞	+⅞
14¼	13¼	Omni Cp (1.20a)	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Feb 6
5⅝	5	Oppenheim Col	1	5	5	5	Feb 7
18⅜	16⅞	Otis Eleva (.15e)	4	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+¼
12⅞	10	Otis Steel	19	11⅛	10½	11	+½
41	37¼	Otis Steel 1 pf	4	37	37	37	−¼
29½	26½	Out M&M (.40e)	2	30	30	30	+½
64⅝	59½	Owens-Ill (½e)	6	62¼	61½	62	−½
		P—Q					
6½	5¼	Pac Am Fish	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
12	11	Pac Fin C (1.20)	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jan29
34¼	32⅜	Pac G & Elec (2)	3	34	33⅝	34	+¼
50	46⅞	Pac Lighting (3)	1	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	Feb 7
16¼	13	Pac Mills	12	14¼	14	14¼	
7¼	6¼	Pac Tin C (.15g)	2	7	6⅞	7	
8⅝	7¼	Pac W Oil (.40g)	2	7½	7½	7½	Feb 3
3½	3⅛	Packard Motor	50	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
20⅜	17	Pan-Am Airway	41	19⅜	18½	19	−¼
7⅝	6¾	Pan Am P (¼g)	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+⅛
1	⅞	Panhandle P&R	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 6
42	41½	Paraffine (2¼g)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+¼
8¼	7	Param Pic (.15g)	26	7⅛	7	7⅛	+¼
87⅜	85	Param 1 pf (6)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	Feb 5
9¼	8½	Param 2 pf (.60)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
18	17	Park & Tilford	2	18	17½	18	Feb 6
2¼	1¾	Park Utah C M	7	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
44⅜	43	Parke D (.80e)	3	43½	43½	43½	
22	18	Parker Rust (1a)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
1⅜	1⅜	Pamelee Trans	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 3
10⅞	9¼	Pathe Film	10	10¾	10¼	10⅜	−½
7	5¾	Patino Mines	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−½
62½	55¼	Pen & Ford (3a)	1	56¼	56¼	55¼	−¾
95	88	Penney(JC)(3a)	7	89	88¼	89	+½
4⅛	2⅞	Penn Coal & C	22	4	3¾	4	+¼
3¾	3¼	Pen Dix Cem	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
25	20½	Penn-D C pf A	3	22	22	22	Feb 6
16⅝	13⅞	Penn Gl ct (¾g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Jan24
24¾	21⅛	Penn RR (1g)	69	22⅝	22	22⅝	+⅜
36½	33½	Peoples D (1¾g)	2	34	33½	33½	Feb 5
38¾	35¾	P G L & C (½e)	2	36½	36½	36½	−½
4½	3½	Peoria & East	1	4½	4½	4½	Jan10
12¾	10	Pere Marquette	1	11¼	11	11¼	+1
22	21	Pet Milk (1)	4	22	22	22	Feb 7
8½	7½	Petrol Cp (.70g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
10⅛	6⅞	Pfeiffer Brew(1)	2	9½	9½	9½	
40½	34⅜	Phelps D (1½g)	18	37	35¾	37	+¾
47	40	Phila Co 6 pf (3)	1	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+⅜
85	74¼	Phila Co pf (6)	1	78	78	78	
½	⅜	Phila Read C&I	1	½	½	½	+⅛
91¾	88¾	Philip Mor (3)	3	92½	92	92½	+1½
136	136	Philip M pf (5)	1	136	136	136	Jan23
4½	4¼	Phillips-Jones	1	4½	4½	4½	+¼
41¾	38½	Phillips Pet (2)	7	40¼	39¼	40	+¾
5½	3	Phoenix Hos'ry	8	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+⅝
8¾	8	Pierce Oil pf	1	8½	8½	8½	Feb 2
27½	26	Pillsbury (1.60)	1	27	27	27	+⅛
5½	4½	Pittsburgh Coal	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
27⅜	21	Pittsburgh pf	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Feb 6
8⅝	7	Pitt Coke&Iron	2	7	7	7	
8⅜	6¾	Pitt Screw&Bolt	21	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+½
11	9¼	Pitt Steel	7	10¼	9¾	10¼	+⅜
¾	¾	Pittston Co	2	¾	¾	¾	Feb 7
22½	20½	Plym Oil (1.40a)	2	22½	22¼	22½	+⅜
15	20½	Pond Ck (1¼g)	1	14	14	14	Jan23
12¾	10¼	Poor & Co B	3	11½	11	11½	+¾
1⅛	⅞	Porto R-Am T A	3	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+¾
⅜	¼	Porto R-Am T B	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+⅛
14⅞	11⅛	Pressed Stl Car	20	12¾	12	12¾	+¾
14¾	11⅝	Pressed Stl 1 pf	3	12½	12⅛	12½	Jan24
42	36	Pressed Stl 2 pf	1	36	36	36	Jan19
68¾	65¾	Proc & Gam(2a)	3	68¼	68⅛	68¼	+⅛
41¾	39¾	Pb Sv NJ (.60e)	3	41	40¾	41	+⅝
142¾	141½	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	142¾	142¾	142¾	Jan30
127⅛	125	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	3	125½	125½	125½	Feb 6
115½	111	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	111⅞	111½	111½	Feb 6
118	111	P S El&G pf (5)	1	117½	117½	117½	Feb 3
32¼	25¾	Pullman (¼e)	42	29	27⅛	29	+1⅝
9¼	8⅛	Pure Oil (¼g)	32	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅜
88½	85	Pure O 6% pf (6)	2	85	85	85	Feb 2
79	77⅝	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	77½	77½	77½	−⅛
15½	14½	Purity Ba (¼e)	3	15½	15¼	15½	+¼
15½	15	Quaker O (¼e)	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb 6
		R					
6⅛	5½	Radio Cor (.20e)	50	6	5¾	6	+⅛
64	60⅝	Radio cv pf(3½)	1	63½	63½	63½	
1939	Sale	Radio pf B (5) §	5	85¼	85½	85¼	Dec11
1⅞	1¼	Radio-Keith-Or	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20⅞	19⅝	Raybest-M (¼e)	3	20	19½	20	
19½	16	Rayonier Inc	1	18½	18½	18½	+½
28¾	27	Ray'nier pf(½d)	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jan31
16⅞	14⅝	Reading Co (1)	4	16	15½	16	+⅜
26	25¼	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	+¼
23	20⅞	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Feb 7
3¾	3⅛	Real Silk Hos'y	13	4⅜	3¾	4⅜	+¾
8	7½	Reliable St (½g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb 3
12½	11½	Reliance (.15e)	2	12½	12½	12½	Feb 1
10½	9¾	Reming-R (.20e)	10	9⅞	9¾	9¾	−⅛
53½	49⅜	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	50½	50½	50½	+½
1⅞	1⅜	Reo Motor Car	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23⅞	18⅞	Republic Steel	96	21⅜	20⅛	21⅜	I+ ⅛
92¾	79½	RepS cvpf(7½d)	2	88½	88	88½	−2
76	65	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	72	72	72	+2
14¾	11¼	Rev Cop&Brass	8	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+¾
29	22¼	Rev Cop&Br A	3	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+¼
12⅝	9⅞	Reynolds Metals	36	13	12⅝	13	+¼
94	88	Rey Met pf (5½)	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	Feb 3
7½	6½	Reynolds Spring	17	7	6¾	7	+½
41½	39⅝	Reyn Tob B(½e)	37	40¾	40½	40⅝	+⅜
8⅜	7⅛	Richfield O(½g)	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
7½	6½	Ritter Dental	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
11¾	10⅞	Roan Ant (.56g)	1	11	11	11	Jan30
20⅜	18⅛	Ruberoid (1.10g)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅜
1¼	1	Rutland RR pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 6
		S					
48½	44⅛	Safeway S(2½g)	25	50	48⅜	50	+1⅜
42	36¾	St Jos Lead (1)	2	36½	36½	36½	+¼
⅜	¼	St L-San Fran	6	¼	¼	¼	
⅞	½	StL-San Fran pf	2	½	½	½	−⅛
27⅜	19¼	Savage A (¼e)	*8	26⅜	25½	26⅜	+1⅜
13⅝	11¾	Schenley Distill	2	12½	12¼	12½	+⅜
76½	72	Schenley pf(5½)	1	76	76	76	Feb 6
⅜	¼	Schulte Ret Strs	7	⅜	¼	¼	
6⅜	4¾	Schulte Ret pf	5	6¾	6⅛	6¾	+¾
49	46¼	Scott Pap(1.60a)	1	47½	47½	47½	+1
⅜	¼	Seaboard Air L	12	⅜	¼	⅜	+⅛
1¼	¾	Seaboard A L pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
24⅝	15½	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−½
2⅛	1¾	Seagrave Corp	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 6
87	80⅝	Sears Roe (3)	14	85	84⅝	84⅞	+⅜
16⅜	14⅛	Servel Inc (1)	7	15¼	15	15¼	+¼
15	12⅝	Sharon Steel	5	14¼	13¾	14¼	+¾
1939	Sale	Sharon Stl pf(5)	3	55	54¼	54¼	Dec29
5¾	4⅝	Sharp & Dohme	7	5	5	5	+⅛
54	50⅝	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	51	51	51	Feb 7
7⅝	6⅝	Shattuck (.40)	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
13⅛	10⅞	Shell Un O (½g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
108¼	105	Shell Oil pf(5½)	2	108¼	108¼	108¼	Feb 7
6½	6	Silver King(¼g)	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb 5
24	21½	Simmons (1¾g)	3	22¼	22	22¼	+¼
2⅜	2¼	Simms Petrol	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 2
22¼	21¼	Sim S&S (1.40g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jan29
22¼	19½	Skelly Oil (¼e)	2	20	20	20	+⅜
103½	99¼	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Feb 6
17½	15	Smith(AO)Corp	2	15½	15	15½	+¼
11½	10⅜	Smith&Cor(½g)	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	−¼
23½	19¾	Snider Packing	32	24⅝	23½	24⅛	+¾
12½	11½	Socony V (¼e)	61	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
2⅜	2	So AG&P (.20g)	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26	22¼	So P Rico (¼e)	5	24¼	23½	24	+1¼
16⅝	15	So Grey L (1½)	1	15	15	15	Feb 7
30	28⅞	So Cal Ed (1½a)	8	29½	29¼	29½	+⅜
15⅜	12½	Southern Pacific	45	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+⅜
20½	16⅜	Southern Ry	15	18⅝	18	18⅝	+⅝
34⅞	28½	Southern Ry pf	24	31⅞	30⅝	31⅞	+1⅜
39	37¾	So RyM&O ct(4)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Jan15
2¼	2	Sparks Withing	8	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	−¼
7	6	Spear & Co	2	6	6	6	Feb 2
22⅛	21	Spen Kell(1.10g)	1	22½	22½	22½	+⅜
46¼	42½	Sperry Cp (2g)	25	46¼	45⅛	46¼	+⅛
34⅝	29	Spicer Mfg (2g)	12	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	+⅝
11⅛	9⅛	Spieg Inc (.15e)	33	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+⅛
33¾	29¾	Square D (1¾g)	8	32	31⅛	32	+1
7¾	6	Stand Br (.20e)	70	7¼	7¼	7⅛	
107⅞	103⅞	Stand B pf (4½)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	Feb 7
2⅜	1⅛	Stand Gas & El	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	−⅛
7½	3⅜	Std Gas $4 pf	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
18⅜	10½	Std Gas $6 pr pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb 7
22¾	13⅛	Std Gas $7 pr pf	5	16	15⅝	16	+⅛
26⅛	24¼	Stand Oil C (1)	27	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅛
27¾	25⅞	Std Oil Ind (1)	17	27¼	27	27¼	+¼
46½	42⅞	Stand Oil NJ(1a)	29	44	43⅛	44	+¼
33⅝	28½	Starrett (1¼g)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+⅜
80¾	76½	Sterling P (3.80)	1	76½	76½	76½	−¼
8⅝	7⅝	Stewart-W (¼g)	2	8	7⅞	8	+¼
6⅞	5	Stokey Bros	9	6¾	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
12⅝	10⅛	Stone & W (¼g)	10	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+⅜
10½	9	Studebaker Cp	230	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+¼
60½	56¼	Sun Oil (1a)	4	60⅜	60⅛	60⅛	−⅛
10⅞	9¼	Sun Mng (1.60)	3	10⅜	10⅝	10¾	+⅛
27⅞	23	Superheater(½)	1	24¾	23½	24¾	+1¼
2½	2	Superior Oil	7	2⅛	2	2	Feb 7
17⅛	13¼	Superior Steel	1	15	15	15	+1
29⅝	28⅝	Suth Pap (1.20)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	Feb 7
7	6½	Sweets Co of Am	2	6⅝	6½	6½	Feb 7
23⅛	22	Swift & Co(1.20)	2	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+¼
32¼	30⅜	Swift Intl (2)	12	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+⅜
9⅝	7¼	Syming-Gld ww	5	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅜
7⅛	5¼	Syming-Gld xw	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
		T					
5½	5	Talcott (.10e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅜
4½	4	Telautogr (.05e)	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6⅞	5⅝	Tenn Corp	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅜
12½	11⅛	Texas & Pac Ry	2	12	11¾	12	+¾
46⅞	42⅝	Texas Corp (2)	38	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+⅜
4⅛	3½	Tex Gulf (.20g)	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
35¼	32¾	Tex Gulf Sul (2)	4	35	34¾	35	+⅝
8⅜	7¾	Tex P C&O (.40)	1	8	8	8	Feb 6
6⅝	5¾	Tex P L T (.10g)	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	−⅛
18½	16	Thatch Mfg (1a)	2	16⅛	16	16	Feb 6
52½	50⅛	That cv pf (3.60)	3	50½	50¼	50¼	Feb 6
3¾	3½	The Fair	1	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
4¾	3⅞	Thermoid Co	1	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
3⅝	2¾	Third Av Ry	4	3¼	3	3⅛	+⅜
4¼	4	Thompson (JR)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Feb 6
32¼	27⅞	Thomp Pr (1)	4	32½	32	32½	+⅝
2½	2	Thompson-Star	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
23	16¼	Thompson-S pf	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
11⅛	10	Tide W A (.15e)	*24	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
95	91	Tide W pf (4½)	1	93½	93½	93½	Feb 7
24¾	20½	Tim-Det A (2g)	5	22¼	22	22¼	+½
52	46½	Timken (½e)	6	49	48¾	49	
6⅝	5½	Transamer (½)	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15	12⅝	Trans & West A	22	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+⅜
8¼	7	Transue & Will	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2¾	2⅛	Tri-Cont Corp	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
79½	78	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	78	78	78	
5¼	4½	Truax-Traer C	1	4½	4½	4½	
1939	Sale	Truscon Steel	2	10	10	10	Dec 6
13¼	11½	Twenty C-Fox	9	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
25¼	24¼	Twen C-Fpf(1½)	2	24½	24½	24½	Feb 7
2⅝	2¼	Twin City Rap T	3	2½	2½	2½	Jan30
11⅝	9½	Twin Co'ch(½g)	7	10½	10¼	10½	+½
		U					
1¼	1	Ulen & Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
44½	39½	Underwood (2)	4	42¾	42½	42½	Feb 7
14⅞	12½	Union Bag & P	66	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+½
88⅜	78½	Union C (½e)	26	81⅝	80	81	+½
17⅛	16	Union O C (¼e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
97¼	93	Union Pacific (6)	7	93½	93¼	93½	+½
87⅝	85	Union Pac pf (4)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	+1¼
25¾	22¾	Union TC(1.20a)	6	26	26	26	+¼
16⅞	14⅛	United Air Lines	31	15⅞	15⅜	15¾	
48⅝	43½	United Air (2g)	58	49	48¼	49	+1¼
16¼	15⅜	United Bis (¼e)	1	16	16	16	
60¼	54⅝	United Carb (3)	2	56	56	56	+1¼
18½	17½	United-C (1.20g)	4	18¼	17½	17½	Jan23
2⅝	2⅛	United Corp	10	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
40¾	38	United C pf (3)	20	41⅜	40⅞	41¼	+½
5⅝	5	United Drug	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
5⅛	4½	United Dy'wood	7	5	5	5	Feb 6
5⅜	4½	United Elec Coal	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 7
35	33	Unit E&F (½e)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+¼
85⅞	81⅛	United Fruit (4)	3	82	81¾	82	
15	14½	United Gas (1)	7	14¾	14½	14½	−⅛
116¼	115⅝	United Gas pf(5)	2	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	Feb 7
13⅛	10½	Unit Mer & Mfr	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+⅜
5⅞	4⅛	United Paperbd	7	4¾	4½	4¾	+¼
7⅛	6¼	US & For Sec	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅜
85	80	US & For pf (6)	1	84½	84½	84½	+1¼
10⅜	8⅛	US Freight (½g)	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+¼
89	82½	US Gypsum (2a)	6	84¼	83¾	84¼	−¼
5¼	4½	US Hoffman M	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb 6
1939	Sale	US H M pf (2¾)	4	30	30	30	Dec26
26¼	21⅝	US Ind Alcohol	5	22½	21⅝	22½	Feb 7
6⅜	5½	US Leather	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 6
11	9⅛	US Leather A	5	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
70¼	65	US Leath pr pf	1	65	65	65	Feb 1
38⅛	35½	US Pipe & F (2)	2	37¼	37	37¼	
35⅞	34	US Play Cd (2)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	Feb 6
1¾	1¼	US Real & Imp	3	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
41⅝	34¾	US Rubber	86	38⅜	35⅝	38⅜	+1⅝
113½	109	US Rub 1 pf(12g)	5	111	110¾	111	
65	61	US Smelt (1e)	2	63½	63½	63½	−½
70¾	69	US Sm pf (3½)	1	69½	69½	69½	Feb 1
68⅜	55⅞	US Steel	158	61	58	61	+2⅝
118¼	115½	US Steel pf (7)	5	116½	116	116½	
37⅜	35	US Tob (1.76g)	1	36½	36½	36½	−⅛
2¼	2	United Stockyds	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
7⅜	6¾	Un Stock pf(.70)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
2	1⅝	United Stores A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 7
56½	54	Unit St pf (6½d)	1	54½	54½	54½	Feb 1
14⅝	13⅞	Univ Cycl (1g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Feb 5
70	62	Univ Leaf T(4a)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	−¼
		V—W					
⅝	½	Vadsco Sales	1	½	½	½	Feb 7
38¾	35⅝	Van Raalte (½e)	2	39	39	39	+⅜
34¾	28⅝	Vanadium (1g)	12	32⅞	31¼	32⅞	+1⅜
46	43	Vick Chem (2a)	2	44	44	44	
31	28¾	Victor CW(1.40g)	1	30	30	30	
4⅛	3¼	Va-Caro Chem	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
31¾	27⅛	Va-C Ch 6% pf	1	28	28	28	+½
45	45	Virginia Ry	2	45⅝	45	45	Feb 2
35	33	Vir Ry pf (1½)	2	33	33	33	Feb 6
1⅜	1	Wabash Ry	1	1	1	1	Feb 7
2⅛	1½	Wabash pf A	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 2
7	6¾	Waldorf S (.60g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
22	20⅝	Walgreen (1.60)	3	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	Feb 7
98	93⅞	Wal pf ww (4½)	1	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	Feb 1
35¼	33⅝	Walk G&W (4a)	1	34¾	34⅝	34¾	+⅝
16⅝	16	Walker pf (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	−½
6⅜	5¼	Walworth Co	4	5¾	5¼	5¾	+⅜
9⅝	7¾	Ward Baking A	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb 2
1⅝	1¼	Ward Baking B	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 5
25½	21⅞	Ward B pf (1½d)	1	23½	23⅜	23½	
4⅛	3½	Warner Bros Pic	32	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
1⅞	1½	Warren Bros	2	1½	1½	1½	
6½	6½	Warren Br cv pf	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan13
31½	30	Warren Fdy (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb 7
28¾	28¼	WashGasLt(1½)	2	28¾	28½	28½	−¼
19¾	17¼	Waukesha M (1)	3	18	17¾	18	+¼
24	22	Wayne P (1e)	2	24	24	24	+⅜
4¼	3¼	Webster Eisen	9	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
27¼	23¼	Wesson O & S	2	24¼	23¾	24¼	+¼
75	68½	Wess O&S pf (4)	2	68¾	68½	68¾	Feb 5
116½	114¾	West PP pf (4½)	2	116½	116¼	116¼	+¼
19½	16	WVa P&P (.05e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb 7
36⅜	33½	West Auto (2a)	8	37¼	36½	37¼	+1¼
5	3½	West Maryland	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb 7
7⅛	6⅛	West Mary 2 pf	1	7	7	7	+⅞
1	⅝	West Pacific pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 6
28⅜	22⅛	West Union Tel	6	24¾	24⅜	24¾	+¾
28⅛	22½	West Air (¼e)	19	26	25	26	+1
118	105⅞	West E & M(⅞e)	18	112½	110¼	112½	+2¼
29⅜	26	West El Inst(1g)	1	27	27	27	+½
38⅛	33½	WestvacCh(.35e)	*4	38¼	36¼	37¼	+1⅜
39⅛	35⅝	Westvac pf (1½)	3	37½	37¼	37½	+¼
33⅛	25¾	Wheeling Steel	27	31⅞	30	31⅞	+1⅜
1939	Sale	Wheel Steel pf	1	80	80	80	Jan27
70	66½	Wheel P pf (5)	2	66½	66½	66½	Jan23
10	9½	White Dent (.60)	1	9½	9½	9½	Feb 5
13⅜	11⅛	White Motor	11	12½	11¾	12½	+⅜
6⅛	5	White Rock(½g)	2	5	5	5	Feb 7
6⅛	4½	White Sew Mach	3	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
42	38	White Sew M pf	2	42	42	42	Jan26
22	20	White pr pf(½e)	1	21	21	21	Feb 6
3⅝	3¼	Wilcox (.10e)	3	3½	3½	3½	Jan26
1¾	1½	Willys-Overland	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
3⅝	3	Willys-Over pf	3	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
6	4⅞	Wilson & Co	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
60¼	51¾	Wilson $6 (1½k)	1	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	−¼
24⅞	22⅜	Woodward Iron	6	25	24¼	25	+½
41½	38⅜	Woolworth(2.40)	*28	41⅛	40⅞	41⅛	+¼
21⅜	18	Worth P&M	4	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+⅛
50½	44	W P&M cv pr pf	1	46½	46½	46½	+½
37½	35⅛	W P&M pr pf	2	37	37	37	
89¼	85	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	88⅝	88½	88½	−⅛
		Y—Z					
25	22⅛	Yale & T (.60a)	1	24	24	24	
19¼	16⅝	Yellow Tr & C	70	17⅞	17⅛	17¾	+⅝
12	10⅛	Young Spr & W	3	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+¼
48¼	38⅝	Yougst Sh & T	23	43	41¼	42⅝	+1⅜
89	86	Y S & T pf (5½)	1	86	86	86	Jan15
28½	22	Young St D (1g)	11	24	23¼	24	+1
16⅞	14½	Zenith R (1g)	3	15	14¾	15	+¼
2½	2⅛	Zonite Products	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (d) accumulated dividends paid last year; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Textile Fiber Use Hits a New Record in '39

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consumption of the five major textiles, cotton, rayon, wool, silk and linen, in the United States during 1939 amounted to 4,558,300,000 pounds, an increase of 27 per cent compared with 1938 and an increase of 3 per cent compared with the previous record year of 1937, according to the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau.

Excepting silk, all fibers showed an appreciable gain in poundage consumption last year. Rayon consumption (yarn plus staple fiber) aggregated 462,800,000 pounds last year, an increase of 41 per cent compared with the previous record year of 1938 when consumption aggregated 327,100,000 pounds.

Consumption of cotton in 1939 totaled 3,626,700,000 pounds, an increase of 25 per cent compared with 1938, and only 1 per cent less than the all-time high of 1937 when 3,657,100,000 pounds were consumed. Last year's consumption of wool (scoured basis) totaled 396,500,000 pounds, or 39 per cent greater than the 1938 total and only 6 per cent less than the record high year of 1923, when consumption totaled 422,400,000 pounds.

Silk consumption continued to follow a downward trend in 1939, the total of 47,300,000 being the smallest since 1923. The 1939 estimated consumption of linen amounted to 25,000,000 pounds, a gain of 21 per cent compared with 1938, but substantially below the 1936 total.

The following table shows 1939 consumption of the five main textile fibers as compared with recent years.

(In Thousands of Pounds)

	1939	1938	1937
Cotton	3,626,700	2,903,900	3,657,100
Rayon	462,800	327,100	307,900
Wool	396,500	284,500	380,800
Silk	47,300	51,700	53,600
Linen	25,000	20,700	35,500
Total	4,558,300	3,587,900	4,434,900

Canadian Financing Totals $263,511,537 In Month of January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of January new Canadian financing totaled $263,511,537, and was the highest recorded for that month since January, 1936, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

Of the total for the month $201,351,537 was for new money and $62,160,000 for refunding. For the same month last year, total financing amounted to $75,564,500 and in 1938 to $108,227,024.

The Dominion Government issued its Frst War Loan in the amount of $250,000,000 3¼ per cent bonds due 1952. In the provincial field the Province of Quebec issued $12,000,000 2¾ per cent bonds due in three years. In the municipal section the City of Hamilton issue of $1,000,000 2¼ per cent installment bonds due in 1950 was the only issue of size.

In the corporate field, financing in Canada amounted to $1,750,000, compared with $19,161,000 in 1939 and $300,000 in 1938.

Treasury Says Money In Circulation Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—Money in circulation, the Treasury said, dropped slightly during January because of the usual return flow of cash from customers to the banks after Christmas shopping.

On Jan. 31, a total of $7,375,813,451 or an average of $55.99 per person was in circulation. On Dec. 31, the average was $57.71. On Jan. 31 1939, it was $50.87.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Feb. 8

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.98⅝	$3.98¼	$8.2897
Cables	3.98⅝	3.98⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0226	.0226	†
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5323	.5326	§
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1983	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	††	††	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1930x	.1930x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0374x	.0374x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0065x	.0065x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶‡	.2310	.2290	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0518	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1850	.1850	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3024	.3024	.6180
Java—florin	.5365	.5376	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2468	.2487	*
Shanghai—dol	.0737	.0738	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4685	.4687	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8700	.8712	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 6 compared with comparable date a year ago: Receipts, $20,410,871.92 ($73,472,227.30); expenditures, $22,745,475.89 ($48,443,304.03); net balance, $2,350,917,957.86 ($3,121,061,069.37); working balance included $1,638,820,634.16 ($2,475,496,676.76); customs receipts for month, $5,181,915.23 ($5,056,394.41); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $3,219,318,289.52) ($3,419,695,527.33); expenditures, $5,657,311,012.41 ($5,444,881,758.88); excess of expenditures, $2,437,992,722.89 ($2,025,186,231.55); gross debt, $42,176,065,962.02 ($39,710,105,799.41); increase over previous day $28,335,342.41. Gold assets, $17,969,149,878.59 ($14,710,969,008.59).

Lerner Stores Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Lerner Stores Corp. placed January sales at $2,249,764, or 10.2 per cent more than $2,040,294 in January a year ago. The company, which specializes in low-priced women's clothes, has stores throughout the country.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
Treasury			
1 3¼s '41	105.1	105.1	105.1
6 3¼s '46-44	110.9	110.8	110.9
2 3⅛s '49-46	111.7	111.7	111.7
2 2s '50-48	103.2	103.2	103.2
3 2½s '52-50	105.8	105.8	105.8
2 2⅝s '60-55	107.14	107.14	107.14
3 2¾s '65-60	106.4	106.3	106.4
Federal Farm Mortgage			
2 3 s '64-44	108.11	108.11	108.11
Home Owners Loan			
2 2¼s '44-42	104.17	104.17	104.17
5 3s '52-44	107.23	107.23	107.23

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Alleghany cv 5s'44	77½	77½	77½
3 Alleghany cv 5s'49	68	68	68
6 Alleghany 5s'50 st	44	44	44
6 Alegh Val 4s'42	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Allied Strs 4½s'51	96¾	96½	96½
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	110⅞	110½	110⅞
13 Am & For P 5s 2030	62¼	62	62¼
9 AmIGChem 5½s'49	103½	103½	103½
1 Am Int 5½s'49	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
39 Am T&T 5½s'43	108⅛	108 15-32	108⅛
8 Am T&T 3¼s'66	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
10 Am T&T 3¼s'61	109¼	109	109¼
11 Anaconda Cp 4½s'50	107	106¾	106⅞
7 Arm Del 4s '55	101	101	101
9 AT&SF 4s '95	106⅜	106¼	106¼
4 AT&SF aj 4s '95	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	87¼	87¼	87¼
24 AT&SF 4½s '48	103	102⅞	103
2 Atl&Cha AL 4½s '44	93½	93½	93½
14 A C Line 1st 4s '52	76	76	76
6 A C Line clt 4s '52	67¼	67¼	67¼
15 A C Line 4½s '64	56½	56⅜	56½
2 A C Line 5s '45	74	74	74
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	41	41	41
49 B&O rfg 6s '95	30¼	29	30
10 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	30	29¾	30
52 B&O 1st 5s '48 sct	67⅝	67¼	67¼
16 B&O rfg 5s '95	28	27	27⅞
12 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	27½	26¾	27½
19 B&O 5s '96 F	28	26¾	28
11 B&O 5s '96 F ct	27½	27½	27½
29 B&O 5s 2000 D	28	26½	28
4 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	27½	26¼	27½
13 B&O cv 4½s '60	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
29 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	15¼	14⅞	15
39 B&O 1st 4s '48	67½	66⅞	67¼
6 B&O S W 5s '50 ct	47¼	47	47¼
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	64	63⅛	63½
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	132¾	132¾	132¾
58 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106½	106⅜	106⅜
7 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
18 Beth Ctl 3½s '52	108	107½	108
8 Beth Stl 3¼s 2'59	101½	101¼	101¼
25 Boston&Me 5s '67	45½	44½	44½
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	44½	44½	44½
6 Bkly City RR 5s '41	82	82	82
11 Bkly City RR 5's '41 ct	73¾	73¼	73¼
78 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	89⅞	89½	89¾
27 Bkly Man Tr4½s'66ct	86¾	86½	86¾
2 Bkly Qn C&Sb cn 5s '41	50	50	50
5 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s'50	92	92	92
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95	95	95
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Buf R&P 4½s '57	39	38¾	39
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	39½	39	39½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	53½	53½	53½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	102½	102½	102½
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	104½	104½	104½
8 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	102½	102½	102½
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	100¼	99⅞	99⅞
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
10 Can Nor 6½s '46	112½	112½	112½
5 Can Pac 5s '54	83¼	83	83¼
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	84¼	84¼	84¼
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	75¾	75¾	75¾
36 Can Pac 4s perp	65½	65	65½
6 Carriers & Gen5s'50	97½	97¼	97½
3 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	2¾	2¾	2¾
9 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	46	45⅞	46
14 Cen Pac 5s '60	49	48¾	48¾
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67	67	67
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
9 Certain-td 5½s '48	77⅛	77	77
14 C & O 3½s '96 D	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
2 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	99¼	99¼	99¼
10 C & O rfg 3½s '63 F	105	105	105
15 Chi & Alton 3s '49	15	14¾	15
14 C B & Q 4s Ill '49	100	100	100
6 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
15 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17	16⅝	17
8 Chi Gt West 4s '59	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
2 Chi I & L 6s '66	7¼	7¼	7¼
20 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6⅞	6½	6⅝
2 CMSP P aj 5s 2000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10 CM & SP 4½s '89 C	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 CM & SP gen 4s '89	24¼	24¼	24¼
22 CM & SP 3½s '89 B	23¼	22¾	23¼
5 Chi & NW 6½s '36	17½	17½	17½
7 Chi & NW gm 5s '87	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
2 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	14½	14⅛	14⅛
7 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	3	3	3
1 Chi & NW gm 4s '87	14	14	14
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9½	9½	9½
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	9½	9½	9½
2 Chi & NW 4s '87	14½	14½	14½
17 Chi & NW 3½s '87	13½	13¼	13½
71 CRI & P 4s '88	15	14¼	14⅝
26 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
25 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5⅛	5	5⅛
2 CSL & NO 5s '51 reg	71	71	71
2 Chi Un Sta 4s '44	107	107	107
1 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Chi & W Ind 4¼s '62	92	92	92
2 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	91¼	91⅛	91¼
2 Childs Co 5s '43	51¾	51¾	51¾
10 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
4 CCC & St L gen 4s '93	64½	64½	64½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	89	89	89
9 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	78⅜	78	78
37 Col & So 4½s 80	28¼	27½	28¼
3 Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	105	105	105
5 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	104½	104½	104½
13 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
2 Col Ry PW&L 4s '65	109	108½	108½
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼
30 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	128¾	128½	128¾
12 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	109	108⅞	108⅞
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	108½	108½	108½
9 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110	110	110
1 Container Cor 6s 46	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Crane Co 3½s 51	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Crown Cork 4½s 48	103	103	103
1 Crown Cork 4s 50	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	103	103	103
11 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	29⅞	29⅝	29¾
6 Dayton P&L 3½s 60	104⅛	104 23-32	104 23-32
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	61½	61¼	61½
2 D & R G 4s '36	9¼	9¼	9¼
6 Det Ed 4½s '61	109½	109½	109½
2 Det Ed 4s '65	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	98	98	98
18 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106⅞	106¾	106¾
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
23 Erie frg 5s '67	15⅛	15	15⅛
3 Erie rfg 5s '75	15¼	14¾	15¼
65 Erie gen lien 4s '96	23½	23	23½
6 Erie cv 4s '53 A	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝
16 Erie cv 4s '53 B	19⅝	19½	19½
4 Erie cv 4s '53 D	19	18	19
4 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	106	106	106
6 Fla S Cst 5s '74	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 Gen MotAccept3¼s '51	106	106	106
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	68½	68½	68½
4 Goodrich 4¼s 56	104⅝	104¼	104¼
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	98	97¾	98
6 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	82¾	82½	82¾
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102¼	102⅛	102¼
34 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	92	91½	92
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Housatonic 5s 37	47½	47½	47½
2 Houst'n OilTex 4¼s54	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 Hudson Coal 5s62A	33¼	33¼	33¼
6 Hud & Mai arf 5s57	148.	47½	47½
13 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
5 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	111	111	111
8 Ill Cen 4s 52	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	45	45	45
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44⅞	44½	44⅞
8 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	49	48¾	49
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46½	46½	46½
10 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	102	101⅞	102
1 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Interb R Tr 7s 32	74	74	74
4 Interb R Tr 6s 32	31¼	31¼	31¼
11 Interb RTr rfg5s66ct	76¼	76	76
3 Interb R Tr rfg 5s66	76¼	76¼	76¼
6 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	13¼	13¼	13¼
18 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	73	72½	72½
3 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	68½	68½	68½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 Int T&T 4½s 52	40½	40½	40½
6 Int T&T 5s 55	43¾	43¾	43¾
8 JamesF&Clea 4s 59	54	52½	54
3 K C South 5s 50	68½	68½	68½
4 K C Term 4s 60	107½	107½	107½
5 Koppers Co 4s'51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Lac Gas 6s'42 B	42½	42½	42½
2 Lac Gas 5½s'53	47½	47	47½
2 Lac Gas 5s'42	84½	84½	84½
5 L S & M S 3½s'97	84⅜	84¼	84⅜
5 Leh Val Coal 5s'54 st	28	28	28
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19	19	19
5 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
10 LehVal4½s 2003 asd	16⅝	16	16⅝
32 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16	15⅞	16
1 Liggett & M 7s'44	126¾	126¾	126¾
1 Liggett & M 5s'51	129	129	129
3 Loews 3½s'46	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Lone Star Gas 3½'53	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	90	90	90
5 Lorillard Co 7s'44	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
1 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	91⅝	91½	91½
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	82½	82¼	82½
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	40½	40½	40½
13 Manhat Ry 4s '90	81⅝	81	81
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	81	81	81
2 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	44	44	44
1 Marion St Shov 6s '47ct	66	66	66
9 McCrory Strs 5s '51	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Met Ed 4½s '68	111	111	111
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	102¾	102¾	102¾
14 Midland RR NJ 4s '63	14⅜	13⅞	14
8 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	14	14	14
17 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	57	56¾	57
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	5½	5½	5½
6 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	5½	5⅛	5½
2 Mo-Ill 5s '59	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	17	17	17
22 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	14	14	14
12 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17¼	17¼	17¼
9 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17½	17¼	17⅜
12 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17½	17½	17½
12 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	17½	17½	17½
25 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17¼	17⅛	17¼
11 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
6 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	22½	22⅜	22½
6 Mob & Oh 5s '38	35⅜	34⅞	35⅜
24 Mob & O 4½s '77	30⅞	29¾	30⅞
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'65	111	111	111
17 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100	100	100
5 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	37⅝	37	37
15 Mor&Essex3½s2000	45	44½	45
3 Mutual Fuel G5s'47	120	120	120
1 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	48½	48½	48½
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	107	106¾	107
9 Nat Distill 3½s '49	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
15 Natl Steel 3s 65	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
5 New Eng T&8 5s52	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
2 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 N Orl & NE 4½s52	55	55	55
2 NO Tex&M 5½s54	33	33	33
6 NO Tex&M 5sB 54ct	30	30	30
10 No Tex & M 4½s 56	30	29	30
1 NY & Erie 1st 4s 47	92	92	92
11 NY&Greenwd L5s46	12¾	12¾	12¾
11 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞
34 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53⅝	53	53¼
1 NYC cn 4s 98	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
1 NYC 3¾s 46	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
6 NYC cv 3½s 52	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
13 NYC&HR 3½s 97	79	79	79
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	59	59	59
1 NYCh&StL 6s 41	82½	82¼	82½
10 NYCt&StL 5½ 74A	65	64	65
17 NY Ct & StL 4½s 78	55⅞	54½	55⅞
11 NY CH & StL 3½s 47	84½	84	84½
11 NY Conn RR 4½s 53	105	104⅞	105
2 NY Dock cv 5s 47	50	50	50
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109	108⅞	108⅞
2 NY Edis 3¼s 66	109	109	109
10 NY Lack&W4s73A	58½	58¼	58½
16 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	19½	19¼	19¼
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	16½	16½	16½
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
3 NY Steam 3½s 63	105½	105½	105½
10 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110	110	110
2 NY W&Bost 4½s46	6	6	6
4 Niagara Sh cv5½s 50	103½	103½	103½
5 Norfolk & 5s 41	61	61	61
1 Norf & W 4s 96	125½	125½	125½
35 Nor Pac 6s 2047	56⅝	56⅜	56¼
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	47	47	47
11 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	47½	47	47½
7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
26 Nor Pac 4s 97	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41⅛	40⅞	41
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
4 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	107⅛	107	107⅛
1 OklahomaG&E 3¾s66	110	110	110
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
13 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112¼	112⅛	112⅛
4 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	110x	110¼	110¼
16 Para Pict cv3¼s 47	85	84⅞	85
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	95	95	95
10 Pen Oh & Det 4½s '77	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜
9 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	107¾	107½	107½
7 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	108½	108¼	108⅜
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102¼	102¼	102¼
12 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86⅞	86⅜	86⅞
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
3 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
61 Pen RR 3¾s '70	90¼	90	90
26 Pen RR 3¼s '52	85	84⅝	85
10 Peoria&E 1st 4s 40	65¾	64½	65¾
5 Pere Marq 5s 56	64½	64½	64½
17 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	111	110¾	110¾
22 Phila Co 5s 67	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
7 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110	110	110
14 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	11¾	11½	11½
5 Phillips Pet 3s 48	112	112	112
2 PCC&S L 4½s42B	107¾	107⅝	107¾
7 Pitts&W Va 4½s 58A	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
2 Pitt&W Va 4½s 59B	43	43	43
6 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	43½	43½	43½
3 Portl Gen El 5s 50	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
21 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	75⅞	75⅜	75⅞
31 Por Ri A Tob 6s 42st	64	63½	63⅝
13 Por Ri AT 6s 42 unst	64	63½	64
221 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	23⅜	22⅝	23¼
16 Radio Keith 6s 41	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
4 Readg 4½s 97 A	72	71⅞	71⅞
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	57⅝	57	57⅝
3 Rem Rand 4½s56ww	100	100	100
6 Republic Steel 5½s54	108	108	108
7 Repub Steel 4½s 61	93⅝	93¼	93⅝
4 Revere Cop&B 4½s56	100½	100½	100½
5 Richfield Oil 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
7 Roch G&E 3¼s 69	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
13 RI Ark&La 4½s34	7½	7½	7½
13 Saguenay Pw 4¼s66	98	97¾	98
2 StLPeo&NW5s 48	21	21	21
10 St L S F 4½s'78	11	11	11
22 St L S F 4s'50 A	11¾	11½	11¾
5 St L S F 4s'50 A ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 St L SW rfg 5s'90	9½	9½	9½
1 St L SW 1st 4s'89	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
3 StP&KC Sh L 4½s'41	6¼	6¼	6¼
6 SA&A Pass 4s'43	56½	56⅜	56⅜
1 San Diego G&E 4s'65	111½	111½	111½
3 Schulco 6½s'46 B st	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
11 Seab A L cn 6s'45	7⅛	7	7⅛
4 Sea A L 4s'50 st	13⅛	13	13
10 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	4½	4½	4½
2 Sea AL rfg 4s'59 ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
4 Shell Un 2½s'54	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Simmons cv 4s'52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
26 Socony-Vac 3s'64	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
5 So Bell T&T 3s'79	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 So Cal Gas 4s'65	110¼	110¼	110¼
19 Sou Kraft 4½s'46	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
7 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	107½	107½	107½
5 Sou Pac 4½s'68	46½	46½	46½
16 Sou Pac 4½s'81	46⅛	45⅞	46
28 So Pac 4½s'69	46	45¾	46
7 So Pac rfg 4s'55	60	59⅞	60
5 So Pac clt 4s'49	44⅝	44	44
6 So Pac 3¾s'46	53½	53	53½
2 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝
1 South Ry 6½s'56	81½	81¼	81¼
10 South Ry gen 6s'56	77½	77¼	77½
3 South Ry cn 5s'94	86⅝	86½	86⅝
17 South Ry gen 4s'56	58¼	57⅞	58¼
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	110½	110½	110½
19 Etand Oil N J 3s'61	106	106	106
5 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
13 Studebaker cv 6s'45	107⅛	106¼	107⅛
14 Tex Cohp 3½s '51	106⅛	106¼	106¼
6 Tex Corp 3s '59	106⅜	106	106
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
3 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	68⅞	68½	68½
46 Third Ave aj 5s '60	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝
5 Third Ave 4s '60	53	52¾	53
2 TideWatAssoO3½s '52	107¼	107	107¼
12 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	102⅝	102½	102⅝
9 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
5 Un Pac 3½s '71	97	97	97
15 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
4 Un Pac 3½s '70	97	96⅞	96⅞
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	77¼	77⅛	77¼
27 US Steel 3¼s '48	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛
10 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	92½	92½	92½
4 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Utha P & L 5s '44	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Util P&L 4½s '47	92½	92½	92½
3 Virginia Ry 3¾s '66	108½	108½	108½
5 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	8	8	8
9 Wabash 1st 5s '39	43	43	43
9 Wabash 2d 5s '39	19	19	19
7 Wabash 4½s '78C	8	8	8
5 Walker H 4¼s '45	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Walwrth 4s '55	66¼	66⅛	66⅛
14 Warner Bros 6s '48	86¼	86	86¼
5 Wash Cen 4s '48	70	70	70
1 West Pen P 5s '63E	119	119	119
2 West Chore 4s 2361	48½	48	48
2 Westn Md 4s '52	84	84	84
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
13 Western Un 5s 51	68¾	68	68½
8 Western Un 5s 60	67½	67¼	67½
3 Western Un 4½s 50	66	66	66
14 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
10 Wilkes B&E 5s 42	12½	12½	12½
3 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	99¼	99¼	99¼
17 Wis Can 4s 49	18	17⅞	18
2 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
8 Wisc Sl Pow 3½s 68	109	109	109
3 Youngst S&T 4s 61	106⅛	106	106⅛
2 Young S&T cv 4c 48	107½	107½	107½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
42 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	84	83¾	83¾
4 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	83¾	83⅝	83⅝
13 Argentine 4½s 48	95¼	95¼	95¼
4 Argentine 4½s 71	90	90	90
17 Australia 5s 55	88	87½	87½
3 Australia 5s 57	88	88	88
5 Australia 4½s 56	85⅝	80½	80½
2 Belgium 7s 55	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4 Belgium 6½s 49	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Brazil C Ry El 7s52	17	16¾	16¾
5 Belgium 6s 55	93	92½	92½
41 Brazil 8s 41	21¼	20⅞	20⅞
81 Brazil 6½s 26-57	17	16⅝	16⅝
25 Brazil 6½s 27-57	17	16½	16½
7 Buen A 4½sAug76	60¼	60	60¼
1 Buen A 4⅜sApr 76	61¼	61¼	61¼
4 Buen A 4⅜s 77	61¼	61⅛	61⅛
1 Buen A 4⅜s 75	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
20 Canada 5s '52	104½	104¼	104¼
1 Canada 4s '60	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5 Canada 3¼s '61	90	90	90
13 Canada 3s '67	85½	85⅛	85½
15 Canada 2½s '45	94⅛	94	94
5 ChileMtgBk6s'61asd	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
11 ChileMtgBk6s'62asd	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛
4 Chile 7s '42 asd	12	12	12
2 Chile 6s '60	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
49 Chile 6s '60 asd	12½	12	12
5 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	12	12	12
1 Chile 6s '62 asd	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
10 Chile 6s '63 asd	12	12	12
2 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	32	32	32
2 Copenhag 4½s '53	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
76 Cuba 4½s '77	58⅞	58¼	58¼
4 Denmark 6s '42	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
2 Denmark 5½s '55	54½	54¼	54½
2 Denmark 4½s '62	43½	43½	43½
1 El Salvador 8s '48 ct	15	15	15
1 Ger C Ag Bk 6s '60 Oct	14½	14½	14½
1 Ger Govt 5½s '65 unst	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	7½	7½	7½
1 Gt Con El P Jap 7s '44	87½	87½	87½
1 Ital Cr Cons 7s '47 B	70	70	70
3 Japan 6½s '54	82¼	82	82
4 Japan 5½s '65	60	60	60
2 Met Water 5½s '50	88¼	88⅛	88⅛
1 Milan City 6½s '52	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
8 Minas Ger 6½s '58	10	10	10
10 Minas Ger 6½s '59	10	10	10
3 N Sou Wales 5s '57	89	88⅞	89
1 N Sou Wales 5s '58	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Norway 6s '44	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
1 Norway 6s '43	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Norway 4½s '56	75	75	75
14 Norway 4¼s '65	71¾	71¼	71¾
3 Norway 4s '63	70	70	70
1 Nor Mun Bk 5s '70	77	77	77
10 Orient Dev 6s '53	58	58	58
4 Oslo City 4½s '55	73	72¾	72¾
15 Panama 5s '63 A st asd	73	72¾	72¾
3 Pernambuco 7s '47	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
22 Peru 1st 6s '60	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Poland 4½s '63 asd	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Rhine-Westph 6s '52	14½	14½	14½
11 Rio de Jan 8s '46	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
3 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 Roumania Inst 7s'59	9½	9½	9½
13 Sao Paul Cty 8s'52	9½	9½	9½
1 Sao Paul Cty6½s'57	9	9	9
6 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
24 Sao Paulo St 7s'40	33	32⅜	32⅜
30 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Serbs Cts 81 8s '62	13	13	13

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Shinyetsu E 6¼s'52	60	60	60
3 Taiwan El P 5½s 71	58½	58½	58½
12 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	58⅝	58¼	58⅝
1 Yokohama 6s 61	58	58	58

Total bonds sales today (in dollars) 4,352,000. Previous day 5,780,500. Week ago 5,091,600. Year ago 5,153,300. Two years ago 6,722,325. Jan. 1 to date 178,259,525. Year ago 203,238,725. Two years ago 219,499,825.

Heard in Wall Street

(Our Wall Street Correspondent writes from Washington in this issue.)

Another interesting issue has arisen in the Dayton Power case. The question is up whether the past applies to the present. In short it may be impossible for the SEC to prove present-day legal connection between Dayton and Morgan Stanley sufficient to show "absence of arm's length bargaining." But there certainly was a tie-up ten years ago. Therefore—is it legitimate for the SEC to rule that "once an absence of arms' length bargaining, always an absence of arm's length bargaining"? Such a ruling would of course be very useful if the SEC has any ulterior motive of permanently depriving Morgan Stanley of a lot of cushy eastern financing. Naturally the bankers would protest, and perhaps appeal to the Courts. But appeals to the Courts from SEC findings are of little value, in the fast-moving investment banking business.

Any way, a very important point is going to be settled in the Dayton Power case—if it ever gets done. And the case, incidentally, illustrates a point involved in the Walter-Logan bill. The bill would require a Commission to make all the major rulings on a law within a year after its passage. Commission authorities say they couldn't. In this Dayton case they are feeling their way along. There are two methods of law-making—the Roman or Continental, which consists of making a frame-work and trying to lay the whole law out in orderly form, and the Anglo-Saxon or common-law method of interpreting the law from precedent to precedent, crossing no legal bridges until they are reached.

An article in the current Edison Electric Institute Bulletin gives a calculation by the Institute's economist, William W. Carpenter, of TVA's loss in the year ended June 30, 1939, sixth year of operation. Total revenues were about $5,500,000. Subtract operating expenses and the operating income was $3,174,000. Subtract interest paid by the U. S. Treasury on the money it borrowed for TVA, and a small loss of $834,000 results. Subtract taxes which would have been paid by a private company on TVA's narrow allocation of dam costs to power, and a loss of $3,137,000 appears. "The TVA, however, greatly under-estimated the investment in power facilities; a private company would have had to charge 95 per cent of its construction cost to power." So subtract further, as comparable yardstick cost, the interest and depreciation on this, and a true yardstick loss of $6,887,000 appears.

H. F.

Netherlands Warns Forced Loan Possible

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Government warned today that failure of a forthcoming voluntary loan would mean a forced loan at a lower interest rate to which citizens of certain wealth and limited liability companies would be required to subscribe. The loan would finance mobilization costs.

Only 100,000,000 guilders ($53,000,000) was subscribed when the Government sought 300,000,000 guilders in December.

The amount of the new loan was not disclosed.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
May	.97¾	.99⅞	.97¾	.99¾	.98
July	.94⅞	.96⅜	.94¾	.96¼	.94¾
Sept.	.94⅝	.96⅜	.94⅜	.96¼	.94¾
Corn					
May	.55⅞	.56¾	.55⅞	.56⅝	.56⅛
July	.55⅞	.56¾	.55⅞	.56⅝	.56
Sept.	.55⅜	.57¼	.56⅜	.57¼	.56½
Oats					
May	.39¼	.40⅝	.39¼	.40½	.39½
July	.34½	.33½	.32⅝	.33⅜	.32⅞
Sept.	.32¾	.33⅛	.32⅝	.33⅜	.32⅞
Rye					
May	.65⅜	.67⅝	.65¼	.67⅛	.65⅝
July	.64⅝	.66⅞	.64⅝	.66⅝	.64⅞
Sept.	.65¼	.67¼	.65¼	.67	.65⅞

Cotton Prices

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

New York	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	10.96	10.99	10.98	10.97	10.97
May	10.63	10.70	10.61	10.67	10.62
July	10.30	10.37	10.26	10.32	10.29
Oct. (new)	9.64	9.68	9.63	9.67	9.66
Dec. (new)	9.54	9.55	9.50	9.56	9.56

Spots 11.02.

Liverpool	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.00	8.06	7.99	8.03	8.02
May	7.98	8.03	7.97	8.01	8.00
July	7.93	7.98	7.92	7.96	7.98
Oct	7.73	7.78	7.72	7.76	..

Hide Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	13.99	14.32	13.99	14.31	14.00
June	13.48	14.62	14.27	14.56	14.41
September	14.60	14.85	14.60	14.85	14.65

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	10.10	10.17	10.10	10.17	10.11
May	9.95	10.00	9.90	10.00	10.10

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	5.16	5.18	5.14	5.15	5.17
Sept	5.43	5.45	5.42	5.43	5.45

Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.80	19.08	18.80	19.05	18.71
May	18.45	18.60	18.40	18.55	18.32

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1200	Aero Sup B (.20g)	5	4⅞	5
100	Ainsworth (¼g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Air Assoc (½)	11¼	11¼	11¼
3400	Air Investors	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
200	Air Inv cv pf	24½	24½	24½
1000	Air Inv war	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	105¾	105¾	105¾
30	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	96	96	96
100	Alliance Inv	1¼	1¼	1¼
1400	Alum Co Am (6g)	165	161	165
1150	Alum ltd (4¼g)	100½	99¼	99½
10	Am Book (4)	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
200	Am Box Board	6½	6½	6½
50	Am C P&LA (3h)	33½	33½	33½
200	AmCP&LA ww(2¾h)	33	33	33
200	Am Cit P&LB	1⅛	1	1⅛
6600	Am Cyan B (.60a)	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞
100	Am & Fgn P war	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Am Exp Lines (.65g)	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
600	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	36½	36	36½
100	Am Gen	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
50	Am Hard Rub (2½g)	14	14	14
100	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	28¼	28¼	28¼
100	Am Light&T (1.20)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
300	Am Maracaibo	11/16	11/16	11/16
25	Am Pot&Ch (4¾g)	104	104	104
200	Am Republics	6⅝	6½	6½
300	Am Seal-Kap (⅛g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	Am Superpow	¼	¼	¼
200	Am Superpow pf	13¾	13½	13¾
10600	Arctur Rad Tube	¼	¼	¼
100	Ark Nat Gas A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10	Ark P&L pf (7)	98	98	98
2000	Asso El Ind (.33g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Asso G&El A	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Asso G&El pf	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Atl Cst Fish	2¾	2¾	2¾
600	Atlas D Forge	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	Atlas Ply (¼e)	17	15¾	17
300	Automat Prod	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Auto V Mach (½)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Avery & Sons	6¼	6¼	6¼
1400	Aviation & Trans	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
10	Axton-Fish A	49½	49½	49½
1100	Babcock & Wil	20¼	20	20¼
50	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	24¾	24¾	24¾
1500	Baldwin Loco war	7	6⅝	6⅞
900	Bath Iron Wks	12⅛	11¾	12⅛
2200	Beech Airc	8¼	8	8¼
2600	Bell Airc	26	25	26
100	Bell Tel Pa pf (6½)	124	124	124
2000	Bellanca Airc	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜
500	Bliss (E W)	14¼	13¾	14⅜
200	Blue Ridge	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Borne Scrym (3½g)	38½	37¾	37¾
300	Bourjois (1g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Bowm-Bilt H	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Braz Tr L&P	7	7	7
400	Breeze Corp (½g)	6⅝	6½	6⅝
19600	Brewst Aero (.20g)	16⅛	15	16⅛
50	Brill pf	35¼	35¼	35¼
400	Br-Am Oil cpn	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
100	Brown Co pf	26	24⅞	26
300	Brown Rubber	2½	2⅜	2½
1600	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	22½	21¾	22½
150	Buf N&EP 1pf (5)	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
200	Bunk Hill&S (¼e)	12½	12½	12½
1700	Can Cou Airw	7¼	6⅞	7⅛
100	Can Marconi	11/16	11/16	11/16
100	Carnegie Met	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Carrier Corp	13½	13⅛	13½
600	Casco Prod (1e)	12	11⅞	11⅞
250	Celanese pts pf (7a)	111¼	110¾	111¼
500	Cen & SW Ut	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	17¼	17¼	17¼
470	CenNYPowpf (5)	103¼	101	103
50	Chesebrough	111	111	111
300	Chi Flex Shaft	73½	73	73½
2800	Cities Service	4¼	4⅛	4¼
200	Cit Svc pf	56½	55¾	56½
50	Cit Svc P&L $7 pf	104	104	104
10	Cit Svc P&L $6 pf	100	100	100
400	City Auto Stpg (.30g)	6	5⅞	6
600	Cleve Tract	5⅞	5¼	5⅞
500	Colo Fuel & I war	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛
150	Colts P F Ars (9g)	81	79¾	81
100	Colum O&G	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1800	Comwlth & So war	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Compo Sh M vtc	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	81¾	81	81¾
150	Cons Mng&S (1a)	36¾	36½	36½
300	Cons Ret Strs	3	3	3
100	Cons Stl Corp	5½	5¼	5½
50	Cont G&E pr pf	91	91	91
300	Cont Roll&Stl	7	7	7
100	Cooper-Bess	9¼	9¼	9¼
1000	Copperw'd Stl (.20e)	16¾	16⅜	16¾
300	Cosden Petro pf	9¾	9½	9½
300	Creole Pet (½a)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
400	Croft Brewing	¼	¼	¼
100	Crown Drug (.05e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Cuneo Press pf (6½)	111½	111½	111½
100	Darby Pet	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Decca Records (.20e)	7½	7½	7½
100	Dennison Mfg A	1	1	1
25	Dennison Mfg pr pf	16	16	16
100	Det G&M pf (1.20)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
500	Det Gray Il (.04a)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Det Stl Prod (4½g)	18⅞	19	19
100	Domin Stl & Coal	11¾	11¾	11¾
20	Draper Corp (3a)	78	76¾	76¾
200	Durh Hos B	¾	¾	¾
200	Duro-Test	2½	2½	2½
100	Eagle Pich Lt (.20g)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
250	East G&F 6pf	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
25	EastG&Fprpf (4½d)	46	46	46
25	East Sta pfA	18¾	18¾	18¾
25	East Sta pf B	18½	18½	18½
200	EasyWashMB (⅜g)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
500	Eisler Elec (.08g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
7000	El Bond & Sh	7¼	6⅞	7¼
300	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	66	65¾	66
100	El P&L 2pf A	16	16	16
800	El P&L war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Electoral vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Emp G&F 8% pf	70	70	70
25	Emp G&F 7% pf	68¾	68¾	68¾
200	Empire Pow (2¼d)	25	25	25
200	Emsco D&Eq	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
900	Equity Corp	½	½	½
25	Equity Corp $3 pf (3)	23¾	23¾	23¾
50	Eureka Pipe L (½e)	25½	25½	25½
400	Fairchild Ave (.40g)	11½	11½	11½
100	Fansteel Met	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜
100	Fedders Mfg (.65g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
2900	Fisk Rub	15	14⅝	15
200	Ford M Can A (1)	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
300	Ford Mot Ltd (.16g)	3	3	3
500	Fruehauf Tra (1)	31¾	31	31¾
75	Fuller (G A)	18	18	18
300	Gen Firepfg (1.20g)	15	14⅞	15
50	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	85	84½	85
100	Gen Share	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Gen Share pf (6h)	74½	73½	74½
300	GenWtaG&E (.40a)	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Glen Ald Coal (¼g)	7⅛	7	7⅛
100	Godchaux Sug B	8½	8½	8½
400	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gorh Inc pf	15¼	15¼	15¼
25	Gt Atl & P nv (3½)	112	112	112
600	Greenf T&D	8	8	8
200	GrumAircE (.05g)	15¾	15½	15⅝
200	Gulf Oil (1)	36¼	36¼	36¼
200	Hall Lamp (.30e)	5½	5¼	5¼
50	Hartf Elec 2(¾)	70¼	70¼	70¼
100	Hecla Min (.10e)	6½	6½	6½
50	Heyden Chem (2a)	73½	73½	73½
200	Holling Gold (.65a)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
200	Humble Oil (2½)	61⅛	61	61⅛
200	Hum-Ross F (.20g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Huyler pf st	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
100	Ill Iowa Pow	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	Ill Iowa P div ct	5	4¾	5⅛
500	Ill Iowa Pow pf	24⅝	24½	24½
3700	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	12	12	12
200	Imp Tb Can (.40a)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
50	Indpls P&L pf (6½)	111½	111⅜	111½
650	Ins Co N Am (2a)	72¼	72	72
200	Int Hyd-El pf	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Int Indust (.10g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Int Met Ind A	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1000	Int Pap & Pow war	2⅜	2½	2⅝
900	Internat Pet (1½a)	19½	19⅜	19⅜
200	Int Pet reg (1½a)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
100	Inter Vitamin (.30g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	Int Home Eq (½)	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
100	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
100	Irving Air Ch (1a)	16¾	16¾	16¾
200	Jacobs (F L)	2⅝	2½	2⅝
10	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	104	104	104
1000	Jones & Lau Stl	30	28¾	30
100	Kennedy's (.65e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Kingston Prod (.10g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Kreuger Brew (⅛g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Lake Shore M (3)	22¼	22¼	22¼
200	Lakey Fdy & M	4¼	4⅛	4¼
100	Lane-Wells (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Lehigh C&N (.10g)	2¼	2¼	2⅜
1200	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
850	Line Material (½g)	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜
300	Lit Bros	1¼	1⅛	1¼
200	Lone Star Gas (.70g)	10	10	10
100	Long Is Ltg	1¼	1¼	1¼
75	Long Is Lt pf B	42	41	42
400	Loudon Pack	1¾	1⅝	1¾
200	Louis L&E (.35g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Majestic Rad&T	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Mass Util Asso	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Master Elec (1.70g)	25¾	25¾	25¾
200	McWill Dredg	8	8	8
50	Mercant Strs	15½	15½	15½
100	Mich Stl Tube (.70g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Michigan Sug	¾	¾	¾
100	Mid St P Bvtc (.10e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Mid West Corp	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Midvale (6½g)	109¾	109¾	109¾
500	Mid-West Abr	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Midwest Oil (.90)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Missouri P Svc (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	MockJ Voeh (1)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
200	Molybdenum	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Monarch M T (1½)	27¼	27¼	27¼
10	Montg Ward A (7)	169½	169½	169½
490	Mt City Cop (.15g)	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
200	Mount Prod (.60)	5½	5½	5½
30	Mont St2T&T (7)	139¾	139¾	139¾
100	Mur Oh Mfg (1g)	10½	10½	10½
100	Nat Auto Fib (¼e)	8	8	8
50	Nat Brew (2)	28½	28½	28½
1100	Nat Cont (.20e)	11¾	11⅜	11¾
500	Nat Fuel G (1)	12½	12½	12½
100	Nat Mfr & Strs	3¼	3¼	3¼
575	Nat P&L pf (6)	95	94	94
300	Nat Rub Mch (.30g)	5	4⅞	5
100	Nat Sug Ref	10½	10½	10½
200	Nat Trans (.85g)	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
100	Nehi Corp (2a)	65	65	65
20	New Eng T & T	129½	129	129
500	N J Zinc (½e)	61¼	61	61
100	NY & Hon Ros	28½	28½	28½
20	NY P & L $6 pf	106¾	106¾	106¾
80	NY P & L 7 pf	117½	116½	117½
100	NY Transit (.40g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2400	Niag Hud Pow	5⅜	5	5⅜
20	Niag Hud 2 pf	80	80	80
500	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	66	64⅝	66
50	Nor Am L & P pf	76⅛	76	76⅛
100	Nor Am Ray A	25	25	25
100	Nor Am Ray B	25	25	25
1200	Nor Europ Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
30	Nor Ind PS 6 pf	105¼	105¼	105¼
40	N Ind PS 7 pf	113	112¾	113
100	Nor Pipe L (.30g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Nor Sta Pw A	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
100	Novadel-Ag (2a)	36¾	36⅜	36¾
75	Ohio Brass B (1g)	22	22	22
25	Ohio Ed pf (6)	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1600	Okla Nat Gas (1)	19¾	19⅛	19⅜
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
200	Pantepec Oil Ven	4¾	4⅜	4¾
200	Pennroad (.10g)	2	2	2
300	Pa-Cent Airl	13¼	13¼	13¼
50	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
25	Pa Salt (6g)	175	175	175
150	Pa Wat & Pow (4)	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
25	Pepperell (3e)	78	78	78

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
*Today's close	148.17	31.36	24.90
Net change	+1.54	+.53	+.11
Previous close	146.63	30.83	24.79
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	144.65	30.15	24.61

*Preliminary.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Pharis T&R (.15e)	7½	7½	7½
100	Phila Co (¼e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
1000	Phillips Pkg (¼g)	6½	6½	6½
500	Phoenix Sec	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Phoen Sec pf	39¾	39	39
100	Pierce Govern (.40g)	12	12	12
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
30	Pitts & LakeE (3½g)	59	59	59
100	Pitts Forg (.40g)	10	10	10
100	Pitts Metallu (1g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	Pitts Pl Gl (4g)	100¼	100	100¼
100	Plough Inc (.15e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Prud Inves (¼g)	7	7	7
325	P S Ind $7 pr pf	83½	79½	83½
175	P S Ind $6 pf	42	41	42
50	Pug Sd P & L $5 pf	82⅝	81¾	82⅝
25	Pug SdP&L$6 pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
500	Pug Sd P & T	14½	14	14½
200	Raym Conc	14	13	13
100	Raytheon Mfg	11/16	11/16	11/16
300	Reliance E&E (¾g)	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
2000	Republic Avia	6½	6⅜	6½
300	Richmond Rad	1⅝	1½	1⅝
600	Rio Grande Val G vtc	¼	¼	¼
75	Roch G & E pf	104½	104	104
200	Rome Cable (.10e)	11⅞	11¾	11¾
300	Rustless I & S	14¼	14⅛	14¼
100	Ryerson & Haynes	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1000	St Regis Pap	3	2⅞	3
75	St Regis Pap pf	71½	70½	71½
100	Savoy Oil	1	1	1
200	Scovill Mfg (1¼g)	29¾	29½	29¾
10	Scranton Lace (2g)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
200	Scullin Stl	9½	9⅛	9½
200	Scullin Stl war	1	11/16	1
2400	Segal Lock & H	¾	11/16	11/16
100	Seiberling Rub	7½	7½	7½
100	Selected Indus	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Sentry S Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Seton Leather (1g)	7½	7½	7½
300	Shat-Denn (.275g)	5½	5⅜	5½
450	Sherwin-Wms	90⅜	90	90⅜
200	Simmons Har & Pt	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Solar Mfg	1½	1½	1½
1000	Sonotone (.05e)	1⅝	1½	1½
700	South Pipe L	6½	6⅛	6⅜
100	So Phosphate	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
300	Spalding	2½	2½	2½
200	Stand Cap&S (1.60)	15½	15¼	15½
50	Std Drdg pf (1.60)	13½	13½	13½
50	Stand Inv pf	9½	9½	9½
100	St Oil Ky (1a)	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
100	St Oil Ohio	29¼	29¼	29¼
100	Stand Prod (¼e)	9¾	9	9¾
100	StdStlSprg (1½g)	36½	36½	36½
100	Stand Tube B	1½	1½	1½
100	Starrett Corp vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Stein (A) & Co (1)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Sterl Al Prod (&g)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Sunray Oil (.10g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Taggart	5⅛	5	5⅛
4100	Technicolor (1g)	16⅜	16	16¼
50	Thew Shovel (1½g)	20	20	20
500	Tilo Roof (1)	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
10	Tol Edis 6% pf (6)	107	107	107
300	Trans-Lux	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Tri-Cont war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Tubize Chat	9½	9½	9½
100	Tubize Chat A (2g)	33	33	33
300	Udylite Corp (⅛g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
200	Un Prem FS (1)	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
300	Unit AircPr (.10g)	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
200	Unit Chem	13	13	13
100	Un Cig-Wh Strs	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Un Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Unit Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Un Gas pf (2¼k)	98	98	98
3200	Un Gas war	¼	¼	¼
30	Unit G&E pf (7)	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
400	Un Lt&Pow A	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Unit Lt&Pow B	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Un Lt&Pow pf	30½	30½	30½
200	Unit Prof Sh	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	81	79½	79½
400	Unit Specialts	5½	5	5½
400	US&Int Sec	½	½	½
50	US&I Sec pf (5d)	64	64	64
2600	US Foil B	6¼	5⅞	6¼
300	US Plywood (.30e)	23½	22⅞	23½
50	US Plywd cvpf (1½)	30¼	30¼	30¼
400	Un Wall Pap	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
2600	Univ Corp vtc	4¼	4	4¼
100	Univ In (1)	19⅝	18¾	19⅝
100	Univ Prod (2g)	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Utah-Idaho Sug	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Util P&L pf	17½	17½	17½
100	UtilEquit pr (2d)	53¼	53¼	53¼
100	VanNorm MT	28	28	28
200	Vogt Mfg	11	10⅞	11
200	Wentwth Mfg (.20g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
20	WTex-Ut $6pf (6)	102	101¾	102
300	West Va C & C	2	2	2
400	West Air Exp	4¾	4⅝	4¾
100	Wilson-Jones (½g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Wolverine Port Cem	4½	4½	4½
100	Wolverine T (.40g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
1000	WoolwthLtd (.531g)	12	12	12
100	WrightHarg (.40a)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝

Total stock sales today estimated 170,000 shares.
Year ago, 114,685 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
7 Ala Pow 5s '46	107¼	107¼	107¼
23 Ala Pow 5s '51	107	106¾	106¾
34 Am P & L 6s 2016	102	101	102
2 Am Seat 6s '46 stp	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Ark P&L 5s '56	107	107	107
56 As Elec 4½s '53	54	52¾	53⅝
11 As G&E 5s '50	16	15⅝	15⅝
7 As G&E 5½s '77	17½	17½	17½
22 As G&E 5s '68	15¾	15⅜	15⅜
18 As G&E 4½s '49	15⅝	15	15⅝
17 As T&T 5½s '55 A	75	74¼	75
3 Atlan Gas Lt 4½s '55	107	107	107
28 Baldw L 6s '50	112	110	112
14 Birm El 4½s '68	97	96⅝	97
7 Birming Gas 5s '59	97¾	97	97¾
2 Broad Riv P 5s '54	101	101	101
1 Can Nor P 5s '53	99¼	99¼	99¼
13 Caro P&L 5s '56	106¾	106⅛	106¾
3 Cen Pow 5s '57D	99½	99½	99½
3 Cen St El 5½s '54	36¼	36¼	36¼
17 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	76	75½	75¾
1 Cin St Ry 6s '55	90½	90½	90½
4 Cities Ser 5s '69	70¼	69½	70¼
1 Cities Ser 5s '66	72½	72½	72½
14 Cities Ser 5s '58	70⅝	69⅞	70¼
60 Cities Ser 5s '50	71¼	70⅝	71⅛
18 Cit S P&L 5½s '49	88	88	87⅜
39 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	87¾	85⅜	87½
28 Commun P&L 5s '57	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Con GEL Ba 3s'69	108¾	108¼	108¼
1 Con & Balt 4½s'54	126½	126½	126½
26 Con Gas Ut 6s'43 st	85⅝	84½	85
24 Cont G&E 5s'58 A	91½	90⅝	91½
3 Cudahy Pack 3¾s'55	95¼	94½	95¼
2 Del El Pow 5½s'59	106¼	106	106
1 Det Int Br 7s'52	½	½	½
21 East G&F 4s'56 A	78¾	78¼	78⅝
1 Edisn El Illum 3½s'65	110	110	110
3 El Paso El 5s'50 A	105½	105½	105½
4 Elec P&L 5s 2030	79	79	79
12 Fed Water 5½s'54	97	96¾	97
16 Fla P&L 5s'54	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
15 Fla Pow 4s'66 C	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
7 Gen Bronze 6s'40	88½	87	88½
1 Gen Pub S 5s '53	101	101	101
10 Gen Pub Ut 6½ '56	98¾	98½	98¾
2 GenWWk 5s '43a	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
3 Geo Pow 5s '67	107	107	107
2 Geo P&L 5s '78	67½	67½	67½
5 GlenAld Coal 4s '65	71¾	71⅝	71⅝
27 Gobel 4½s'41a	78	75	78
1 Grand Trunk 4s '50	75	75	75
11 Ill P&L 5s '56c	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4 Ill P&L 5½s '57	98⅜	98	98
8 Ill P&L 6s'53	106½	106⅜	106½
6 IllP&L 5½s'54b	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Ind Svc 5s '63A	67	66	66
3 Indpls Gas 5s '52	64	63⅝	64
2 Int P Sec 7s '52F	43¼	43¼	43¼
4 Inters Pw 6s '52	43⅛	42¾	43
16 Inters Pw 5s '57	63⅞	63⅝	63⅝
5 It Sup Pw 6s '63A	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
9 Jer C P&L 4½s '61C	105⅜	105¼	105¼
2 Jer C P&L 5s '47B	105	104⅝	104⅝
2 Ky Util 5s '69I	102½	102⅛	102½
1 Ky Util 5s '61H	104	104	104
6 Long Isl Lt 6s '45	105⅞	105	105⅞
4 Lou P&L 5s '57	106	105⅞	106
1 McCord R 6s '48 st	70	70	70
4 Metro Ed 4s '71	109	109	109
12 Minn P&L 4½s '78	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Miss Pow 5s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	94	94	94¾
9 Nassau & Suf 5s '45	99½	99⅛	99½
5 Nat P&L 6s 2026A	112	112	112
5 Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	127	127	127
19 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	82	81¾	81¾
22 N Eng G&E 5s '50	68	66	68
2 N Eng G&E 5s '48	67½	67¼	67½
7 N Eng G&E 5s '47	67½	67	67½
18 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	100¼	100	100¼
15 N Eng Pow 5s 49	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
3 Scripps 5½s'43	103⅜	103¼	103¼
6 Scullin Stl 3s'51	68	68	68
5 Shaw W&P 4½s'57 A	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Shaw W&P 4½s'70 D	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
9 S E P&L 6s 2025 A	111	111	111
7 South Car Pow 5s'57	100	99⅞	100
4 So Cal Ed 3¾s'60	109¼	109⅛	109¼
3 Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	108½	108½	108½
3 Pac G&E 6s 41 B	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Pac Inv 5s 48 A	94	94	94
19 Pac P&L 5s 55	94⅝	94	94
24 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	103½	103⅛	103⅛
1 Pen Cen P&L 5s 79	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Pen El 4s '71f	104½	104½	104½
3 Pen-Oh Ed 5½s'59	107	107	107
2 Peo GasL&C 4s '81b	96¼	96m	96¼
1 Peo GasL&C 4s '61d	97½	97½	97½
5 Phila El P 5½s'72	114	114	114
3 Phila RapTr 6s '62	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Portland G&C 5s '40 ct	84	84	84
3 Pow CorCan4½s'59B	89½	89½	89½
2 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	154¼	154¼	154¼
10 Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	97⅞	97½	97½
7 Pug SdP&L4½s'50D	92½	92	92½
6 Safe Har W 4½s'79	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4 Schulte RE 6s'51	26	26	26
3 NOrlPS 6s '49A	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
5 NY St E&G 4½s '80	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Nor Am L&P 5½s '56	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 No Bos Lt P 3½s '47	105½	105½	105½
1 Nor Con Ut 5½s '48A	46½	46½	46½
1 Ohio Pow 3¼s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 So Cal Ed 3¼s '60B	109⅜	109¼	109¼
3 Co CnyGCal 4½s '68	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 So'wes P&L 6s2022A	101	101	101
32 Stand G&E 6s '48 st	64	62½	64
18 Stand G&E 6s '48cvst	64	63	64
15 Stand G&E 6s '51	64½	62½	64
39 Std G&E 6s '57	64⅜	63	64
10 Std G&E 6s '66	64¼	63	64
37 Std P&L 6s '57	63¾	62¾	63½
18 Starrett Corp 5s '50	24¼	23⅞	24
16 Tex El S 5s '60	105½	105⅛	105⅛
10 Twin CRT 5½s'52A	66¼	66	66¼
16 Unit L&P 6½s '74	82½	82½	82½
2 Unit L&P 6s '75	81	79½	81
6 Unit L&P 5½s '59	108	108	108
46 Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	92	90¾	91
7 Virg P S 5½s '46 A	102½	102⅛	102⅛
3 Virg Pub S 5s '50B	102	102	102
3 Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Wisc P&L 4s '66A	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
4 York Rys 5s '37	95½	95¼	95½
3 York Rys 5s '47 st	97¾	97¾	97¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
11 Pied Hy El 6½s '60A	42¾	42¾	42¾
5 Terni Elec 6½s '53	43½	43½	43½

Total Bond Sales Today, estimated, 1,300,000; Year Ago, 2,532,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Accumulated dividends paid last year. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.09	12.86
Affiliated F Inc	3.43	3.75
Amerex Hold	15.125	16.625
Am Business Shrs	3.18	3.52
Am Gen Equip Inc	.34	.39
Am Ins Stocks	3.25	3.75
Boston Fund	15.33	16.48
British Type Inv	.13	.28
Broad St Inv	23.92	25.58
Bullock Fund	13.125	14.50
Can Inv Fund	3.35	3.95
Century Shrs Tr	25.57	27.50
Dividend Shrs	1.19	1.30
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	17.84	19.17
Equity Corp $3 pf	23.75	24.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.36	19.77
Fund Investors Inc	17.13	18.62
Gen Capital	30.09	32.35
Gen Investors Tr	4.90	5.34
Incorp Investors Tr	15.88	17.08
Maryland Fund	4.95	5.50
Mass Invest Tr	20.57	22.12
Mutual Invest	10.60	11.59
Nation Wide Voting	1.24	1.37
New England Fund	12.38	13.34
Plymouth Fund Inc	.39	.44
Putnam Fund	13.84	14.80
Quarterly Income Shrs	7.95	8.85
Repub Invest Fund	4.47	5.01
Spencer Trask Fund	15.44	16.36
Stand Util Inc	.43	.48
State Street Invest	72.875	76.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.57	.63
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.85	.94
US El Lt & P Voting	1.00	....
Wellington Fund	14.19	15.60
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.625	5.375
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.81	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.90	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.56	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.99	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.59	....
Diversified Tr C	3.80	....
Diversified Tr D	5.90	6.65
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.05	4.60
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.12	5.81
Nation Wide Sec	3.76	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	48.125	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.37	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.87	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.81	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.60	....
Repres Tr Shrs	10.09	10.59
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	2.53	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.25	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.19	....
Investment Banking		
First Boston Corp	16.25	17.75
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.50	1.25

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	26.57	29.07	S-1	26.01	28.45
B-2	21.24	23.26	S-2	13.75	15.15
B-3	13.66	15.04	S-3	9.76	10.79
B-4	6.38	7.05	S-4	3.89	4.38
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	14.83	16.23	K-2	9.59	10.57

N. E. Public Utilities

Stock Div	Bid	Asked
Bang H (1.20)	21¾	23¾
Do 7 pf (7)	136½	..
Do 6 pf (6)	110¾	..
Brock Gas (.40)	6⅜	7⅞
C M P 6 pf (6)	99¾	103¾
Do 7 pf (7)	107¾	111¾
Cen Vt P S pf (6)	104	..
*Eastern Util (2)	30⅝	32⅝
Do conv (¼b)	4	5
Fall R G (1.80)	21⅝	23⅝
Fitch G&E (2¼)	48	51
Gr Mt Pw pf (6)	88¾	92¾
Htfd El (2.80¾b)	69¼	72¼
Havrhl El (¾a)	48	51
Havrhl Gs (.80)	10⅞	12⅜
Hol W P (.80)	16½	18½
Lawrence G & E (3)	51¾	..
Lowell El (3.60)	87¼	..
Lynn G & E	90	94
Mass P & L (2)	25⅝	27⅝
Mass U pf (2½)	35⅜	37⅜
N E G&E pf (2)	34	36
N E Pow Assn	12½	14½
Do 6% pf (1½n)	72¼	75¼
N E Pub Ser	⅞	1½
Do 7% pr (⅞b)	69¼	72¼
Do 7% plain	13½	15½
Do 6% pr (¾b)	65¼	68¼
do 6% plain	12½	14½
Newpt Elec (2)	28¾	31¼
N Bos Lg pf (3)	49½	..
Prov Gas (.70b)	9⅜	10⅞
P S N H $6 pf (6)	107	110½
R I P Ser pf (2)	32⅞	35⅜
Rkld L & P (.70)	11⅝	13⅛
Spgfld Gas (.30a)	14⅝	16⅛
Tw S G & E pf (7)	106	..
West Mass (2)	35¼	37⅜

*Ex-dividend. (a) Paid or payable in 1940. (b) Paid or payable in 1939. (n) Paid in 1940 on arrears.

Boston Stocks

Feb. 8

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	100	100	100	98
.55a	Bird&Son, Inc	11½	11½	11½	11
8.75	Bos&Albany	86	85	86	85
8.00	Bos Edison	149	148½	148½	158⅝
5.00	Bos Elevated	48½	48	48	48½
1.60b	Bos Her-Trav	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅝
..	Bos&Me pr pf	8½	8½	8½	8
..	Bos&Me st A pf	2	2	2	2
..	Bos&Me st B pf	2	2	2	2⅛
..	Bos&Me st C pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
.64b	Bos Pers Prop	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
..	Bos & Prov	19	19	19	19
..	Brown Durrell	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
..	E Gas & F pf	18	18	18	18½
4.50e	E Gas&F pr pf	46	45½	46	45¼
..	Eastern SS	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2.50	First Nat Strs	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞	44½
..	Hath Bak B	31c	31c	31c	31c
..	Hath Bak pf	39	39	39	36
..	Maine Cent	8	8	8	8½
..	Maine Cent pf	24	24	24	24½
..	Mass Ut Assoc	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
..	Mergenthaler	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15
1.40a	Narr Rac A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
..	Nat Tunnel	1¾	1⅜	1¾	1½
6.50a	N E Tel & Tel	130	129¼	130	128⅝
..	North Butte	51c	50c	50c	50c
1.25	Pac Mills	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	14½
.40	Shawmut Asso	11	11	11	10⅞
1.25a	Torrington	31	30⅛	31	30¼
1.00a	Un Twist Drill	27	27	27	27
2.50	Unit Shoe M	80¾	79	79	80¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1939; no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1939; includes $.60 per share paid on old $10 par common stock prior to 2-for-1 split-up.

Oil Industry to Fight U. S. Production Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Opposition to a bill in the House of Representatives calling for Federal control of oil production is being prepared by the three largest associations in the domestic petroleum industry.

They are the American Petroleum Association, the Independent Petroleum Association of America and the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association.

The units will co-operate with numerous local associations in the presentation of testimony in Washington at hearings of the Cole subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The hearings will start about Feb. 19.

25,754 Houses Taken Back By HOLC in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—The Home Owners' Loan Corporation has been forced to repossess 25,754 of the 80,145 houses in New York State whose owners were aided by the Federal corporation in their fight to preserve their homes against mortgage difficulties, it was revealed here today.

In its first report on conditions of its loans in this State, the HOLC, which was established in June, 1933, and stopped lending in June, 1936, reports that New York has led the 48 States in the number of foreclosures, accounting for approximately one-sixth of the 158,053 houses taken over when their owners could not meet their HOLC obligations.

Pointing out that it had made slightly more than 1,000,000 loans throughout the Nation, the HOLC report shows that 65,000 borrowers have now paid in about $155,000,000 to cancel their debts in full, but that only 1,327 of these are in New York State, accounting for only 2 per cent. Of the more than $3,000,000,000 advanced to the nation's homeowners, New York State received $411,276,352, the report added.

Further figures revealed that principal payments on the $3,000,000,000 have amounted to $700,000,000 throughout the nation, or about 21.7 per cent, but that New York State has paid but $46,409,405 on its $411,276,352, or approximately 10.5 per cent.

The HOLC has already sold 80,824 of the 158,053 homes it has repossessed and is disposing of the remainder at the rate of more than 4,000 a month.

Book losses on HOLC transactions are reported to have amounted to approximately $80,000,000 so far, the average book loss in New York State being $2,803, compared with an average national book loss of $975.

Packers Visualize Continued High Pay, Steady Employment

CHICAGO (AP)—Continuation of steady employment and continued high wage scales during 1940 in the meat packing industry is forecast by John Holmes, President of Swift & Co., in a business report issued to the company's 60,000 employees.

The company's 1939 earnings of $10,321,523 were 4.52 per cent return on the shareholders' investment of $250,112,408, Mr. Holmes' report showed. Eighty per cent of the hourly paid workers in the Swift plants had steady employment throughout the year and hourly wage rates, the report said, were 39 per cent higher, and average weekly earnings were 12 per cent higher than they were in the prosperity year of 1929.

"From an employment standpoint," he said, "there is a hopeful note for 1940 because even larger marketings of hogs are expected. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, federally inspected slaughter will increase to about 47,000,000 hogs, approximately the number marketed before the drought and the agricultural control program of 1933 and 1934."

Oakland, Calif., Is No Longer 'Reserve City'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board announced that the designation of "Reserve City" had been withdrawn from Oakland, Calif., effective Feb. 1. No reason was given.

The effect of the change will be to reduce from 17½ to 12 per cent the proportion of demand deposits which Oakland banks will be required to keep in reserve for the protection of deposits. The reserve requirement on time deposits will be unchanged at 5 per cent.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Cent Ill P S $6 pr pf	$1	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 20
Cent Ill P S 6% pf	$1	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 20
Chic Corp pf	75c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Chic Ry Eq pf	43¾c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Increased				
Matson Navig	30c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 9
Extra				
Inter-Ocean Securities Corp. A	75c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Inter-Ocean Securities Corp. B	75c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Interim				
Burma Cp	3½ annas	..	....	....
Irregular				
Atlas Powder	75c	..	Mar. 11	Feb. 29
Beau Brum Ties	15c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Regular				
Bristol-Myers	60c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Canfield Oil Co	$1	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Canfield Oil Co, 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Casco Prod	$1	..	Feb. 21	Feb. 16
Colou Dev Co pf	1½%	..	Feb. 6	Dec. 30
Cook P & V Co	15c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Do pf	$1	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Diversified Inv Fd, A	3c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Eastman Kodak	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Empire Cap'l Cp, A	10c	..	Feb. 20	Feb. 14
Equitable Life Ins Co of Canada	15c	..	Feb. 20	Feb. 15
Fed'l Lt and Traction Co, $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Homestake M	37½c	..	Feb. 24	Feb. 20
Mallory & Co P R	20c	..	Mar. 9	Feb. 28
Metal & Therm	$1	..	Mar. 11	Mar. 1
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 29	Jan. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 13
Mohawk C Mills	25c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
New Brit G Lt	37½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
N E Water & El Corp pf	$1	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Ohio P S 7% pf	58 1-3c	M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do 5% pf	41 2-3c	M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Ottawa Lt, Heat & Pw Co, Ltd	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 2
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 2
Patterson Sargent	25c	..	Mar. 1	Fem. 15
Phelps Dodge	25c	..	Mar. 8	Feb. 23
Plymouth Oil	35c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 8
Reeves Inc (D)	12½c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Savan El&P 8% A	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 8
Do 7½% B	$1.87½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 8
Do 7% C	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 8
Do 6½% D	$1.62½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 8
Do 6% pf	$3	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 8
Straits Mfg Co	10c	..	Feb. 28	Feb. 21
Thomson Elec Welding Co	50c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 23
Tilo Roof	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 26
Toledo E 7% pf	58 1-3c	M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do 5% pf	41 2-3c	B	Mar. 1	Feb. 15

Canada's Premier Rests Case on War and Unity

OTTAWA, Feb. 8 (CP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King went on the air last night with an election keynote speech delivered under an "honor system" of radio censorship.

The Prime Minister termed national unity and his Government's war policy the "real issues" in the general Parliamentary election which he has called for March 26.

The radiocast followed close upon an announcement by Lieut.-Col. R. P. Landry, radio representative on the Censorship Coordination Committee, that instead of submitting political speech texts to regional censors radiocasters and radio station managers "will be required of their own accord to observe the Defense of Canada Regulations."

Colonel Landry said the wartime radiocasting code was modified at the request of all political parties.

Mr. King put the record of his Government to a vote after the Ontario Legislature, with the insistence of the Provincial Premier, Mitchell Hepburn, censured the Ottawa Government for alleged shortcomings in prosecution of the war.

Imperiled Nation's Unity

In his radiocast the Prime Minister declared that the Ontario resolution of censure had imperiled Canadian unity.

He told voters that with them rests the decision "not only on our contribution to the war but the maintenance of our own integrity and unity as a nation in a shattered world to which a united Canada may well bring a new hope to mankind."

All parties were in agreement on the determination to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion, the Prime Minister said. The only differences were on matters not concerned with the war and arising from differences of temperament, and method, and differences of experience.

In summoning Parliament Jan. 25 last, only to have it dissolved within four hours after the formal opening, the Prime Minister contended he had followed the only efficient course in view of the kind of political controversy that was so apparently inevitable.

Dissolution would have been requested immediately after the Ontario Legislature's formal vote of censure, a week earlier, he said, but for the undertaking he had given at the September war session that he would meet Parliament once more before calling a general election.

Mr. King took full responsibility for dissolving Parliament and precipitating a general election at this time. To have delayed voting until "a time when our men are facing all the horrors of concentrated warfare I would have been told, and rightly so, that I was not fit to be leader of a government for allowing matters to drift that way."

Harmonizing Extremes

It had been his hope, the Prime Minister said, that his Government might give Parliament an account of its performance in the first months of the war.

"It was obvious, however, to the unprejudiced observer that all that had been gained by the maintenance of Parliamentary and national unity was, in the new session, about to be endangered by a bitter political controversy in Parliament. It could not have ended before there was reason to expect a spring offensive in Europe. It would, inevitably, have been followed by dissolution under conditions which would not have been understood abroad."

Unity in Canada, he said, had been threatened by two contending forces, one determined Canada should enter every war in which Britain became engaged, and the other determined there should be no participation by Canada in European wars.

"I ask you to consider where Canada would have been at the outbreak of war in Europe if I or any of my colleagues had identified himself with either of these extreme attitudes?

"A united war effort of a united Canada represents, I believe, the heartfelt desire of the Canadian people. If you will ask yourselves the questions I have suggested, ponder them in your hearts, and answer them as Canadians, I have no doubt of what your decision will be."

Diplomats Hail Bank Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

carry equal rights to participate in the profits.

The following specific purposes which the bank is to serve were announced by the Advisory Committee:

1. Facilitate the prudent investment of funds and stimulate the full productive use of capital.

2. Assist in stabilizing currencies of American republics; encourage the maintenance of adequate monetary reserves, promote the use and distribution of gold and silver, and facilitate monetary equilibrium.

3. Function as a clearing house for, and in other ways facilitate, transfer of international payments.

4. Increase international trade, travel and exchange of services in the Western Hemisphere.

5. Promote the development of industry, public utilities, mining, agriculture, commerce, and finance in the Western Hemisphere.

6. Foster co-operative action among American republics in the fields of agriculture, industry, public utilities, mining, marketing, commerce, transportation, and related economic and financial matters.

7. Encourage and promote research in the technology of agriculture, industry, public utilities, mining, and commerce.

8. Engage in research and contribute expert advice on problems of public finance, exchange, banking, and money as they relate specifically to the problems of American republics.

9. Promote publication of data and information relating to the purposes of the bank.

Governments participating in the bank must subscribe for a minimum number of shares, determined in proportion to the dollar value of the total foreign trade of the American republics during 1938. In addition to the $5,000,000 worth of capital which the United States, Argentina, and Brazil are to subscribe, the minimum capital to be advanced by the other nations will be as follows:

Mexico and Venezuela, $3,500,000, Chile, Colombia, and Cuba, $3,000,000; Peru, $2,500,000; Uruguay, $2,000,000; Bolivia, $1,500,000; Dominican Republic, Guatemala, and Panama, $1,000,000; Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Paraguay $500,000.

The bank will be set up as soon as five nations have agreed to subscribe for at least a total of 145 shares of stock.

Grand Jury Duty Taken Seriously By N. Y. Woman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Mrs. Mildred Patterson Bull, the first woman to serve on a grand jury in New York County, holds that women should enter public life "to clean up corruption in politics." Mrs. Bull was inducted into the grand jury panel by Judge George L. Donnellan in General Sessions Feb. 5, and conferred later with District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey at his offices. She is the wife of Charles M. Bull, of the firm of Bull and Eldredge, of No. 1 Wall Street, members of the New York Stock Exchange, and has served on a petit grand jury in General Sessions and on a Federal jury.

Mrs. Bull will hear evidence five days a week for two hours, for which she will receive $3 a day.

"I'm glad to give up my time to serve as a juror, and I think all women should adopt the same attitude," she said. "Of course, lots of men can do jury work, and I'm wondering whether they will resent my presence on the jury. I hope they won't. Some men may feel a woman has no place on a jury, but I'm very pleased to serve.

"I think that all women should be more civic-minded," Mrs. Bull continued. "We could do a great deal to improve the political situation, and enough interest by women could even do away with dirty politics. Lots of women don't even know anything about local politics. They should go to the polls with a thinking vote instead of just voting because someone else has instructed them to cast a vote."

2½-5 Years for Rigney In N. Y. Subway Case

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Edward J. Rigney, former maintenance man of the Independent Subway System, convicted of grand larceny in connection with the theft of $25,000 from the subway's turnstiles, was sentenced Feb. 7 to two and a half to five years in prison.

Rigney was the first person to be sentenced in connection with the thefts. Twenty-eight former employees who pleaded guilty are awaiting sentence. The State alleged, during Rigney's trial, that $100,000 was stolen between January, 1933, and July, 1937.

Taft Not Entering Illinois Primary

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, has announced that he would not enter the Illinois preference primary April 9.

Mr. Taft said in a statement that the election was merely advisory and not binding upon delegates to the 1940 convention. In addition, he declared, he could not "possibly be away from the Senate for the time necessary, in a large State like Illinois, to make the kind of campaign I should wish to make."

Mr. Taft's statement about being unable to leave the Senate for any lengthy period indicated he also might stay out of the Wisconsin preferential primary April 2.

Taft Hits Price Control

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 8 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, addressing the West Virginia Horticultural Society last night, declared opposition to price control and "over-regulation" of farmers. He expressed favor for "reasonable aids to encourage soil conservation as well as intelligent Federal aid to marketing."

Aluminum Output Figured

OTTAWA—Canada ranked third among world countries as a producer of aluminum in 1938, producing 66,000 long tons. A long ton is 2,240 pounds.

Conflict in Far East Intensified

Japan, under pressure of complications at home, tries for final decision with the Chinese.

By a Military Expert
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's invasion of China appears to be entering a third military phase that betrays signs of uneasiness.

The invaders today opened their thirty-second month of undeclared war with intensified attacks at strategic points along the 2,000-mile front from Inner Mongolia to borders of French Indo-China on the south.

A major battle, possibly the war's largest and already in its eleventh day, centers on Kwangsi Province. Japanese estimated at 72,000 engage at least 200,000 Chinese. The issue is control of South China, especially Canton and Nanning, the latter in Japanese hands as terminus of a Chinese feeder line to Indo-China.

In Tokyo, a Japanese Navy spokesman stated that "one third of the resistance power" of China derives from the French-owned and operated railway between Haiphong and Yunnanfu. The railway is out of commission for some time due to Japanese bombing some days ago of a tunnel entrance 50 miles within China, causing about 100 casualties, 10 said to be Occidentals.

United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson sailed from Shanghai today for Hong Kong, en route to the Chinese capital at Chungking. Presumably he will travel as far as possible over the Hanoi railway.

Resistance Stiffened

Chinese resistance stiffens all all along the line. Both sides recognize that a third phase of the war may be opening, with Japan pressing for victories comparable to the first stage before the armies settled down after October, 1938.

Some kind of decision in China daily becomes more imperative for the invaders, as Japan's home front faces new complications.

Armies in the field cost money, and Japan's already overtaxed economy now struggles under multiplied burdens.

Actually shutting off money-making exports is the "power famine" that has just resulted in closing the bulk of Japan's industrial plants, excepting those that produce war materials.

Potentially hanging over Japan's head is America's threat of trade reprisals unless Japanese militarists moderate their course in China.

People Growing Restive

A Japanese population weary of higher prices and now thrown into idleness by the millions at industrial cities such as Osaka and Kobe, is growing restive.

In the Orient where "face" means much, Japan's Generals and Admirals thus confront the embarrassing choice between slowing down in China, or disregarding America's displeasure and taking the consequences.

The sudden resurgence of fighting clouds rather than clarifies the drift of Japanese intentions.

Two basic alternatives peer over the shoulders of Japanese Generals who move symbolic soldiers on table-maps of China:

1. Consolidate present territorial gains, now compassing all important ports, railways, roads, industries, and cities in about one third of China.

2. Press ahead to destruction of Chinese resistance, still vigorous under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in two thirds of China, and penetrating, through guerrilla warfare, into Japan's third.

Heavy Engagements Reported

Latest moves on the front could be dictated by either of these alternatives.

The "mopping up" strategy could explain intensive fighting near Shanghai and southward to the border of French Indo-China. Should Japan decide to consolidate its position along the coast the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsi, Fukien, Hunan, and Kwangtung would have to be cleared of Chinese troops.

It is precisely in those provinces that Japanese and Chinese sources report heavy engagements. Kwangtung and Kwangsi, as well as the island province of Yunnan, possess special strategic importance as the arena where Japan is trying to pinch off China's few remaining supply lines to the Pacific and the outside world.

Suspension of Traffic

From the welter of conflicting reports a few facts emerge as reasonably certain:

Indefinite suspension of traffic on the Haiphong railway forces China to divert war imports to the Burma road, at four times the cost.

Chinese Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, intent on recapturing the road and railroad terminus at Nanning, faced reinforced Japanese who claimed to be cutting the flanks of forces variously estimated at 50,000 and 200,000 Chinese. The Chinese today reported holding Pinyang and Wingshun.

Canton, whose outer defenses were reported menaced by Chinese on Jan. 20, is still strongly held by the invaders.

Ships and Planes Used

Farther north along the coast, Japanese troops made forays from Hangchow into Chekiang Province, aided by naval units and airplanes. A possible Japanese objective was seen as Ningpo, only important Chinese seaport not occupied. Hiaoshan, 115 miles south of Shanghai, fell in this drive into hitherto uninvaded territory.

Renewed attacks inland in Hupeh Province brought Chinese claims of successes as Japanese sought to close a vast forceps and pinch off the entire southern coast.

At Shanghai, foreign military observers gave credence to a Chinese report of sinking a Japanese transport with 300 soldiers in the Yangtze River 30 miles above Kiukiang. Chinese artillery and guerrilla action along the Yangtze between Wuhu and Kiukiang is reported increasingly strong.

Deep within Japanese-occupied Shantung on the north, Chinese reported dynamiting troops trains and routing a Japanese attack near Chaocheng.

Heavy snowfall and intense cold complicated warfare on the central and northern fronts.

Again breaking into new territory, Japanese pursued troops of Gen. Ma Chan-shan, hero of the Nonni River battle during the invasion of Manchuria in 1931. Japanese who reported him killed eight years ago have several times been vexed by his forays. Japanese reported routing 50,000 and taking Wuyuan in Suiyuan Province.

Japanese announced penetration for the first time of Ningsia Province in distant northwest China.

Border incidents with Soviet Russian troops broke out again after some months of quiescence. Tokyo reported two exchanges of fire recently along the Manchukuan-Outer Mongolian frontier.

Comparison of Forces

It is estimated that Japanese troops in all of China, including Manchuria, total between 1,000,000 and 1,350,000, while the present Chinese military strength is between 2,500,000 and 3,500,000 soldiers. The casualties for the last two and one-half years for Japan are 600,000 to 1,000,000; for China probably 2,000,000 to 2,500,000.

Both sides believe that they will emerge victorious in this struggle. The consensus of foreign military critics seems to be that the Chinese will eventually wear down the Japanese, or that the present stalemate will continue indefinitely. At the present time peace is not in sight.

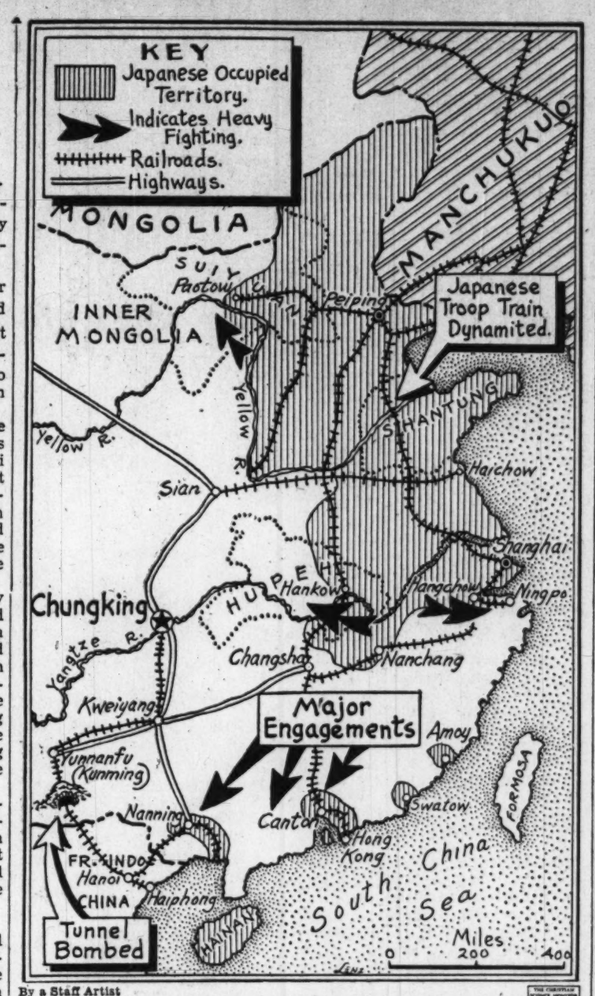
From a military standpoint, Japan could very probably advance farther into China if willing to pay the price in men and material. In the mountainous territory now held by the Chinese, the mechanized and motorized Army of Japan is finding increased difficulty in operating. Transport difficulties also increase progressively in this move inland.

Guerrilla Tactics Success

On the other hand, the guerrilla type of warfare has been highly successful for the Chinese in many sections of the country. Japanese outposts and communications are under almost continuous attack. It is estimated that the Japanese are averaging about 25,000 casualties per month, and when we consider the almost limitless manpower of the Chinese, these Japanese casualties are serious.

Japan's war machine cannot function without many materials which must be supplied from abroad; such materials as petroleum, scrap iron, machine tools, aviation gasoline, etc. If deprived of these from abroad, which means to a great extent from the United States, it would go very far toward forcing Japan to make an early peace, more favorable to China.

Thus attrition of its fighting forces, combined with vast expenditures of money and material in China, and the necessity of securing essential war materials from abroad, all are contributing to the crisis that Japan is facing.



By a Staff Artist

Japan Again on Offensive

Renewed fighting after long period of comparative quiet brings major engagements in South China. Thrusts by Japanese toward Ningpo in Central China are countered by reported Chinese counter-attacks in Hupeh. Chinese guerrillas dynamite a troop train in Shantung, while Japanese block traffic on the French Indo-China railway by bombing a tunnel entrance. In Inner Mongolia, Japanese pursue Gen. Ma Chan-shan.

Kin-Mother Association Is New Name Adopted by Organized Mothers-in-Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—The search by the Mother-in-Law Association for a new name which would invest their position with the dignity it deserves had ended today with adoption of the euphonious title of the Kin-Mother Association at the second annual meeting at Saks Thirty-Fourth Street department store here yesterday.

Mrs. E. M. Sullivan of Springfield Gardens, Queens, submitted the prize-winning name in the competition which the association launched a few months ago.

With popular adoption of the new term, the members hope to see the end of derision and jibes aimed at mothers-in-law which they feel have been harmful to family relations, spokesmen of the Association said today.

Judges were Wilfred Funk, of Funk and Wagnalls; Mrs. Catherine Hayes Brown, mother of Helen Hayes, actress; Lanny Ross, radio singer, and Professor Quiz, radio "star."

Mr. Funk favored the competition, saying that a new synonym for the term "mother-in-law" would enrich the English language "not only from an etymological standpoint but socially as well." Although "kin" is defined as "blood-relationship," Mr. Funk said the judges selected "Kin-Mother" as the name best calculated to create pleasant connotations.

Several hundred names were submitted, including humorous and effusively affectionate titles.

Mrs. Frances Kerby, of Jamaica, Queens, was selected as the "ideal mother-in-law of a son-in-law," and Mrs. George Hartman of Forest Hills, Queens, was named the "ideal mother-in-law of a daughter-in-law." Both were nominated by their children in marriage. Mrs. Kerby and Mrs. Hartman will be Co-Presidents.

Mrs. Sullivan and the new presidents received awards of $50 gift coupons from the store which sponsored the competition. The association numbers 2,500 members.

American Tariff Action Improves Italian Relations

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The United States has taken a step toward improving relations with Italy, officials said here, by agreeing to remove penalty tariff duties from Italian silk.

The penalties were imposed last Aug. 12, but since Italy recently modified its purported subsidies on the products, the Treasury has reconsidered its action. The Treasury is said to have approved, "in principle," the cancellation of the duties, and is expected to announce the decision as soon as various formalities are completed.

Although Italian silk shipments to this country never were very large—amounting to only $3,349,000 in 1938 and less in 1939—the penalty, or countervailing, duties were resented by Italy, and the State Department was reported to have been anxious for adjustment of the dispute.

The countervailing duties were levied originally under the theory that the Italian Government was subsidizing its silk exporters to enable them to compete here. Under the tariff laws, the Treasury imposed extra duties on Italian silk equal to the amounts of the alleged subsidies. When the special duties are canceled, it will be on the theory that Italy has withdrawn the subsidies.

Dewey Finds Roosevelt Figure On Debt 'Off' $9,000,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—President Roosevelt's analysis of the Nation's fiscal status made in an interview at Hyde Park on Feb. 5 was in error to the extent of $9,000,000,000, Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney, said today as he made preparations to leave here tonight for a brief tour of the Western States to further his campaign for the Republican Presidential Nomination.

The main feature of his trip West will be an address at a Lincoln Day mass meeting in Portland, Ore., on Feb. 12, but he will also make stopovers at Chicago, Ill.; Spokane, Wash.; Ogden, and Salt Lake City, Utah; Boise, Idaho, and Cheyenne, Wyo. William S. Murray, Republican State Chairman, will be a member of the party accompanying Mr. Dewey who is expected to return here on Feb. 19.

In a prepared statement criticizing the President's financial estimates, Mr. Dewey also said Mr. Roosevelt's "hope" for a national income of $80,000,000,000 or $90,000,000,000 would remain "wishful thinking" as long as the New Deal controls the Federal Government.

The President, according to the interview which drew Mr. Dewey's fire, said that debts owed by individuals and corporations were a great deal smaller and the total owed by Government was no greater today than in 1932, holding that the State, County, and City debts had gone down the full extent the Federal debt has risen.

"If the President was correctly reported, he has made an extraordinary error," Mr. Dewey charged in a statement made public here today. "From 1932 to 1939 State and local debt fell from $19,330,000,000 to $19,200,000,000. The total decline was $130,000,000. Meanwhile the direct debt of the Federal Government alone increased about $21,000,000,000.

Never Were So Large

"Even if all State and local government debts in this country had been wiped out, they would not have declined as much as the Federal debt has increased, because they have never amounted to as large a figure as the rise in the national debt under the New Deal."

Mr. Dewey suggested the President could find facts to refute his own financial analysis of the United States economic conditions in a study made by the division of Program Planning of the Agricultural Industrial Relations Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"This study shows that while State and local debts have gone down $130,000,000 since 1932, and private debt has fallen $17,500,000,000, the total of all Government debt, including Federal agencies, has increased nearly $26,500,000,000, and the grand total of Government and private debt advanced from $148,903,000,000 in 1932 to $157,810,000,000 in 1939. Thus the total increase was $9,000,000,000.

Available in Reports

"If the President did not wish to use the figures compiled by the triple-A, they were also available in the annual reports of the Treasury Department and in the studies made public by a number of private research bureaus.

"The President may get some comfort from a comparison of the figures for employment, wages, farm income, and dividends paid since the low point of the depression in 1932. Such a comparison, however, is small comfort for the country's 9,000,000 unemployed."

Jobless Aid Encroachment Charged by New York Board

By Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7—A recommendation for establishment of a Federal Advisory Council on Unemployment Insurance to study the problem of unemployment insurance in all its phases and a warning that the Federal Social Security Board is trying to encroach on the administration of New York's State Unemployment Insurance Act are embodied in the annual report of the New York State Advisory Council on Unemployment Insurance to the Legislature here today.

The report also advised against any immediate liberalization of the Act, while urging that it be extended eventually to cover employers having fewer than four employees.

Present State and Federal laws require that all administrative expenses be paid by the Federal Government, giving the Social Security Board power to withhold grants from states of whose unemployment insurance administration it does not approve, the report pointed out.

Attempt to Dictate

"This naturally leads to close scrutiny of state administrative organization and procedure by Federal authorities and an attempt on their part to exercise direction over state administrative officers, though the latter are independent of them, deriving as they do their appointment and tenure from a different political source," the report said.

"As an inevitable result of a device which is so indirect and cumbersome, there is much waste of time and effort, considerable friction and often no little conflict. The difficulty is more deeply rooted. Federal authorities seek to extend their influence and control beyond the field of administrative practice into the realm of policy and substantive provisions of the State laws as well," it continued.

In advising against any immediate extension or liberalization of the State Act, the report declared that "true liberalization of the Act means wiser and sounder expenditures, more responsive to basic social needs, not just more."

"The amount of money that can be raised for unemployment insurance purposes is at best restricted," the report said. "We should not blindly undertake to spend more. If it is true, as some have stated, that payment of unemployment insurance benefits has had no marked effect on relief rolls, then it is a matter of concern, for it will be remembered that it was the hope and the promise of unemployment insurance that it would in great measure obviate the need for relief by providing funds as of right and without injury to morale and self-respect.

"In the absence of special treatment for those engaged in seasonal industries, a more generous formula may do nothing more than to increase subventions to industries whose employees may already be receiving compensation for regularly recurring seasonal layoffs through relatively higher wage rates," the report added.

The report received unanimous concurrence from all members of the Council, except that the three labor members urged immediate action to extend coverage of the Act, to reduce the three-week waiting period before benefits are issued, and to extend benefit payments beyond the present 13-week limit.

Air Line Plans South American Airport Network

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Airport engineers are now pushing into the jungles and forested mountains of Central and South America, laying an airport path for the land plane section of Pan American Airways' new fleet of international airliners designed to bring Buenos Aires within four days of the United States by way of both the east and west coasts of South America, Pan American announced here Feb. 6.

The most notable building project, according to Pan American, is the construction work going on at Merida, Yucatan, where engineers are carving out of sandstone and tropic jungle a mile-square field capable of handling the biggest of present-day aircraft.

"Heretofore Pan American's four-engined clippers have operated over the edge of the Atlantic from Trinidad to Buenos Aires," the announcement says. "Under the plans for advanced service and higher speeds a string of airports will be fashioned for use of overland airliners which, connecting with the Marine Clippers at the northern tip of the continent at Trinidad, will span inland routes the entire length of the continent."

At the same time, Pan American announces that it had asked the Civil Aeronautics Authority for permission to establish two new aerial gateways between the Americas at Los Angeles and New Orleans, both being terminals for air lines connecting with Mexico City. The New Orleans route would greatly reduce the flying time between the Panama Canal Zone and points in eastern and central United States.

Four Brothers Find The Train's Theirs

BROOKFIELD, Mo., Feb. 8 (AP)—Calling the roll of the train crew this week for westbound Burlington freight No. 75:

Conductor, Roy McKenzie.
Engineer, Claude McKenzie.
Fireman, Clarence McKenzie.
Brakeman, Ralph McKenzie.

All four brothers have been in the service more than 20 years. They have met frequently on the road. Occasionally two of them have been on the same train. But this is the first time all four, by coincidence, Drew assignments on the same freight.

Funds for Portrait

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Representative Robert Luce (R) of Massachusetts, introduced yesterday a resolution (HJR448) authorizing a $2,500 expenditure for an oil painting for the Smithsonian Institution of Charles Moore, former Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DISTRICT MANAGERS—SALES PEOPLE
EXPANSION PROGRAM OFFERS part and full time positions to women with access to select clientele. Exclusive sportswear firm featuring famous Wamsutta fabrics. Generous overwriting. DicKinS, Inc., 212 Rock Street, Fall River, Mass.

Local Classified

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AGENTS WANTED

MEN or women, start your own business selling women's fine quality hosiery, distributing to friends and acquaintances; priced to bring you good profits; represent reliable mill. EARL HOSIERY MILLS, INC., 320 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

SUNNYSIDE, L. I., N. Y.—4 beautiful rooms, new 2-family; foyer, stall shower; garage optional. 47-46 47 St. HA. 9-8083.

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th), N.Y.C. TR 7-8158.

Local Classified
(Continued)

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

NEW WORK AND ALTERATIONS
For Industrial—Business or Residential
Free Consultation and Advice
EMANUEL V. WILDMAN
PE 6-7382 33 West 42nd, New York City

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FOREST HILLS, N. Y. AGENCY, 71-61 Austin St. (82d Ave. Subway); BO. 8-4657—Male, female domestics; all nationalities.

FLOOR SPACE

NEW YORK CITY
47th ST., 23 WEST—Now Available
Rockefeller Center Zone
Entire floors of 2500 square feet
$3000
Premises or Gilliam & McVay, Inc.
522 Fifth Avenue MUrray Hill 2-0440

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions, prompt delivery. LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO., 42-01 218th Street, Bayside, L. I., N. Y. Bayside 9-6519.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear. Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2273.

HELP WANTED—MEN

GOOD PAYING SUMMER JOBS
for husky upperclass college men who dance well and want work as waiters, farm laborers, chauffeurs, also tennis, riding, sports, swimming instructors and orchestra musicians; $100 clear guaranteed for the season.
HAPPY ACRES Middlefield, Conn.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LANCHESTER REST HOME—Very harmonious. 61 Sewall Ave., near Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass. Care if needed. Longwood 9168.

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th St., New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483

WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y., Blair Lodge—Quiet rooms for rest and study; loving attention if required; porches and spacious grounds. MRS. JANET CUBY, Box 43. Tel. Wan. 1578.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SEVEN-room stone house, garage, acre; improvements, fireplace; fruit; exclusive section. OWNER, Route 1, Box 333, Spring Valley, N. Y.

JEWELERS

HEIGHTS JEWELERS, 740 West 181st St., N. Y. C.—All standard makes of fine watches; expert watch and jewelry repair; diamonds set while you wait.

MOVING AND STORAGE

National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads anywhere. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. MID. 2403. CALL ANY TIME
129 WAVERLEY AVE., WATERTOWN

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1313

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, 3 or more mornings; reasonable. 11 West 42nd Street, Suite 1060—Wa. 3-7451.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning, $3.00. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-2889.

OWEN SPENCER
Piano Tuner and Rebuilder; reconditioned pianos for sale. Tel. Wads. 3-1064. N. Y. C.

PRINTS

SALE—Old Prints, Fashions, Flowers, Birds; 3 for $1.00. Correct Framing—reasonable. CHAGNON, 26 West 46th, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7030

GIBSON ISLAND MARYLAND—5 bedrooms, 3 baths. Write MARION C. BROWER, Swarthmore, Pa.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large attractive room, twin beds. Smaller room with studio couch. Elevator service. S. SHAW, 683 Ocean Avenue.

HARTFORD, CONN. 550 Farmington Ave.—To individual or couple, unusually attractive room, large, unfurnished, well heated, well ventilated, with windows on three sides, newly decorated, in 5-room apartment on first floor; kitchen privileges or use of entire apartment. Tel. 3-6727 after 3:30.

N. Y. C., 425 West End Ave. (80th St.)—Attractively furnished double, singles; kitchen privileges; reasonable rent. WALLACE, Apt. 5-N.

N. Y. C., 1391 Madison Ave. (96th St.), Apt. 6A—Pleasant, airy room for lady; large closet, near bath. Tel. SAcramento 2-6638.

N. Y. C., 107 W. 78th—Quiet street, refined locality. Close to Christian Science Church; home-like rooms, well serviced.

ROOMS WANTED

ROOM wanted, Bronxville, N. Y., near station; business girl; quiet home, sunny, reasonable. Write Box D-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Discount on Silverware, Repairing, also Watch Repair. Old Silver bought. A. Einsohn, 507 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. VA. 6-2870.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

POSITION in home of adults as housekeeper by middle-aged widow. 83 Hampden St., West Springfield, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER-asst. bookkeeper, 7 years' experience, capable, willing, cheerful. Write Box F-2, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

Connecticut

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Choose From the Tremendous Selection of Lovely
VALENTINE GIFTS
At Bridgeport's Largest Store
HOWLAND'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
The Blue Ribbon Garage
INCORPORATED
283 Fairfield Ave.
F. C. Chase—Sales Manager

GIFTS
Attractively Shown For Your Selection
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1009 Broad Street

DOYLE'S BAKERY
Old-fashioned Raised Doughnuts
Toll House Cookies
Hot Cross Buns
376 WOOD AVENUE

MEIGS
FINAL CLEARANCE!
Women's Walk-Over and Naturalizer Suede Shoes $2.95 REG. $6.50

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CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

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COSTS NO MORE

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Special on SKATES
$8.00 Skates now $6.00
$7.50 Skates now $5.00

Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents
for
ELIZABETH ARDEN
TOILET PREPARATIONS
in Greenwich
24 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
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145 to 149 GREENWICH AVE.

PONTIAC SALES AND SERVICE
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Honeybrook Lehigh
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FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

HOT CROSS BUNS
Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays during Lent
Filled with Currants, Citron and Orange Peel
20c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

Delectable Dinners and Menus
with recipes
By Anna J. Peterson and Nena Wilson Badenoch **$2.50**
An essentially new kind of cook book which will save your time and simplify your daily household problems.
WITKOWER 77-79 Asylum St.

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c
Permanent Waves $3.75 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

A Traveling Shoe Bag
This bag will carry several pairs of shoes and is comfortable and convenient to handle.
Come in and see it—as well as our most complete line of
LEATHER GOODS
J. C. HOWARD CO.
269 Trumbull Street

KNABE MIGONETTE
Knabe is the official piano of the Metropolitan Opera Company.
WATKINS BROTHERS
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CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 SO. COLONY STREET Phone 550

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The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1803

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THE MIDDLETOWN COAL COMPANY
Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
319 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

Cleaning Dyeing
Pressing Altering
Repairing Relining
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
Phone 2860

Plate Luncheon for 20c
at
WOODWARD DRUG CO.
248 Main Street
Camera Supplies Cosmetics Perfumes

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

Valentines
Friendly Humorous
for Adults or Children
Helen Bradford Hazen
113 College Street Tel. 2260

Middlesex Beauty Salon
Try a
Zotos Permanent Wave
Shampooing, Finger-Waving, Marceling
Manicuring Hair-cutting
350 MAIN STREET TEL. 350

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
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NEW BRITAIN'S OLDEST WOMAN'S STORE
Birnbaum's
387 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

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Be Sure to Take, Give or Send
VALENTINES Feb. 14th
To Your Family and Friends
We have a most complete line
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
849 CHAPEL STREET

Ann-Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
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The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-3329

MUNSON GALLERY
Paintings—Old Prints
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275 ORANGE STREET

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

Story's Dairy
INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
PHONE 5-8368

Coombs
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-5171

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, corner Temple

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDE HARDWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
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Complete Beauty Service
15 Washington St., So. Norwalk, Conn.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

BUCILLA MAGICTUFT
An amazing Braid that becomes a Chenille Bathmat—Rug—Seat Cover—Bedspread—5c a yard.
Stamped Foundations: Rugs and bathmats—35c
Seatcovers, 19c — Unbleached Bedspreads, $2.00
Unbleached Pillows and Scarfs 25c. Crash Bedspreads $2.25.
J. I. Mallette 88 Washington St. South Norwalk

STAMFORD

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1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
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FINAL CLEARANCE
Fur-Trimmed Coats
$19.00 $29.00
$38.00
Formerly to 65.00
H. FRANKEL & SONS
Stamford South Norwalk

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
408 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2151

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street, Stamford Phone 3-3171
SPECIAL! while they last!
BARBIZON SLIPS
at 1.45
Famous Bryn Mawr Design

The Vick Realty Company
Insurance of All Kinds
Real Estate
135 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in all branches of
Beauty Culture
Full line of Ybry Perfumes
M. E. ZELTNER, Manager
Tel. 3-3245 205 Main St.

MEN'S AND BOYS' QUALITY CLOTHING
SINCE 1892
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

WATERBURY

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Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
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"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Advance Styles for Spring in
Women's Neckwear
Neckwear—the first showing to respond to the call of milder days just around the corner. Come in and see these first arrivals.

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
See our collection of Advance Spring
Spun Rayon Dresses
In the prettiest prints and stripes you've ever seen.
$3.98

SUITS, TOPCOATS and OVERCOATS
E. MINICUCCI
Custom Tailor & Clothier
532 East Main Street Phone 3-2695

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
"Be Smart About Clothes and Money"
Visit Our Fashion Floor

Quality Cleaning
ZORIC
Perry's
Phone 3-3161

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Telephone LIBERTY 9273
THE HANANCRAFT SHOP
Printing—Engraving
Art Work—Offset Printing
Mimeographing
2826 Bearman Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
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Let
COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
Handle Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries
A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
University 2050 32nd and Falls, Cliff Head

New York

ALBANY

NEWEST CREATIONS
in
Fine Furniture
at Low Prices
During February
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

BINGHAMTON

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9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
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Final Reductions
Now in Effect
BIRTHDAY SALE
Will Soon End
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court St.

Twentieth Anniversary Year
Coal—Fuel Oil
Building Supplies
Douglas Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
PHONE 7-2349

DeLiso Debs—SHOES alive with youth!
Designed by Palter DeLiso—they are America's most glamorous footwear fashion—and only....... 8.95
Sisson Bros. - Weldon Co.
EST. 1842

Furniture Sale
Now is the time to buy new modern furniture for your home, at small cost. Let us help you budget the cost of modernizing your home or a single room.
at McLEAN'S

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
Jeweler
60 Court St. Estab. 1910
Gruen and other Watches
Prices to suit all purses

LOCKTITE
ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

Barnes Flower Shop
90 Chenango Street
Let Your Valentine Be Flowers

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3282

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

INSURE
IN SURE
INSURANCE
BAXTER & PLATE
100 East 42 Street, New York City
Caledonia 5-6600 Yonkers 4883

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove, and Nut, $12.00
$1 Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice.
Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat. No dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Hall Chime and French Clock Specialist
AUTHORIZED SERVICE STATION
Telechron and G. E. Electric Clocks
Longines and Wittnauer Watches
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

Flowers for VALENTINES
Delivered Anywhere by Buffalo's Bonded Telegraph Florist
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY 3780
Dubonnet Beauty Salon
309 PARKSIDE AVENUE
Near Russell

In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Member of Florists Telegraph Del.
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

CORTLAND

For Quality Work
Prompt Service
Courteous Treatment
PATRONIZE
L. C. Tyler Cleaning Co.
17 COURT STREET PHONE 33

GLOVERSVILLE

Farhart Garage
Sales Buick *Service*
The Best in Used Cars
Gloversville Phone 4034 — Johnstown 646 — Amsterdam 542

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Beech-Nut Soups
COLLINS & STILWELL
Phone 2090-2091

JAMESTOWN

After-Inventory CLEAN-UP
Final Disposal of Winter Merchandise Sharply Reduced
NELSON'S of JAMESTOWN
106-110 E. SECOND STREET

KENMORE

31 Wardman Rd.
Kenmore, N. Y.
Candies that are deliciously different, $1.10 a pound, all assortments
Mail Orders Filled

Groceries Delicatessen
WERNER'S
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564

The perfect valentine
Flowers from the
Del Mor Flower Shop
Artistic arrangements
3189 Delaware Ave. DE 3123

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

KENMORE
(Continued)

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road
RI 2946
Dairy Products for Every Meal

LARCHMONT

Lottie C. Dillon
GIFTS
Circulating Library — Bags
Costume Jewelry — Greeting Cards
1930 PALMER AVENUE
Telephone Larchmont 2500

Long Island

BALDWIN

Jos. Beato Sons Oil Co.
COAL KOPPERS COKE WOOD
298 South Grand Ave.
Telephone Baldwin 2951
Day and Night Service

J. Schiffmacher
SMITH ST. SERVICE STATION
TYDOL
Smith St. and Grand Ave., Tel. 6473
Just North of R. R. at the Right
Complete Repair Service

NEW SPRING YARNS
Latest Books on Advanced Styles
You should start knitting now on Spring lighter weights and beautiful colors.
Jessalyn Yarn Shop
Louise Meyer, Prop.
94 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE BALDWIN
Tel. Baldwin 6028

Wick's Florist
Remember your Valentine with a Bouquet
Member: Telegraph Dispatch Service
North Grand Ave. Baldwin, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

Eppy CORSETS
Sale Now On
Lingerie, Robes, Hosiery, Corsets and Brassieres Fitted
1052 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626, daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The little Gem music box playing two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns, "Shepherd, show me how to go," "O gentle presence."
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN, FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Next to Roosevelt Theatre — Phones Ind. 3-4444-4445

LAMM-KREMER Inc.
Complete Automotive Service on all cars
FENDER and BODY WORK
35-21 Leavitt Street Ind. 3-5740
Rear of Flushing Savings Bank

Share in the Profits You Help to Create
LET US COVER with INSURANCE
Fire—Auto—Liability—Life
THOMAS MAIPHY AGENCY
40-18 Main Street Fl. 9-0898
Convert your insurance premium into an investment.

Sid's
YOUR HAIRDRESSER
We specialize in permanent waves of natural loveliness
Main St. and 38th Ave. Flushing 9-1115

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

Valentine Suggestions
CANDY
RUSTCRAFT GREETING CARDS
BREYER'S ICE CREAM HEARTS
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 41ST AVE. FL. 9-1701
PROMPT DELIVERY

FLUSHING—Bayside

More Eloquent than Fine Words are Our
Flower Valentines
Simply phone us—or, if you have time, stop in. We will gladly explain or worldwide organization for the telegraph delivery of flowers.
RICHTER, *Florist*
197-23 47th Ave. Bayside 3000—3001—3002

FOREST HILLS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863
10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

Irvington's
The Store Complete
Radio Repairs and Sales
Bo. 8-4700 72-20 Austin St.

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Flowers
Speak Louder Than Words
Valentine's Day Is Coming!
KOOPMANNS FLORIST, INC.
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-5913

FREEPORT

Order by Phone
Tel. Free. 913
Tel. Free. 923
Groceries
Delicatessen
Grade A Eggs—31c Dozen
RIEMER'S
27 So. Main St., Freeport

VIEBROCK'S
40 So. Main St. Ph. Free. 4236
Beautiful Valentine Assortments of Whitman's, Page & Shaw and Louis Sherry Candies.
Luncheon and Soda Fountain Service

Loveliness May Be Yours with a
NEW HARPER PERMANENT
Complete Lines of Cosmetics
HARPER METHOD
Grove Theatre Bldg. Phone Free. 1599

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. Main Street, Freeport
Near Seaman Avenue
Shoes Rebuilt Like New
Expert
Workmanship
Courteous Service

GREAT NECK

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Rd., Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties — Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK RD. Phone G. N. 45

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
Pianos • Records • Radios
RADIO SERVICE
Great Neck 2015 — Manhasset 1415
CAPEHART DISTRIBUTORS

BRADLEY'S COVERED WAGON
ONE of Great Neck's GOOD Eating Places
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD — 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers:
Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

ARNELL'S MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
363 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.
Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2 to 5 - Evenings 8 to 11.15

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

HUNTINGTON

JAMES & HAWKINS
INC.
276 Main Street
HARDWARE • PAINT
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

JACKSON HEIGHTS

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 4-8679 9 to 12 Mon., Wed. and Fri.

TISDALE COAL CO.
Call Us at Our New Telephone Number
IRONSIDES 6-6000
For anything pertinent to your Heating Problem

D & H ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS COKE AND FUEL OIL
Yards in All Boroughs
Since 1846
29-28 41 Ave., Long Island City
Chatham-Phenix Bldg.

Geo. L. Brown
HABERDASHER
35-63 82ND ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I.

Exclusive Hats
Ready Made and Made to Order
Betty Hat Shop
37-31 82nd Street, Jackson Heights

The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET and
45-01 GREENPOINT AVENUE
Open Evenings

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

FIELDS
LADIES'—BOYS'—GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

LEUCHTEN & THONEBE
VALENTINE DAY
Sweeten the Day With Candy
37-66 82ND ST. HAV. 9-9414

PAPE'S FOOD SHOP
Delicatessen Dairy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HA. 4-7480 82-15 NORTHERN BLVD.
Orders Delivered

RUBIN'S
SALE
On All House Furnishings
During February
HARDWARE and PAINTS
8107 Northern Blvd. Ha. 9-0176

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0183
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

JUVENILE FOOTWEAR—Expertly fitted by X-Ray
Agency for PIED PIPER and PEDI-GUARD
I. Jacobson & Son
21-23 Atlantic Avenue

Children Love
VALENTINES
that really talk
Family and Friends Do Too
WALTER S. MILLER, Jr.
64 Atlantic Avenue
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 837

MANHASSET

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

PATCHOGUE

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are for sale in our stores.
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270, Port Jefferson 555

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR HC GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Confidential Charge Accounts
Queens Tishman's
We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

THE VILLAGE DINER
H. L. BUSH, Proprietor
"We serve good food"
218-12 Jamaica Avenue

RICHMOND HILL

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
FRUITS VEGETABLES
GROCERIES
Neighborhood Market
8554 118 St. Vir. 7-0170

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

SALE on DRESSES
Formerly $6.95 to $12.95
Now 4.95 to 7.95
300 Dresses Now $1.00
Jeanne's Dress Shoppe
114-08 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-0494

Phone Richmond Hill 2-0338
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded Member F. T. D.
86-06 117th Street

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

Frers' Confectionery
Home Made Ice Cream
Valentine Hearts of Delicious Candy
107-02 JAMAICA AVE. VIR. 7-9648

LIPSCHUTZ
Stationers
TOYS
TYPEWRITERS
GREETING CARDS
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JOHN LUCK
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

Mobilgas
C. FILLING STATIONS INC.
South Park and Lincoln Avenues

Homestead Candies
For VALENTINE
SPECIAL GIFT BOXES
39 North Park Avenue R. V. C. 3749

ST. ALBANS

SORENSEN'S
Beauty Parlor
Expert in
Permanent Waving
231-32 Merrick Rd., Laurelton, L. I., N. Y.

HUDSON
WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, Inc.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

Vincent's Beauty Salon
201-16 Linden Boulevard
Tel. La. 8-3552
WHERE THE PROMISE IS PERFORMED
Characteristic Coiffure. Individual Hair Cuts. Costume Permanent Waving. Manicuring

ST. ALBANS Springfield Gardens

C. G. Franklin, Inc.
HARDWARE
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
Agent for
Devoe and Raynolds Paints and Varnishes
Rexoil Oil Burners and Equipment
SPRINGFIELD GARDENS N. Y.
136-16 Springfield Boulevard
Phone LAurelton 8-1579

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

I. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St. Ph. Oakwood 9046

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
6 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

Refresh with
C. F. S. MILK
Phone 2820 for a friendly service
210 Mill Street

SINCLAIR
Superflame Oil for Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

HIGHLAND
ICE CREAM CO.
326-328 Robinson Ave.
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3539

ROSNER'S
Office, Bank and School Equipment
Typewriters—Adding Machines
Commercial Stationers
35 Second St., Newburgh, N. Y.

TYDOL VEEDOL
GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
86 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Sat. and Sun
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
WEBB MOTOR SERVICE
Complete Automotive Service
New Rochelle 5996
720 North Avenue, Opp. Beechmont

VISIT THE
TRI-DECKER
RESTAURANT
LUNCHEON — DINNER
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
752 North Avenue, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
opp. Beechmont

CLINTON TAILORS
French Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors and Furriers
Repairing
NEW ROCHELLE 9411
156 North Ave., Near Clinton Place

BUY AT THE
RUBY LANE STORES
and save money.
Quality merchandise at consistently low prices
550 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
DOES YOUR SILVERWARE NEED RE-PLATING? WE SHALL BE GLAD TO MAKE IT BRIGHT AND SHINY DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY!
565 Main Street NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

Learn to Play the Piano
EXPERT INSTRUCTION IN CLASSICS FOR ALL GRADES
POPULAR MUSIC*
By my own short simplified harmonic method.
N. BAUM
Studio, 24 Sickles Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. N. R. 2701
*Attention Adults

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

I. B. Cohen & Sons, Inc.
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

STOREWIDE CLEARANCE
15% to 35%
Reductions
Corsets—Sportswear—Dresses
Gloves—Hosiery
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 Main Street (Kresge Bldg.)

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FREDA
BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

PAINTS
Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Stains—Amity Wallpaper
Elton Paint Company
3310 Fulton Street
AP 7-4690—4691 Ext. 1

Printing
A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2426
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600, 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Send
Flowers
FOR VALENTINES
Anywhere Anytime
MARTIN THEISS
1203 Lexington Ave., nr. 82 St.
RH. 4-4517
Formerly at 77th and Lexington Ave.

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St. Ed 4-8395

Miss Elsie
Shampooing, Marcel Waving
Finger Waving, Manicuring
Individual Attention
Hotel Collingwood, 45 W. 35th St.
New York, N. Y.—WIs 7-2500—WIs 7-9141

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS GOLD SEAL
MILK and CREAM
Weissglass
BUTTER and EGGS
2014 FOREST AVE. STATEN ISLAND GIBRALTAR 2-6600
NEVINS STREET BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NEW DORP

Madelyn Roberts
-Dresses-
93 Tenth St
Phone D.H. 6-2928

MORAVIAN FLORIST
Fresh Cut Flowers
Potted Plants
Floral Designs for All Occasions
Phone Don. Hills 6-2714—2286 Richmond Rd.
We telegraph flowers

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
For beautiful, lustrous hair try a Pel-Mel winter reconditioning oil permanent wave, $5.00—$10.00. 7 expert beauticians
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 1130
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232. Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 9-9400

PORT CHESTER

February Clearance Sale
Drastic reductions on apparel for women and children, girls and boys.
Kaplan's Department Store
36 No. Main St. Tel. Port Chester 2100

DOLLAR DAY, FEB. 17
Nelly Dons, coats, suits and lingerie greatly reduced.
Stregers Emerson Co.
107 North Main Street

MEN'S SHIRT SALE
$1.29 4 for 5.00
Were $1.65—$1.95—$2.50
I. GOLDBERG. SON
29-31 N. MAIN ST., PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

Sale Continued on
DRESSES and HATS
LILLIAN SHOP
227 Westchester Avenue
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings until 9 o'clock.

"Wear-Ever"
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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

New Issues From Many Lands

New Zealand has issued an attractive set of pictorial stamps commemorating the 100th anniversary of British rule. There are 12 values to the set of stamps:

The ½d. (deep green) pictures the arrival of the Maoris in New Zealand, in 1350; the 1d. (bright rose and brown) pictures Captain Cook, the Endeavor, and Cook's chart of New Zealand made in 1769; the 1d. (purple and blue) shows the portraits of the last five monarchs of the British Empire; the 2d. (dark brown and blue-green) shows a portrait of Abel Tasman and his ship with which he discovered New Zealand, in 1642, and Tasman's chart showing his course along the West Coast of New Zealand; the 2½d. (blue and green) pictures a group of natives and British signing the treaty of Waitangi, February 6, 1840; the 3d. (rose and violet) pictures the landing of the main body of immigrants on Petone Beach, Jan. 22, 1840; the 4d. (violet and brown) pictures bullock teams, freighters, steam engine and train, and an airplane emblematic of the "Progress of Transport"; the 5d. (chocolate and light blue) pictures H. M. S. Britomart at Akaroa on August 11, 1840; the 6d. (green and deep violet) pictures the full-rigged ship Dunedin, which carried the first shipment of frozen mutton to leave New Zealand on February 15, 1882, also a map of the world and the 12,030 mile route traversed by the ship on its way to London; the 7d. (deep red and black) pictures a Maori Council being held before one of the native meeting houses; 9d. (orange and sage-green) pictures a group panning gold in 1861, comparing this with a modern dredging scene in 1940; and the 1s. (olive-green and indigo) shows a giant Kauri tree trunk. The set of stamps is very pleasing and it is interesting to note that the highest value is only one shilling.

Finland is reported to be issuing a special 2 markka stamp with surtax, to raise funds for preserving neutrality. The design will depict the Finnish Lion rampant armed with a sword.

Brazil will shortly issue a stamp in honor of the poet Machado de Assis.

India has overprinted the 3 anna and 6 anna values of the current set with "Gwailior" in English and Hindustan for use in Gwailior.

Pitcairn Island will soon have a set of stamps of its own. This will be a pictorial set of stamps, bicolored and of eight values. Each value will depict some scene or personage of the interesting Island, and, in addition, there will be an insert of a profile portrait of King George VI. The ½d. will show a cluster of oranges; the 1p., a view of Pitcairn Island as seen from the Bounty; the 1½d., the house of John Adams; the 2d., the Bounty and Captain Bligh; the 3d., a map of the Pacific Ocean showing the location of Pitcairn Island; the 6d., a view of the Bounty; the 1s., a scene in Pitcairn and a portrait of Fletcher Christian; and the 2s. 6p., a view of Pitcairn from the Bounty.

Salvador will observe the 50th anniversary of the Pan-American Union by issuing a set of airmail stamps of two values, 30c. and 80c. The design will show a cornucopia, a figure with an olive branch, a globe, and a plane overhead.

Turkey is reported to be preparing a set of stamps in honor of her late poet, Mamik Bey.

United States

The Philatelic Truck of the United States Post Office Department is scheduled to travel and exhibit through Florida during the month of February. On the 7th the Truck was at Jacksonville; on the 12th it will be at St. Augustine; the 14th, at Palatka; the 16th, at Daytona Beach; the 19th, at De Land; the 20th, at Orlando; the 23, at Kissimmee; and the 24th, at Melbourne; the 26th, at Vero Beach; the 27th at Fort Pierce; and the 28th, at Palm Beach.

New Stamps Issued by New Zealand

Daily Quotation

THE most manifest sign of wisdom is continual cheerfulness.—MONTAIGNE.

Daily Anecdote

A Good Speaker

On a February afternoon in 1860, a goodly number of visitors appeared at the Sunday School of the Five-Point House of Industry, in New York, to hear a program given by the children of the institution. Among them was a tall, gaunt gentleman of strong but gently melancholy features, who listened to the exercises with obvious interest and appreciation.

After observing the stranger for a while the teacher decided that this man who found such pleasure in the work of her pupils might have something worth while to say to them.

The stranger accepted the invitation with a grave but kindly smile. Coming forward, he began to address his youthful audience in beautiful but simple language, and in a manner touched with deep feeling. When he spoke sadly the children were sad, when he spoke cheerfully their faces beamed with joy. Twice he tried to conclude his speech, but the children would not let him go.

"Go on, go on!" they cried.

At last he finished his remarks and prepared to depart.

"Please tell me your name," said the teacher.

"Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois," the stranger quietly replied.

Brevities

Whitsitt Impressions: Why is it when a relative blows into town he always calls up to tell you he is thinking of going to a hotel?

Omaha World Herald: The man who says this is a small world should try chasing his hat on a windy day.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Keystone State?
2. The Suez Canal?
3. Rembrandt's portrait of himself?
4. Greenfield Village?
5. The University of Minnesota?
6. Victoria Falls?
7. Huntington Library?
8. The Scilly Isles?
9. Crater Lake?
10. Scapa Flow?

(Answers appear on this page.)

A Verse for Today . . .

Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise; be thankful unto him, and bless his name.
—Ps. 100:4.

Party Fun

For Valentine's Day

Everybody is asking questions answering quizzes, writing jingles, and joining the intelligentsia, these days. Try your friends out on some Valentine verses. If you have a small crowd, give each person a first line of a Valentine verse written on a large red heart. If your group is large, give a team a "first line."

The object is to complete a four-line verse in a given length of time—such time dependent on the estimated cleverness of your guests. Prizes are in order, of course, for the winners, chosen by a committee or by acclamation, but only after the winners have emotionally declaimed their verses. Here are a few first lines for starters:

(1) "Remember the verse about roses so red."
(2) "Today is the day I have long waited for."
(3) "Cupid may prompt you to write a good rhyme."
(4) "Be still, beating heart, give nary a throb."
(5) "Could violets be bluer than I am today?"
(6) "I've something to tell you, my dear Valentine."
(7) "Look out of your window when bright shines the moon."
(8) "Oh, give me words to express my deep feeling."
—S. E. B., Providence, R. I.

Cabbages and Kings

. . . no sprinkling needed

☞ Gardening in water, gravel, sand, or cinders, containing nutrient minerals has so caught the popular fancy that a number of companies are now packaging various powdered formulas. ☞ Definition in Brandon (Man.) Sun: "A dictatorship is a nation where men once had freedom but didn't use it." ☞ The Roper survey, made on behalf of the New York Stock Exchange, revealed that 3.6 per cent of the 5,000 persons interviewed felt that the stock exchange was a necessary institution. ☞ Attractive Miss Helen Harrison, of Kitchener, Ontario, helps train Canadian war pilots! Until we hear of another we hail her as perhaps the only girl engaged in training military airmen. ☞ Nimble athlete of the animal world is the white-tailed jack rabbit, which can jump 20 feet without half trying.

Three Heroes

Identify these Biblical heroes if you can. If you guess correctly, after reading the first statement, mark yourself 4; if after the second, 3; if after the third, 2; if after the fourth, 1. (A score of 10 for the three sets is excellent.)

I

1. When he destroyed an altar to Baal and, in place of it, erected one to Jehovah, he incurred the ire of his fellow townsmen; but he was saved by the shrewdness of his father.
2. At the beginning of a campaign in which he was vastly outnumbered by the enemy, he took the amazing course of reducing his army to a handful.
3. Scouting in the camp of the enemy, he was encouraged by hearing a soldier tell of a dream in which a loaf of bread had knocked over a tent.
4. He led in a night attack 300 of the most strangely armed men who ever won a victory.

II

1. He was one of a dozen men sent to spy out the land of Canaan, and, in opposition to his associates, advised an immediate invasion.
2. This advice so infuriated the people that they wished to stone him.
3. He was the only one of the spies who survived to enter Canaan in the later, triumphant invasion.
4. He asked the privilege of subduing Hebron, which his fellow spies had said was inhabited by giants; and it was assigned to him as a reward for his fidelity.

III

1. A crown prince and a brave soldier, he is best known for having been one of the parties to a proverbial friendship.
2. He was once near to losing his life, as a result of having eaten a piece of honeycomb.
3. His father, who seemed to be subject to attacks of homicidal mania, once tried to slay him.
4. He was slain, together with his father and two brothers, in the battle of Mount Gilboa.

Answers: I. Gideon; II. Caleb; III. Jonathan.

Learning

One of the signs of wisdom, it would seem, consists of gaining benefits in unpromising places.

"From whom did you learn your good manners?" Luckman was asked.

"From those who exhibit ill-manners," he replied.

Prefers Night

Monitor Camera Club from Charles Willey, East Patchogue, N. Y.

White-faced owl

Did You Ever Wonder

How Gold Leaf Is Made?

The making of gold leaf is known as the art of goldbeating and has been practiced since the days of the early Greeks and Egyptians. It is not certain just how thin it is possible to make gold leaf, but one ounce of gold has been spread out over 300 square feet of surface.

In the making of gold leaf, the gold (which is alloyed with slight amounts of other metals to give the leaf the shade of color desired) is melted, cast into ingots and rolled into ribbonlike strips about .001 inch thick and 1½ inches wide. This strip is cut into small pieces, and the pieces are placed between the leaves of a "cutch" formed of 160 to 180 leaves of tough paper and vellum.

The cutch is beaten with a hammer weighing approximately 17 pounds until the gold spreads to the size of the packet or about 3½ inches square. Next, each leaf of gold is taken out and cut into four pieces and put into a "shoder" of about 720 goldbeaters' skins, making a packet 4½ inches square. Goldbeaters' skin is a fine membrane especially prepared from the outer coat of the caecum (a part of the intestine) of cattle.

A hammer weighing 9 to 12 pounds is used to beat the shoder until the gold spreads evenly to its edges. Then for the final and most delicate stage of goldbeating, each square of gold is again cut in four pieces and placed between 5-inch square sheets of finest quality goldbeaters' skin; comprising the "mold." The mold includes from 850 to 950 five-inch squares of goldbeaters' skin; and to obtain this amount, the intestines of 500 cattle are required.

The mold is beaten with a 7- to 10-pound hammer; and when this work is completed, one ounce of gold will have been made into 1,200 sheets of gold leaf about 3¼ inches square.

The finished gold leaf is placed in "books." Each book contains 25 pieces of gold leaf between sheets of soft paper rubbed over with red ochre to prevent the gold leaf from sticking.

Other metals also may be beaten by this process, such as silver, copper, tin, lead, platinum, and aluminum, but the resulting "leaf" is not so thin as the product of the goldbeaters' art.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

The combined thickness of the gold leaf in 30 "books" (with 25 sheets of gold leaf per book) would approximately equal the diameter of a human hair!

In Lighter Vein

Especially the Last

"Name the solids."

"Mineral, vegetable, geometry, and comfort."

Shake!

"I never was arrested in my life."

"I don't drive a car either."

Ouch!

"How did you know my barber raised his price on shaves?"

"A little beard told me."

Circumstances Alter Cases

Guest: "Waiter, have you real turtle soup here? I have never tasted it in my life."

Manager of Restaurant: "Yes, sir, we have some, in that case."—News and Views.

To the Point

Chairman: "Congratulations, my boy, congratulations on your typical married man's speech!"

Timid Speaker: "But I said only a couple of words."

Chairman: "Precisely!"

Force of Habit

Corporal: "That new recruit used to be a clerk."

Sergeant: "How do you know?"

Corporal: "Every time he stands at ease he tries to put his rifle behind his ear."—Fredericton Gleaner.

The Little Courtesies

"Now, Billy dear, what will you say at the party when you've had enough to eat?"

"Good-by."—New Zealand Railway Magazine.

Home Course

"You shouldn't be picking at your food like that," exclaimed mother. "I ought to send you away to learn manners."

"Why, Mummie? Can't I learn them here at home?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Treat for 40

London

A small boy on hearing his parents talking about the lonely lot of evacuated children without their parents, went into his own room with an idea. Counting out his savings, which were to have bought a super cowboy outfit, he went alone to a theater manager and arranged to give a movie treat to 40 children, with a bag of candy for each. He promised the manager that he would see to it that they picked up the papers and did not make too much noise.

When asked about his plan, which came off very happily for all, he said, "You see this way I not only made 40 children happy, but 80 fathers and mothers and all the uncles and aunts—and that is better than just one cowboy suit."

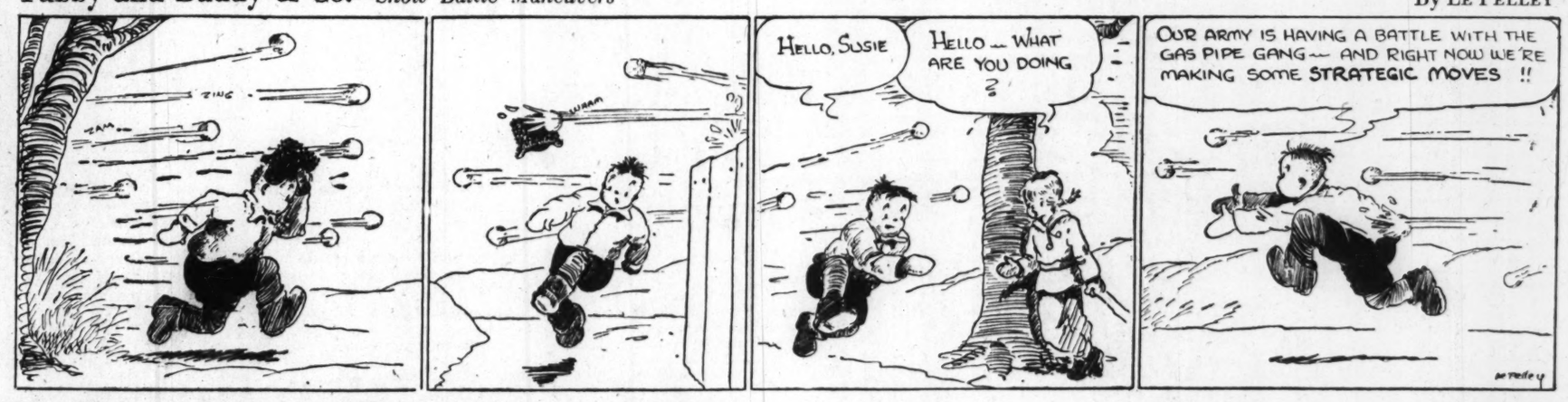
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Pennsylvania.
2. It connects the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, and is 104.50 miles long.
3. The National Gallery in London.
4. Henry Ford's famous educational experiment is in Dearborn, Michigan.
5. Minneapolis, Minnesota.
6. They are on the Zambezi in Rhodesia, South Africa; one of nature's spectacles, 343 feet high, and a mile wide.
7. Pasadena, Calif. It contains some of the world's choicest books, and one of the finest collections of paintings of the 18th century British School.
8. A group of 140 islands off the southwestern coast of England.
9. Southwestern Oregon; lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano. Its sides are 1,000 feet high.
10. The British naval base in the Orkney Islands, off the north coast of Scotland.

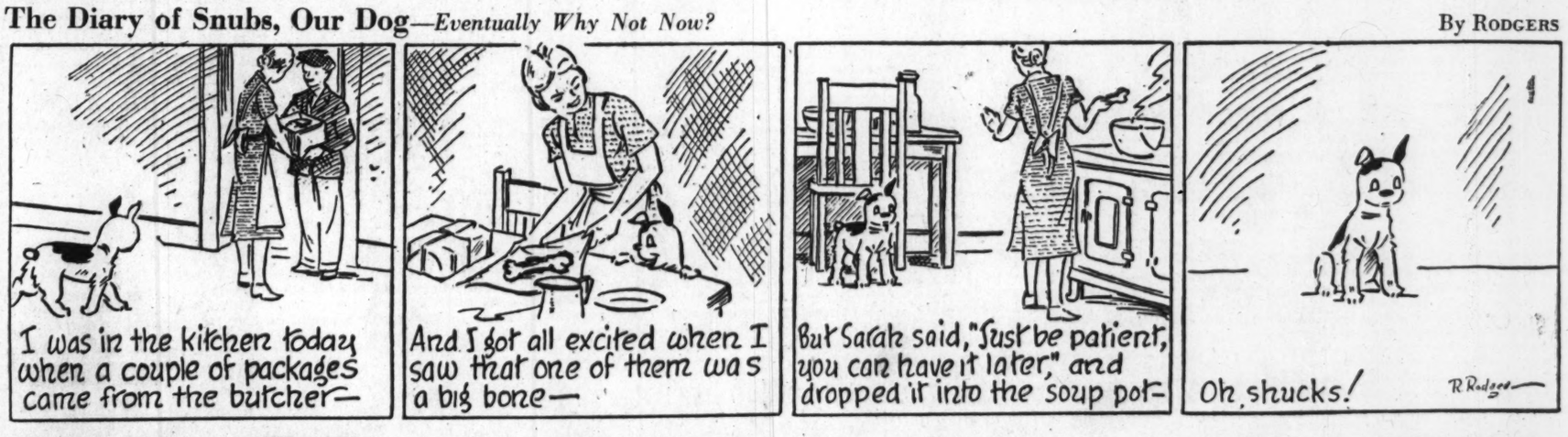
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Snow Battle Maneuvers*

By LE PELLEY



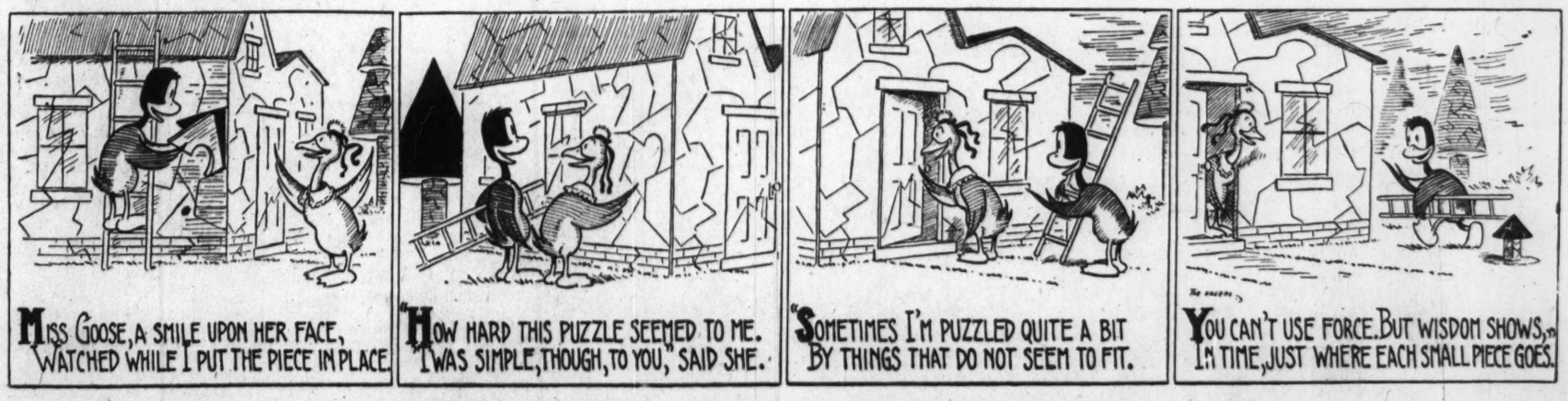
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Eventually Why Not Now?*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*Everything in Place*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1940 · *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* · PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Those Debt Figures

President Roosevelt started something when he talked about the budget at Hyde Park. His statement—not quoted but reported in the same substance by several who heard it—that the total public debt of the United States had remained nearly unchanged since 1932 has brought a deluge of figures.

Out of them all it seems simplest to take the official Treasury story. According to this there was an increase of the Federal debt of $20,000,000,000—from $19,487,000,000 in 1932 to $40,440,000,000 in 1939. Mr. Roosevelt's contention was that while the Federal debt had increased, state and local debts had been brought down a corresponding amount. But the Treasury says that the figure for city, county and state indebtedness has also risen by $296,000,000—from $19,330,000,000 in 1932 to $19,626,000,000 in 1939.

There may be an explanation of this $20,000,000,000 discrepancy which has not been forthcoming. But it looks as if the President had been badly misinformed. He has pointed out before that the Federal Government saved local and state governments large amounts in the emergency caused by heavy relief expenditures. This fact may be legitimately brought out by those who wish to defend vast Federal debt increases. But it does not hide the increase in the total of governmental debts.

If the President has been under the impression that the people of the United States had $20,000,000,000 less to pay off than they have, it would be helpful for him to say so. If he has new knowledge it might well lead him to revise his views of what should now be spent. It might well make early balancing of the budget appear more imperative.

In fairness it should be remembered that Mr. Roosevelt, in his Hyde Park statement was chiefly concerned with the economic gains the Nation has registered since 1932. They have been great, but might have been greater under a Government which better understood the art of encouraging business. But all can agree that the best hope for balancing the budget is by increasing the national income to $80,000,000,000.

This will not be done by Government spending. Reliance must be placed on private enterprise, on putting men and dollars to work to make a profit. In a period when much new regulatory machinery has been set up—some of it right and necessary—unfriendliness between Government and business is likely to be great. If there be added to that vindictiveness and misunderstanding on the part of each the hope for economic recovery is damped. Here is the place to begin balancing the budget. The Government can do more by relaxing some unnecessary barriers to business activity and by a genuinely friendly spirit than by spending.

Fencing With Treaties

If the United States continues its "oppression" of Japan, the Japanese Government may abrogate the Nine-Power Treaty. This possibility was voiced in a session of the Japanese Parliament Wednesday. Americans will take note of it.

But they will ask by what stretch of language their increasing reluctance to abet Japanese oppression of China can be described as oppression of Japan. Abrogation of the Nine-Power Treaty is obviously suggested as a possible reprisal by Japan for the United States' abrogation of the American-Japanese trade treaty of 1911. This legal act by the United States—an act which has not yet resulted even in removing Japan from the list of most-favored nations—is doubtless the "oppression" to which the Japanese Government's spokesmen obviously refer. Abrogation by Japan of the Nine-Power Treaty would also be legal. What Americans are objecting to is the illegal abrogation of that treaty which has occurred in Japan's violation of it.

The possibility of abrogation today contains chiefly a promise of clarification. Of course it does suggest that American rights and safety in China might be further jeopardized by acts of the Japanese military, just as Japanese sources of supplies might actually be closed or curtailed through economic acts by the United States, now that the 1911 treaty is off the books. But this type of reprisal and counter reprisal is not made more or less likely by the mere existence of a treaty which one party has not, and in effect says it will not, honor in practice. We are looking on at a game of diplomatic fencing, in which the adversaries thrust and parry with parchment scrolls.

Scouts Are Tolerant

The thirtieth anniversary of the Boy Scout movement is being celebrated in six continents this month, but not in totalitarian countries. This omission is a notable fact, worthy of emphasis in any consideration of present-day affairs wherever religious ethics—and especially Christian ethics—is the object of assault by authoritarianism. Perhaps only one of the Boy Scout laws needs to be cited to show why Scouting does not, cannot, exist where freedom of the individual is suppressed and where human power and competency are set up as a substitute for the divine.

"A Scout is reverent," reads the Twelfth Scout Law. "He is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties, and *respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion.*"

The italicized words furnish sufficient reason for the incompatibility of Boy Scouting and totalitarianism. They are fundamental to Scouting—though perhaps no more so than those of the First Scout Law which emphasize a Scout's trustworthiness, or those which declare a Scout to be helpful, friendly, courteous, and kind.

When all boys become Boy Scouts, and carry with them into later years the tolerance and Christian ethics that the Scout law demands, the generation of their adulthood probably will be free from fratricidal strife.

Must New Capital Be Groomed?

Competitive bidding for new corporate issues may be only jargon to the layman. But the phrase represents a lively problem which at present is agitating some inner circles of Wall Street.

Call it auctioneering of securities to the highest bidder and at once it pictures a common practice, an understandable procedure. Such auctioneering has obtained generally for issues offered by Federal, State, municipal, and quasi-governmental bodies. These offerings are simple and supported by taxing power. But now comes the demand by various officials and financial interests that new bonds of corporations go on the auction block.

And here's the rub. While such sale may be "affected with a public interest," no indubitable evidence has yet been brought forward that direct relationship between borrower and banker-underwriter in the issuance of bonds has adversely affected the investors, or the wider public's interest.

The bankers make a strong case when they say that securities of corporations are not standardized and cannot be bid for as one contracts for supplies. A company's history, its capital structure, its markets, must be studied, as well as offering price, interest rate, conversion provisions, redemption terms and proper time for sale. It may take weeks of preparation which hitherto has been done in conjunction with company officials.

Can this be done under public auction procedure? Would five or ten competing houses deal with the company in such costly preparation when none could be certain it would handle the loan? Moreover, the successful bidder's credit would suffer if the securities later fell in price because they were forced too high by competitive bidding.

The statement that the auction method is likely to produce hasty, and hence faulty preparation deserves consideration. A higher price forced by this kind of competition tends to result in a market which later drops, to the disadvantage of the public. It would appear to be against the self-interest of the public as well as of investment bankers to foster the sale of unsuccessful issues.

The SEC is for a special kind of arms-length bargaining on the assumption that this would favor the borrower. Investment interests argue that continuing relationship between corporation and banker is superior to the casual tie following upon an auction sale. The former is a personal relationship like that between a lawyer and his client. Competition is not eliminated but exists up to the point where the company chooses its underwriter.

Important, too, is the assertion that competitive bidding would tend to eliminate the small dealer due to the small or reduced profit known as "spread." However, it may be that the question will have to await a test of the auction method under SEC insistence. The "proof of the pudding" then will be furnished, as usually, by the investor-public.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"We Have the Idea Already"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of your correspondents quotes Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as saying, before a conference of the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War:

"Go home. Sit down in a quiet corner and try to think of an idea that will stab at the very heart of war." And again she quotes:

"Someone will have an idea that will strike right at the heart of the war machine." And again:

"I think war is bunk; if we had the backbone, the intelligence and the spiritual strength, we could destroy it with an idea."

I'm not a particularly pious person; but I have been trying to keep an open mind in order to pick up what "truths" I can to use as a foundation of life. Among these were the truths compounded by the man Christ Jesus some 2,000 years ago. To my thought they are as true today as they were then. I believe that his philosophy of living is the one Mrs. Catt wants "that will strike right at the heart of the war machine."

What we need today is not the idea to stop war—which we already have—but the leaders, thinkers, and doers, to reinterpret and put into effect the philosophies of Christ Jesus. These ideas are there; they await the leaders.

My thoughts are not intended as a criticism of Mrs. Catt. My remarks are merely to be taken as thoughts which had come to me when I read isolated sentences.

New York — ROBERT TUCKER

Ruskin Recommended

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is tired of talk and tells her lady friends, "Go home. Sit down in a quiet corner and try to think of an idea that will stab at the heart of war."

How will this of John Ruskin's do?:

"Teach your sons that their bravery is but a fool's boast and their deeds but a firebrand's tossing unless they are indeed just men and perfect in the fear of God; and you will soon have no more war."

Toronto — EDWARD WOODSON

"Fighting by Proxy"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I observe that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has drawn a moral for peace-minded women from the Sumatran matriarchy where two queens decided to settle disputes by pitting two bullocks against each other. While I honor Mrs. Catt for her many years of constructive service, I fail to see how she sees anything admirable in this. Of course I understand that Mrs. Catt is not seriously suggesting that we actually follow this humane example. But even as an object lesson in avoiding war, the citation falls decidedly flat. Strife was not eliminated by this notion. It was merely transferred from one form of animal life to another. And I should find it very difficult to laud either the morals or the logic of a government or a race which required its fighting to be done by proxy.

In the present troubled state of world affairs, the United States is in grave danger of losing any claim to the sacred name of "neighbor," through its selfish tendency to "pass by on the other side." The reluctance to make an unrestricted loan, or any loan at all, to Finland, fighting for her liberty, her very existence, and for the ideals of all true democracies, simply because we are afraid of "involvement," leads me to the conclusion that such selfish and unfounded fear must sooner or later reap the bitter harvest of its own sowing. The people of America should demand, by such an avalanche of letters as never before descended upon our Representatives, that the Congress take right action before it is too late. — S. B. B.

Boston

"Longevity Not Increasing?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to the letter from W. H. A., Schenectady, N. Y., would it be possible to ask the writer if he ever looked at a report of a life insurance company? Do they not all show that longevity is increasing? They are proud of it, and it makes them greater profits. — FRANK P. METZNER

New York

Stalemate on the Political Front

The Light of Other Years

I was somewhat amused a few days ago when I found collectors of "Early Americana" enthusiastically bidding for an article which was as much a part of my girlhood as tassel-topped phaetons, four-buckle arctics, and hand-knitted stockings. Yes, already, the kerosene lamp is taking its place with spinning wheels and other eagerly-sought relics of other days. And lamps illumine the traversed paths of memory. . . .

Somehow, I don't believe we appreciate light as much today as we did then—possibly because we have no part in creating it. I can never remember being so young that I didn't have my specified duties in the magical drama of producing light. It was my chore to fill the lamps, trim the wicks and brighten their chimneys with tissue paper, a process which took the better part of a half-hour. If I played late, or for any other reason failed to fill my lamps and the oil burned low in the early part of the evening, Father always took pains to remind me of the Parable of the Foolish Virgins, who likewise failed in their duty.

* * *

Most important of my charges was the beautiful big reading lamp which sat majestically on a knitted wool doily centering the library table. Its square china base was handpainted with delicately tinted violets and roses, a globular shade, decorated to match, being fitted over the tall, glass chimney. It was always with considerable trepidation that I handled this lamp, for as a wedding present of mother's and father's it held a place of high esteem in our family.

The two kitchen lamps sat in wall brackets of intricately-twisted wrought iron, one over the cookstove, the other beside the kitchen cabinet. Instead of shades these had brilliant reflectors of burnished copper and nickel. Each bedroom had its individual lamp with a handle. As a touch of gentility, the bedroom lamps had chimneys with fluted tops while the chimneys of the heavy kitchen lamps were of thick, durable glass, their tops perfectly plain and smooth.

Chimneys cost from ten to twenty-five cents and there was a high mortality rate among them for a single drop of water splashed on a hot lamp chimney would send angry cracks spiralling around it.

It was a real achievement to trim a lamp wick so the flame would have a smooth, rounded contour. Ofttimes this could best be accomplished by turning down the wick until the barest edge protruded above the burner slot, the charred surface then being rubbed off with a match.

* * *

The more affluent housewife often flattered her lamp's appearance by the use of red kerosene which sparkled through the glass bowl and sent ruby lights dancing in the chimney. Among the less affluent and the more thrifty-minded (which included our family) colored kerosene was considered too great a luxury and rather than pay the additional three cents a gallon, mother would sew a red flannel rag to the end of the wick. The flannel faded sufficiently to tint the oil and it served to uphold the "honor" and appease the vanity of the household.

Kerosene was purchased at the grocery store, where it was kept in a fifty-gallon barrel laid on a wooden rack beside the sorghum and vinegar barrels. While the grocer recounted the village news he held the customer's gallon can under the spigot until the oil overflowed the top, ever so slightly, for even though he gave full measure, any grocer who failed to fill the can to overflowing was looked upon as stingy. After he had washed his hands he would enter the ten-cent item on the family "charge account" and the deal was completed.

At our home we made lamplighters by cutting strips of newspaper two inches wide by eight in length. These were rolled spirally into a smooth tube and the end turned down to keep the lighter from unrolling. The finished product was placed in a glass tumbler near the hearth where one could be ignited and applied to all the lamp wicks in turn, thus saving several matches each day. For making such lighters I was paid a penny per hundred.

* * *

On still, cold, winter nights when I was a very tiny girl, father would perform a "feat of magic" which never failed to delight me.

Taking the kitchen lamp from its bracket, he would say, mysteriously, "Now watch closely. I'm going to take this ordinary lamp and put out the flame. Then, by repeating the magic incantation I'll bring the flame back, bright as ever, without relighting it!"

Carrying the lamp out-of-doors, he would make mysterious passes over it and set it on the porch railing, then return to the house where we would watch intently from the frosty window. As the far-below-zero temperature froze the kerosene in the bowl, the flame would gradually die down and as soon as it was no longer visible Father would bring the lamp inside. Then, repeating "Hokus pokus, abracadabra, sesame and little fishes," he would pass his hands over the lamp, rub his whiskers, snap his fingers rapidly and look very fierce. By the time this routine had been faithfully completed, the warm air of the kitchen would have thawed the kerosene and the flame would return, big and bright as before.

Clapping my hands and dancing with excitement I would say, incredulously, "Do you s'pose I could ever, EVER learn to do such a WONDERFUL thing?"

Stroking his chin thoughtfully, father would solemnly shake his head and reply, "No-o-o, I hardly see how—unless you can somehow manage to grow whiskers!"

N. M.

The Bookshelf

Candidate Dewey

IN ATTORNEY FOR THE PEOPLE (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.75) Rupert Hughes presents an engrossing sketch of the man who, according to latest public opinion polls, 60 per cent of Republicans would, at the time of polling, like to see become the next President of the United States.

This study of Thomas E. Dewey is a readable biography of a widely publicized but still not well known public figure. The fact is that while Mr. Dewey's name is as familiar as your daily newspaper, New York's district attorney, as man and potential statesman, has seemed to stand more behind his distinguished record as prosecutor than in front of it.

Only in the sense of its timing is Mr. Hughes' book a campaign biography. He deals in the main with Mr. Dewey's principal achievements thus far as a public servant, and incidentally with his social philosophy, his economic ideas, or his political tenets.

"ATTORNEY FOR THE PEOPLE" is not a solemn, legalistic treatise on the importance of law enforcement, nor a bald recital of Mr. Dewey's boyhood and future ambitions. Frankly, it is as exciting as an Edgar Wallace or an Oppenheim, and by citing the record, not preaching a sermon, it gives force and faith to the proposition that American democratic government can break the alliance between politics and crime and give to law the respect and dignity without which democracy cannot survive.

Whatever may or may not be in store for Mr. Dewey, his record as the emancipator of New York City from rackets merits the sympathetic account which Mr. Hughes gives to it. It is a record which, in a city where corrupt machine government had long ruled and where crime had both intimidated and tarnished many businesses, helped to restore civic integrity.

Mr. Dewey played a dominant role in breaking racketeering and no one is better qualified than he to describe what racketeering really is. Explaining that it is a much abused and overworked word, used to describe almost every possible type of crime, he says that its application should be limited to "the systematic extortion of money through intimidation by an organization conducted for that purpose."

Mr. Dewey found that one racketeer, using every trick of concealment, kept his money in 200 different banks, and so fastened himself upon these banks that, in Mr. Dewey's words, "bankers falsified their records to retain his business and otherwise respectable citizens had their whole bookkeeping arranged to conceal transactions with him."

Timidity and intimidation blocked the way of law enforcement and Mr. Dewey found that whole industries had to be freed from the fear of the gangster before society could be freed from the gangster himself. Because many have criticized or deplored the necessity of using the income tax to entangle the racketeer, the observations of Mr. Dewey's biographer on this point are particularly interesting.

"The Government used the income tax in a way never intended," he says. "Yet it was the one and only weapon available for the suppression of criminals whom the States and cities were too degraded to punish."

Although Mr. Hughes has written an entirely uncritical biography, it is a useful one. Mr. Dewey emerges as a public official who has made an incalculable contribution to civic reform and public decency at the very roots of American democracy. He has done one job with courage and capacity. Public opinion is even now in the process of examining his readiness, his fitness, for another.

J. R. D.

The Wide Horizon

The Soviets Run True to Form

By William Henry Chamberlin

PARIS

The Soviet invasion of Finland must have been an unpleasant surprise to liberals and radicals abroad who took seriously Litvinoff's numerous speeches at Geneva on respect for the rights of small nations and the need for collective security. (A collection of these speeches has appeared under the title "Against Aggression." One wonders whether some enterprising publicist will collate Litvinoff's phrases and Stalin's acts under some such expressive title as "Oh Yeah?")

The lame and sophisticated excuses for the Soviet occupation of eastern Poland and for the bloodless conquest of the Baltic States will not answer in the case of Finland. It would surely strain the most credulous imagination to believe that the Soviet Union, with its 180,000,000 inhabitants, felt any acute sense of peril from little Finland, with a total population about twice that of Leningrad.

However much disgust and indignation the Soviet invasion of Finland may cause, it can arouse little surprise in the light of the previous Soviet record in the matter of aggression against weaker neighbors. This record is not as well known as it should be. Soviet aggression, until recently, has taken place in remote parts of the world and under circumstances which attracted less international attention than the more spectacular forward thrusts of Japan, Germany, and Italy. But a brief review of a few of the more flagrant cases of Soviet imperialism should serve to show that what Stalin has been doing since the outbreak of the present war is not a relapse, but merely the continuation of a well-established tradition.

* * *

Finland itself was one of the first victims of Soviet aggression. Lenin recognized its independence toward the end of 1917. But as soon as a Red revolt, inspired from Moscow, broke out in Finland, he poured Russian troops into the country and did everything to destroy the independence which he had granted. Finland was partly saved by timely German aid—a reflection which must be painful to many Germans in the light of present-day events.

The Communist Party, in theory, recognized the right of every non-Russian people to secede. In practice not one of the non-Russian peoples incorporated in the Czarist Empire was able to establish its liberty without fighting for it. During 1918, 1919, and 1920 there were Red invasions of Poland, Finland, Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. Only the resistance of these new States and the exhaustion of the Soviet Union by civil war and revolutionary excesses put a stop to these wars.

Lenin acted toward Georgia, a picturesque mountainous little republic in the Caucasus, very much as Stalin acted toward Finland. The Georgians were a distinctive people with their own language and culture. They had created a national government, headed by moderate socialists. The Soviet Government recognized its independence in 1920. In the following year, after Communist intrigue and propaganda had failed to upset the Georgian regime from within, the Red Army invaded the country, and Georgia, Stalin's native land, has been under a system of especially severe political repression ever since.

* *

The Soviet Government was the first country to break the Kellogg Pact by resorting to war with China in a dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway in the summer of 1929. This railway, which bisects Northern Manchuria, was operated under a system of joint Soviet-Chinese control. The Chinese authorities, making allegations of Communist propaganda, took over the railway. The Soviet Government took it back by armed force, invading Manchuria at both ends of the railway. It is easy to imagine in what ecstasies of righteous indignation the Communists and their sympathizers abroad would have indulged if some other power had vindicated its rights in China in this fashion.

The Soviet Government has taken over a huge, sparsely-populated non-Russian area in Outer Mongolia and exercises effective, if less open, domination of a considerable part of Sinkiang. In the light of present developments it is certainly easy to recognize that periods of relative moderation in Soviet aggression were the result not of any ethical considerations, but of fear of precipitating a large-scale war for which the Soviet Union has never been well prepared.

There have perhaps been minor nuances in the character of Soviet aggression. There was more fanatical revolutionism in Lenin's policy, more old-fashioned predatory imperialism in Stalin's. But in general the Soviet record affords additional proof that a regime which subjects its own citizens to mass executions, forced labor, and concentration camps is not likely to prove a consistent good neighbor of weaker States within range of its tanks and airplanes and poison gas.

Mirror of World Opinion

Lo, Chicago's Name—

A writer in a recent issue of Look magazine says of the University of Chicago football team, "There isn't a single hired hand on this eleven. From end to end, from quarterback to fullback, the players are unsalaried and unsullied." As a result of this remarkable situation, Chicago was beaten 85-0 last year by Michigan and nominated by that same writer as his choice for the amateur, all-America football eleven.

Further justifying this honor, Chicago followed up its inglorious season by resigning from Big Ten football competition. . . . It is entirely reasonable and praiseworthy for the university to start laying increased emphasis on intramural sports.

If the University of Chicago sticks to its admirable position, it may, before long, be leading the field in football trends. . . .

After they have tried to match the appeal of honest professionalism, and failed, the colleges, no longer tempted by enormous gate receipts, may well revert to an amateur status. In that event college football, like college baseball, will again become a wholesome sport instead of something perilously near a racket.—*Washington Post.*